The New-York Times.

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THE CUBAN MASSACRE.

FIFTY-SEVEN MORE SHOT.

THE MURDERS OF THE VIRGINIUS CAPTIVES ON THE 10TH INST.

HAVANA, Nov. 14—Evening.—The *Diario* of Cienfuegos says fifty-seven of the Virginius captives were shot at Santiago on the 10th inst.

No particulars of these additional executions have yet been made public here.

END OF THE BUTCHERY.

ONLY EIGHTEEN OUT OF 170 LEFT ALIVE, AND ONLY FOUR OR FIVE OF THESE TO BE LIBERATED.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The trials of all the prisoners taken on board the Virginius have been concluded. Only eighteen will be saved from death. Of these several are engineers or firemen, who were ignorant of the destination of the expedition, and four or five will be set at liberty. The others will probably be condemned to the chain-gang.

THE MURDERED OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE VIRGINIUS.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The following are the names of the officers and crew, thirty-seven in number, who were executed at Santiago on the 7th inst.:

OFFICERS.

Captain—Joseph Fry.
First Mate—William Barnard.
Second Mate—James Flood.

SEAMEN.

J. C. Harris.
John Boss.
B. P. Chamberlain.
William Kose.
Ignacio Duenas.
Antonio Deloyo.
Jose Manuel Tetran.
Ramon Larramendi.
Bassbio Garisa.
Edward Day.
J. S. Trujillo.
Jack Williamson.
Porfirio Corvison.
P. Alfaro.
Thomas Crigg.
Frank Good.
Paul Khunrer.
Barney Herrald.
Samuel Card.
John Brown.
Alfred Haisell.
W. J. Price.
George Thomas.
Ezekiel Durham.
Thomas Walter Williams.
Simon Broyeur.
Leopold Larose.
A. Arci.
John Stewart.
Henry Bond.
George Thompson.
James Samuel.
Henry Frank.
James Read.

THE SPANISH VIEW.

THE REPUBLIC HELD UP AS A SHIELD.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—The *Imparcial* has a long article, to-day, on the executions at Santiago. It endeavors to show that it is not possible for the United States Government to make any demand on Spain in consequence of these proceedings. It argues that the great majority of the American people want to see the Spanish Republic united and successful. President Grant and his advisers know this, and are not likely to imperil the hopes of Republicanism in Spain by precipitating a complication abroad when internal troubles demand all her strength.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

RETICENCE OF THE MEMBERS—THE SPANISH ORDER—CAPTURE IN BRITISH WATERS NO RELEASE FROM OUR OBLIGATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—There was a very long Cabinet meeting to-day. The Virginius affair was under discussion, but what was said or done is kept a profound secret. Mr. Fish promises to give all the official information the Department contains in regard to the occurrences to the press. That there is a rigorous and important correspondence going on with Madrid and other capitals may be positively stated. The loud calls to immediate war made by some of the newspapers are the utterances of writers who do not know that this is a constitutional Government, and that the President cannot declare war, nor commit an act of war, without the special sanction and authority of Congress. Members of the Cabinet are not in the habit of giving information in regard to the proceedings of other Departments than their own; and while they all express their personal feelings with much warmth in regard to this affair, they are very careful not to give any information as to official matters. Beyond a dispatch from Mr. Hall, at Havana, to-day, the substance of which has been given to the Associated Press, there has been no news received by the State Department. Mr. Fish is convinced by this dispatch that the shooting of the Virginius captives was a deliberately planned murder on the part of the Spanish volunteers, who purposely arranged to prevent the possibility of Governmental interference before their designs were consummated.

THE RUMORS OF ADDITIONAL MURDERS.

The rumor was circulated here to-day, in a positive form, that 111 more executions had taken place. Mr. Fish discredited this statement, for he thinks if it were true it must have been known in Havana, and that he would have been informed. Mr. Hall makes no mention of any such rumor there. The murders on the 7th and 8th were, without doubt, committed before the order for a stay of proceedings from President Castelar reached Santiago; those orders would probably have reached there on the 8th, late in the afternoon, perhaps, and had an effect to prevent further operations.

The news of the first four executions, it will be recalled, reached Madrid on the 5th inst. It also was sent here the same day. On that night and the following morning, the correspondence between this Government and Madrid took place, which resulted in sending to Cuba the order above alluded to. It must have arrived at Havana on the 6th, and then, if there was the utmost haste, the telegraph being useless, it would take two days more to go to Santiago by rail and boat. It is hardly possible that, in the face of specific orders from the Home Government, the executions would have taken place, and the probability of this order having reached its destination on the 8th or 9th, is ground for belief that further atrocities will be averted.

THE BRITISH ELEMENT IN THE DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Fish alluded to the statement in to-day's TIMES, in the article on the preparations for a mass-meeting in New-York, that he would, in case the Virginius were captured in British waters, look to England to hold Spain responsible for the violation of her jurisdiction. He says if the American flag was insulted, it makes no difference to the United States in what waters the insult was offered, and it was certain this Government would not seek to interpose the British Government between itself and Spain. While he thinks it possible that the capture was within three miles of Jamaica, he does not regard it as probable. A very careful study of the charts and the sailing time of the vessel has been made, and it seems quite probable that the capture was near but not within British waters. One fact that strengthens this conviction is that the shore of Jamaica, which the vessels would naturally approach, is a high bluff that can be seen eight or ten miles, and while the night of the 31st was moonlight, so that the Tornado saw the Virginius during the whole evening, no mention is made by any of the reports that the shores of Jamaica were seen from either vessel.

CONSIDERATION FOR THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

As will be seen from the statements in the beginning of this dispatch, no authoritative statement of the views and intentions of this Government can be made. Mr. Sumner, Mr. Schurz, and their Liberal friends, the opponents of the Administration generally, attempted last year to make the people believe there had been an act of war committed against Hayti, and it was heralded as a gross violation of law by the Executive, that it had begun a war without the assent of Congress. Among those that then denounced such a usurpation of power were many who are now calling for an immediate act of war before Congress assembles, two week hence. They are in the wrong now as they were then. Our country's honor and its laws will be upheld at the same time. Spain herself is professing the greatest desire to comply with public law, and she has not yet had time to show whether or not she can. It must be remembered that the present Government of Spain is not the one that has heretofore professed such compliance with law and winked at its violations. Now it is a struggling Republic, that seems and is believed to be sincere in its professions of a disposition to make reparation. If Spain desires to give the Cubans a just government with which they will be satisfied, and is not alone able to do it, may it not happen that our Government may find it advisable rather to help Spain punish the Spanish volunteers who defy her, and oppress the native Cubans, than to crush the promising new Republic in Europe, by declaring war against it because it is too weak to fulfill its beneficent desires and intentions?

PRIVATE VIEWS OF THE MEMBERS—ASSURANCE THAT THE COUNTRY WILL BE SATISFIED WITH THEIR ACTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The session of the Cabinet to-day continued over two hours, and was the most important which has taken place under President Grant's Administration. The capture of the Virginius and the shocking barbarities perpetrated by the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba formed the subject of serious consideration, and definite action toward maintaining the dignity of the United States in the existing complications was taken. While all the members of the Cabinet are extremely reticent as to the nature of the conclusion reached to-day, it may be said that the Administration is thoroughly in accord with the sentiment of the people of the country, and the course of the authorities will be heartily approved. One member of the Cabinet, when approached on the subject, replied: "As to the nature of the action agreed upon to-day, I can say nothing, but you may rest assured the people of the country will be satisfied."

POSSIBLE FORM OF RECLAMATION.

Various rumors are circulated to-night as to the determination of the Cabinet, one of which is that the Government will demand of Spain the immediate arrest and punishment of the parties mainly instrumental in conducting the outrages of which the Government so seriously complains, and if the Castelar Government shall be unable to give the required satisfaction, this Government will proceed to extreme measures necessary to obtain it. Though no Cabinet officer admits directly that this is one of the conclusions arrived at during to-day's deliberations, still, upon its being presented, there is no positive denial. The fact is that, owing to the determination adopted in the Cabinet session not to make known for the present any portion of the important proceedings, it is more than ordinarily difficult to obtain even the slightest intimation from any one of the several heads of departments, or from the President, excepting, as mentioned above, the admission that the decision will meet the heartiest approval of the American people.

THE SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR REPAIRING AT NEW-YORK.

There is reason to believe that one of the subjects accompanying the discussion of the situation was that of the Spanish man-of-war now undergoing repairs at New-York, and that it was remarked, in the course of consultation, should that vessel by any possibility come into the hands of this Government, its possession would more than compensate for the loss of the Virginius, so far as the comparative values of the ships are concerned.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL FEATURES OF THE CASE.

While the President cannot declare war, he is determined to place the naval service of the country in such a state of efficiency that it may be ready for immediate use should the present war cloud assume such dimensions as to determine Congress upon making a formal declaration. Should a rupture occur between the two Governments, it will be the policy of the United States to land a sufficient force of men on the Island of Cuba, which can easily be done under the protection of our iron-clads and other vessels of war. It has been mentioned by a prominent Cabinet officer that 10,000 men would in all probability be in excess of the number of troops required to establish beyond any chance of failure the authority of the United States in Cuba. This was not stated as an official declaration, but as an incident of conversation upon the absorbing topic. Members of the Cabinet do not hesitate to express personal views as to their full indorsement of the general desire for full reparation of the outrages upon our citizens and insults to our flag, but as to the absolute intentions of the Government not one who has been approached this evening considers himself at liberty, as already indicated, to speak. Greater unanimity never characterised a Cabinet session than that of to-day. Upon the rumors of additional outrages, by the execution of every man on board the Virginius, the Cabinet showed the feeling of the community in general, and every member gave some expression of his feelings upon the reported repetition of the outrages.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The President, while he will guard to the utmost extreme the rights of American citizens and defend the policy which has been determined upon, will also make earnest recommendations to Congress in his forthcoming message. In October, 1872, Secretary Fish, in writing to Gen. Sickles, complaining of the regulations for the proceedings concerning sequestrated property in Cuba, and the embargo or confiscation of property belonging to citizens of the United States on that island, instructed him to present the grievances of which this Government so justly complained to the Spanish Government in a way which, without giving offense, will leave a conviction that the United States are in earnest in the expression of their views, that they expect redress, and that if it should not be afforded Spain must not be surprised to find as the inevitable result of the delay a marked change in the feeling and in the temper of the people and of the Government of the United States. This change and temper are now fully developed, consequent upon the additional grievance attending the seizure of the Virginius and the executions which so swiftly followed.

NO OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The Secretary of State has received no further particulars of the Virginius massacre, with the exception of the dispatch from Consul General Hall, showing that the executions were precipitated by the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba in order to anticipate any interference on the part of the home Government. Evidence, accumulate upon these facts. Late this evening official dispatches were received from Consul General Hall at Havana, but they contain no allusion whatever to any further executions than those reported on the mornings of the 4th, 7th, and 8th inst., and from this it seems probable that there have been no other executions, and the rumors to that effect to-day are believed to be unfounded. Consul General Hall, however, experiences much difficulty in obtaining accurate information from the Spanish authorities.

THE SPANISH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS HORRIFIED.

Minister Sickles was to have had a consultation with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, but in consequence of the arrival in that city of the news of further executions after the murder of the first four prisoners, the Spanish officials expressing intense regret and horror at the circumstance, suggested to Minister Sickles a reasonable delay in holding the intended council, and accordingly a brief postponement has been arranged.

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT.

It can be stated on the authority of the President himself that he did not, as reported, personally write a dispatch to Gen. Sickles directing the offer of our co-operation to be made to the President of Spain in movements to control the Cubans. Nothing of the kind has ever been suggested, the United States relying on their own power to protect their interests without alliance with Spain, who has shown herself to be almost, if not entirely, powerless to enforce compliance even with reasonable demands in the Island of Cuba, the authorities of which are in most cases acting independently of all control of the home Government.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTATION WITH THE CHIEFS OF THE NAVAL BUREAUS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Cabinet, Secretary Robeson repaired to the Navy Department, and first had a long conference with the chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, as to the fitting out for sea several vessels now laid up, and then with the chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, relative to furnishing such vessels with a complement of men and stores. A large number of telegrams between the Secretary and commandants of the several navy-yards passed during the day, but affairs about the department were conducted with secrecy.

VESSELS FITTING AT NORFOLK AND ELSEWHERE — INSTRUCTIONS TO ADMIRAL SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Treasury Department to-day, upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Navy, shipped $230,000 by express to Norfolk, Va., the head-quarters of the North Atlantic Fleet, in order that there might be no delay in fitting out and supplying with all the necessary stores the vessels now under orders to leave with the least possible delay for Cuba and other points in the West Indies. Rear Admiral George H. Scott, commanding the vessels of this expedition, will sail from Norfolk on Monday, in the Worcester, his flag-ship, for Havana. Specific instructions have been given him by the Government to report daily to the department by telegraph from Key West, and not rely upon the Havana cable, which is under control of the Spanish authorities. It is only eight hours' run from Havana to Key West with a fast tug or dispatch-boat, from which point the telegrams will be started.

Secretary Robeson is well satisfied with the condition of the vessels of our navy, and prominent naval officers join with the Secretary in declaring our absolute fitness to meet, with the American men-of-war and iron-clads readily available, the greatest emergency that may arise. So far as ordnance is concerned, the navy is in an efficient state, having on hand at the various navy-yards most of the ordnance which armed our vessels during the rebellion. It consists of fifteen, eleven, and nine inch guns—weapons of most formidable character.

AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

At the Navy-yard there is nothing particularly new to note. The United States sloop-of-war Kansas sailed yesterday with sealed orders, and the Juniata will be ready for sea to-day. The officers of the Kansas are as follows: Commander Allen V. Reed, commanding; Lieut. F. G. Hyde, Navigator; Master J. B. Briggs, Watch Officer; First Assistant Engineer, J. P. Kelly; Paymaster, G. F. Bemis; Surgeon, H. H. Beaumont; Commander's Clerk, F. A. Benson; Paymaster's Clerk, J. J. Risler; Lieut. Commander Edwin H. Miller, executive officer; Lieutenant, Royal R. Ingersoll; Assistant Surgeon, S. A. Brown; First Assistant Engineer, B. C. Gowing; Master, A. B. Speyers. She sailed with her full complement of 112 men, and her armament consists of a port and starboard broadside of two 9-inch Dahlgrens, one 11-inch pivot gun, and one 20-pound Parrott rifle. The screw sloop-of-war Powhatan still lies at anchor in the Bay, where she has been for a week, ready to sail at an hour's notice. The Juniata is awaiting sailing orders, and is nearly ready for an ocean trip. A full supply of medical stores were yesterday shipped from the United States Naval Laboratory at the Navy-yard to the monitor Manhattan, at Philadelphia, and the monitor Mahopac, at Norfolk.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT PERSONS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ADMIRAL ROWAN.

A reporter of THE TIMES had an interview with Admiral Rowan, at his quarters in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, last evening. Though very reticent upon the all-absorbing question of what course the United States would pursue in relation to the recent insult offered her, the Admiral did not hesitate to say that steps had already been taken, and additional steps would be, to prepare for any emergency that might arise. He had during the day received some instructions from Washington, the full extent of which he did not communicate to the reporter, however, to have the steamers Colorado and Minnesota fitted up as early as practicable for active service. Both vessels are now lying in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and it will require a considerable amount of labor to get them ready, and it is hardly possible that in the usual routine either could be completed and stored with supplies for a month or more. However, said the Admiral, if his future instructions should be urgent, any number of hands would be employed, and work would progress night and day until the vessels could be put in complete order. The Colorado and Minnesota are among the largest vessels owned by the Government, carrying about forty guns each. Admiral Rowan said the Kansas put to sea yesterday morning, having been stored with ammunition and provisions the day before. The Juniata, which but recently returned from the expedition northward, is also being put in repair, and will be ready for service, if needed, within a very few days. The Kansas is but a common gun-boat, carrying five or six guns; the Juniata, a gun-boat with a capacity for nine guns. The latter vessel was much battered about during her recent trip toward the Arctic seas, and required some extra labor to render her fitted for another cruise. In addition to the above vessels is an iron-clad, the Roanoke, the only iron-clad in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the Florida, and also the Powhatan.

In reply to a query as to what the Admiral thought of the probability of a difficulty between the United States and Spain, the latter replied that he looked upon the action of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, in shooting the passengers and crew of the Virginius, as brutal and atrocious. The Spanish Government had committed a great, and it might prove to them to be a fatal mistake, and it was left to the Spanish Government to apologise, or suffer the consequences of its agents' actions. The Admiral thought that the shooting of poor, innocent seamen was an outrage upon humanity that even less civilized nations had rarely ever been guilty of. He supposed it fair to presume that there were men on the Virginius who knew not the objects of the expedition. At any rate, it was the duty of the United States to investigate fully the character of the vessel and of the men on board of her. He thought that in the event of a war with Spain there would be no difficulty in the United States winning the victory. Spain was greatly crippled by the revolution, and also by the revolt in Cuba. The United States could readily muster twenty or more vessels of war from Brooklyn, Norfolk, and Philadelphia; and if pressed could call to her assistance the Mediterranean squadron, and if need be, the Pacific squadron as well. In the Mediterranean squadron are six or more fine ships, and in the Pacific squadron eight or ten. Spain had a navy which boasted of fifty or sixty ships, but it was doubtful whether she would find so many available. The United States had a number of ships that she would not care to put to sea. At any rate, said Admiral Rowan, without wishing to speak boastfully, "we have men of experience, and we have the dash in the United States, and if it comes to a fight we could whip out Spain."

Already it is understood that some first-class seamen have arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard from Boston and some from Portsmouth, and more are expected. It is very probable that within a very few days a large force of carpenters, joiners, riggers, and laborers will be put to work in the yard.

VIEWS OF HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, who was visited by a TIMES reporter, said that he had been very busily occupied with a case in the Supreme Court, and had not given the Cuban question sufficient study to express any opinion which would be of interest to the public. He said that he had read the accounts in the newspapers of the executions and was much shocked. He appeared surprised when informed that the remainder of the passengers of the Virginius had been shot, and asked if that was the news which was being cried in the streets during the day. Answered in the affirmative, he was silent for a few minutes, and then said that he could really express no opinion on the matter, with his present knowledge of it. The reporter made reference to the shooting of Crittenden and other prisoners of the Lopez expedition in 1851. Mr. Evarts said that expedition was an invasion, and differed from this affair. In reply to a question as to what the Government could do if the fact was proven that the Virginius was captured in British waters, Mr. Evarts said that might put a different phase of the question.

VIEWS OF MR. S. S. COX.

A reporter of THE TIMES had a conversation with Congressman S. S. Cox last evening at the Manhattan Club. Mr. Cox said that he felt certain there would be no war with Spain. From information he had received he believed that the United States Government was now in communication with Castelar to bring about a joint intervention for the purpose of restoring tranquillity in Cuba. No war measures, he felt assured, would be adopted before the meeting of Congress.

THE OPINION OF JUDGE PIERREPONT.

Ex-Judge Edwards Pierrepont, in a conversation last evening in relation to the latest news from Cuba, said that the conduct of the authorities in Cuba was a barbarity for which there was no palliation. If, he said, it was clearly demonstrated that the Virginius was an American ship, with American papers, sailing under the American flag, and captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war, then there was but one course the Government could pursue, and that was to send a fleet to Cuba, bombard its towns, and give the Cubans their long-sought-for opportunities to establish their independence. There was no time for negotiation with Spain; its rule in Cuba must cease. The only reparation which Spain could now make, was to surrender the ship and the men who had committed the murder. If the facts, as published, were true, and he thought there was every reason to believe that they were, then war with Spain was inevitable. The people would not tolerate such an outrage on the flag, and would not suffer the humiliation of allowing it to go unresented. Many people, Judge Pierrepont said, believed that Spain would not engage in a war with the United States. They were mistaken. He had given much study to the people of that country. There were two parties there, one Republican and the other fighting for kingly rule. The party that supported a war with this country on the Cuban question would be the most popular with the Spanish people. Spain was in no condition to go to war, but its people believed it was. They were as ignorant, bigoted, and conceited as they were centuries ago, and imagined themselves as powerful in comparison with other nations as they were in the days of Queen Elizabeth or of Ferdinand and Isabella. If there was a war with Spain it would be almost entirely a sea fight, and innumerable privateers would be fitted out under the Spanish flag to prey upon our commerce. But we would be able to build ships enough to give it ample protection.

Our navy, it was true, was in a poor condition for war at present, but we are an active people and fertile in resources. So active and fertile that the world would be astonished at the rapidity with which a powerful navy would be created. Mr. Pierrepont further said that he thought our commerce would not be greatly injured by a war with such a power as Spain. He was of the opinion that commercial interests would be much benefited in the end, save that the United States would regain its former standing as a power on the sea. Concerning the question raised as to the capture of the Virginius in British waters, which might involve Great Britain in the matter, he said that he would not like to see Great Britain so involved. He wanted to have the United States settle the matter without the aid or co-operation of that country, and would use all his influence to prevent anything of the kind. He thought that Cuba, under a Government like Spain, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, and so closely connection with us in trade, would be the cause, at some time, of complications which would bring forth great events. These peculiar complications had at length arisen, and the time had come. He said that he had so far declined and would still decline to take part in any public demonstration, notwithstanding all reports, until the matter had been investigated by the Government, and the fact was established that the Virginius was an American ship in the sense that he had before stated. His reasons were that he did not wish to be a party to getting up a public excitement which might end in nothing. If the ship were simply employed by the Cubans now fighting against Spanish rule in Cuba, and was not sailing as an American ship, with American papers, then the Government would have no more cause of war than it had when Crittenden and other Americans of the Lopez expedition of 1851 were executed in a barbarous manner by the Spanish authorities. While not wishing to deter others from joining in public demonstrations, he himself thought it unwise until the Government had made its investigation, which, he thought, would be concluded in a few days. There was no fear of the indignation over the matter dying away. Union Square might be filled with people to give expression to it now. But supposing, he said, if, after such a meeting, it was found that the news was not entirely correct, and the Government could take no action, then the speakers and the people would appear foolish. He was going to Washington, he said, and would probably know in a few days what would be done. The Government, he was of the opinion, would act promptly in an emergency and would not wait for Congress.

WHAT THE LEADER OF THE CUBANS SAYS.

Col. Juan Manuel Macias was interviewed last evening at the Army and Navy Club, by a reporter of THE TIMES in relation to the matter. Col. Macias has been identified with the cause of Cuban independence for over twenty years. He accompanied Lopez in his expedition in 1850, as aid de camp. Shortly after the outbreak of the present insurrection he went to Europe as the representative of the Cuban patriots, and while there rendered good service to the cause. He is President of the Cuban League in this City. In the course of conversation Col. Macias said: "No one can more deeply deplore than I do the murder of the brave men on board the Virginius, many of whom were my personal friends and intimates, but then I am free to say that the event in all consequences may be the most fortunate thing that could possibly have occurred, so far as concerns the independence of Cuba. It has interested the great American public in our cause, and awakened them to a true comprehension of the bloodthirsty character of the wretches against whom we are contending. The trouble has been that the people of the United States have not understood the Spaniards, but now, I confidently expect, there will be a radical change. The Secretary of State, unless I greatly mistake, will now be found as energetic in punishing the outrages of the Spaniards in Cuba as he has hitherto, while acting under a mistaken impression, been firm and persevering in his opposition to the cause of Cuban freedom. The Cubans regard the murder of the Virginius passengers and crew as a question affecting the honor of the American nation, whose flag has been outraged. So far, they are entirely satisfied with the action of the Government recognizing the necessity of full investigation into the facts of the case before adopting decisive measures to vindicate the national honor. The Spaniards may allege that the Virginius was captured in Cuban waters; but all the facts we know of in regard to the affair contradict the statement. From the accounts we have received of the capture it would appear that the Virginius must have been fully twenty miles from the Cuban coast when first sighted by the Tornado. Then we are told that the chase lasted seven hours, which makes it probable that the capture was effected off Jamaica. May it not be that the Virginius came to, deeming that she was safe in British waters? The Castelar Government is not, in my estimation, much toblame in regard to the massacre. The fact is, the home Government is powerless to control the volunteers, though the Spanish authorities will not acknowledge it. The Spaniards in Cuba are also very rich, in consequence of the confiscation of the properties of prominent Cuban leaders, and other means, and undoubtedly have used their money to corrupt any of the officers of the home Government amenable to such influences. With a hundred thousand dollars, one can do much in Spain. The Cuban patriots would, I think, be willing to be admitted as a free State in the Spanish Republic, provided their local independence was guaranteed by the United States and England, slavery abolished, and the Cubans be allowed to arm their native Militia. If the intervention of the United States secured that result, the Cubans would be satisfied.

VIEWS OF A PROMINENT CUBAN.

A reporter of THE TIMES called at the residance of Cirilo Villaverde, No. 59 West Twenty-fourth street, yesterday. He found Mr. Villaverde, his wife, and a number of Cuban sympathizers assembled, and in earnest consultation about the future of the insurrection. Mme. Villaverde was very much excited over the news of the massacre, and wept bitterly as she detailed the news time and again to each successive visitor. Mr. Villaverde said that on behalf of the mass of the Cubans in New-York, he denounced the threatening circular in relation to Secretary Fish, published in THE TIMES of yesterday morning. It was gotten up by Spaniards, their bitter enemies, solely for the purpose of injuring the cause of the patriots. The capture of the Virginius would not dishearten the Cubans, however, but only tend to draw them nearer together. For one, he would spend his last cent in behalf of the cause, and was now engaged in assisting the organization of another expedition. The residence of Mr. Villaverd, was thronged early and late yesterday. Among the number calling was a Captain who had been in three expeditions to the island, and who said he was prepared to sail on another expedition at any moment, and a large number of men, Cuban and American citizens, who said they were ready and anxious to volunteer at once for the cause. Mme. Villaverde and her husband knew a majority of the victims of the Virginius expedition personally, and contributed largely to the preparations of that and previous expeditions.

OPINION IN ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOURNALS HOPE THE EXECUTIONS WILL BE AVENGED BY US.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The shooting of the crew and passengers of the steam-ship Virginius is commented on at length by the London morning journals, all of which express the hope that the executions will be avenged by the Government of the United States.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN THE CITY.

The announcement received yesterday of additional barbarity on the part of the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba caused profound feeling. Indeed, it has been seldom that the people have been so aroused as upon the announcement that the remainder of the captives taken on board the steamer Virginius, 111 in all, had met the same fate as the forty-eight others. With this intelligence there is not now, undoubtedly, a witness left to tell the story of their capture, or whether or not the vessel was seized in British waters.

Capt. G. Brown, who served under Admiral Porter in the navy during the war, told a reporter of THE TIMES, yesterday, that, taking all matters into consideration, the Virginius must have first run aground on the Jamaica shore, and been there captured. The distance between Jamaica and Santiago de Cuba was only ten hours' sailing, while it required the Tornado seventeen hours to return, and in order to destroy any evidence that would bear against this atrocious act, they massacred all who were found on board.

THE FEELING ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

The politicians who daily gather in the City Hall and the vestibule of the new Court-house have ceased to make the incidents of the recent election a topic of conversation. They have turned their attention to the Cuban butcheries, and their minds are bent on war. In the summary shooting of the passengers of the Virginius, they profess to see the speck of a short but decisive contest between the United States and Spain—a contest which will bring out the trained soldiers of the last war, and furnish martial employment for brave men who are suffering from the panic. Yesterday every phase of the Cuban question was discussed by groups of men in the City Hall, and the latest reports on the subject were eagerly scanned. It was generally believed that England would demand satisfaction for the killing of two of her subjects, and that her Government would declare war against Spain. In the view of some, this city would be filled with volunteers in twenty-four hours after war was declared, and there would not be vessels enough to carry the avengers to the scene of conflict. Others were not quite certain that war would be declared. They seemed to think that Spain, realizing her helplessness as a fifth or sixth rate power, would make an ample and abject apology and offer to make a reparation for the atrocious outrages perpetrated upon the American citizens captured on the Virginius. Every rumor on the subject caused the most intense excitement.

It was rumored yesterday that a deputation of colored citizens would call upon the Mayor and present him with an address denouncing the Spanish butcheries in Cuba, and offering their services to assist the slaves on that island to secure their freedom.

THE FEELING IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn a good deal of excitement was occasioned yesterday when the afternoon papers appeared in the street containing an account of the shooting of 111 more of the Virginius' passengers by the Spaniards. When the news arrived some days ago of the shooting of Gen. Ryan and others it was received in Brooklyn with a good deal of indignation, quietly expressed. Its interest was somewhat lessened in the public estimation first by a feeling that it might not be true, and next because of the actual presence of a vitally interesting topic of discussion in the dull times and general business stagnation. But yesterday the excitement was noticeable. A stranger passing through the city would readily perceive that some event of unusual importance agitated its people. In the more frequented thoroughfares, and in the vicinity of the public offices groups of men collected and excitedly discussed the question. On all sides, the opinion which found expression in the morning papers relative to the duty of Government and the necessity for prompt and vigorous action was echoed. There were, of course, excited people who delivered themselves of unmeasured denunciations against Spain, and were scarcely less particular when speaking of the Government at Washington. But the strong feeling aroused among the people took active and practical shape in a proposition to hold a mass-meeting. Already some leading citizens have held a conference with a view to deciding on the best time and place to hold the meeting. The Democratic General Committee of Kings County have issued a call for a special meeting, to be held to-night, at which arrangements will be completed for a mass-meeting, irrespective of party, to be held on Monday in the Academy of Music, to express

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

ANOTHER POLITICAL COMPLICATION—THE RECRUITING LAW—ELECTION ORDERED.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The situation at Versailles is again becoming complicated. The compromise between the Right and Left threatens to fall through. The Government and the Right have decided to insist on the unconditional prolongation of President MacMahon's term for ten years.

The Minister of War has informed the Budget Committee of the Assembly that he will require an extraordinary grant of 17,000,000 francs in order to carry out the provisions of the Recruitment law.

Elections for members of the Assembly have been ordered to be held on the 14th of December in the Departments of Finisterre and Seine and Oise.

Three thousand Communists are still in prison awaiting trial.

DEATH OF BISCHOFFSHEIM THE BANKER.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—M. Bischoffsheim, the eminent banker of this city, died to-day.

SPAIN.

GEN. MORIONES AT LOGRONA.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—Gen. Moriones has arrived at Logrono, capital of the province of that name.

THE CANNONADING AT CARTAGENA—DON CARLOS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Cartagena reports that the cannonading continued all day yesterday, notwithstanding a violent storm. The city has received fresh supplies of provisions and ammunition. The British Consul is the only representative of a foreign Government who remains in the place.

BAYONNE, Nov. 14.—Don Carlos has struck a medal in commemoration of the victory claimed by the Carlists in the recent battle at Miranda.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL AND THE CITY OF RICHMOND AT QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The steam-ship City of Montreal arrived at Queenstown at 3 o'clock this afternoon, with the disabled steam-ship City of Richmond in tow. All well on board.

THE RACE FOR THE SHREWSBURY CUP.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—At the Shrewsbury meeting, to-day, the race for the Shrewsbury Cup was won by Lord Zetland's b. c. King Lud. Mr. Payne's br. m. Flurry was second, and Mr. Cartwright's c. f. Louise Victoria third. The betting at the start was 9 to 1 against King Lud, 25 to 1 against Flurry, and 6 to 1 against Louise Victoria. Fifteen ran.

THE FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH—THE CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Dean of Westminster has been appointed to proceed to St. Petersburg to perform the Protestant marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt has been appointed Solicitor General, vice Mr. Henry James, who has been appointed Attorney General.

Postmaster General Monsell has resigned in favor of Dr. Lyon Playfair, who issued an address to his constituents, to-night, for re-election.

A NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

LONDON, Nov. 15—5 A. M.—Dr. Lyon Playfair has been appointed Postmaster General, vice Monsell, resigned.

Mr. Vernon-Harcourt has been appointed Solicitor General.

GERMANY.

ANOTHER INVESTMENT IN UNITED STATES BONDS.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The German Government, to-day, made a further payment of $3,000,000 for bonds of the United States funded loan.

INCREASING THE MILITARY RESERVES IN VIEW OF FRENCH MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 15—5 A. M.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the London *Times* says that, in consequence of the formation of fortified camps at Belfort, Besançon, and Verdun, Prussia will increase her military reserves.

The Federal Council has ordered the distribution among the States of the German Empire of another installment of the French war indemnity, amounting to 30,000,000 thalers.

GREENLAND.

FAMINE—DEATH OF 150 PERSONS FROM STARVATION.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Intelligence has been received here that a famine prevails in Greenland, caused by the failure of the fisheries.

In one village alone 150 persons have starved to death.

THE NETHERLANDS.

AN EXTRADITION TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES RECOMMENDED.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 14.—The Minister of Justice yesterday informed the Chamber of Deputies that it was necessary to conclude an extradition treaty between the Governments of the Netherlands and the United States.

CUBA.

A SPANISH GENERAL REPORTS A VICTORY.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The Spanish Brig. Gen. Bascones reports that he encountered a strong force of insurgents at Sacra, in the Central Department, on the afternoon of the 7th inst. The fighting began at 4 o'clock and ended at 8 o'clock P. M. The rebels were defeated and routed, flying in all directions. Over 100 were killed and a large number wounded. The loss of the Spanish troops was fifty-four killed.

AN ABSCONDING BOOK-KEEPER.

THE SILVER LAKE MINING COMPANY'S SAFE ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Last Tuesday evening Mr. Oliver Davidson, agent of the Sylvan Lake Mining Company, at Sylvan Lake, Dutchess County, deposited in the safe in his office $4,300 in greenbacks and currency, and went home. Chas. Howard, who has been in the company's employment for two years as book-keeper and telegraph operator, remained in the office. Next morning Mr. Davidson received a dispatch from Howard dated Fishkill, stating that he had been called away on business, but would be home that night. Mr. Davidson's suspicions were aroused, and on proceeding to the office he discovered that the $4,300 which he had placed in the safe was gone. The police in New-York and other places have been notified.

THE IRON TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The Executive Committee of the American Iron and Steel Association have called a meeting of the national organization on the 20th inst., in this city, to consider the present critical condition of the iron trade, and to take action regarding the future work of the association.

THE NATIONAL HONOR.

THE PLEDGE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 25th of February, 1862, the act known as the Legal-tender act, was passed by Congress. It provided "that the Treasury notes shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private within the United States except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid"—that is, upon the bonds and notes of the Government.

The reasons which led to the passage of this famous act are familiar to all. The banks, after loaning nearly $150,000,000 to the Government, taking therefor the notes of the Treasury bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest—seven-thirties—found themselves so drained of coin toward the close of the year 1861, that they resolved, in general meeting on the night of the 30th December, to suspend specie payment.

With this suspension coin immediately disappeared from circulation—part going into private hoard, part crossing the frontier into Canada, and part taking direct shipment for Europe.

This state of things left the Secretary of the Treasury no other resource but the issue of United States notes, wherewith to provide a circulating medium large enough for the ordinary business of the country and the extraordinary uses which the various transactions of the Government developed. Had this not been done, the country would have been at once flooded with a large issue of notes of the State banks; the major part of such issue without adequate security, without provision for redemption, and practically irredeemable, because public opinion would have restrained any court from enforcing the payment of debts in coin—then the only legal tender.

For a short period, Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, fully alive to the dangers of the issue of Government paper, endeavored to carry on the Treasury with the demand notes for which he had already authority; but when some of the banks refused to take these notes in common course of business, and as the phrase ran, "threw them over their counters," the Secretary had no choice but to ask of Congress that a forced currency be given to the issues of the Treasury by the making of the United States notes a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except for Customs—an exception wisely made to insure to the holders and future buyers of Government bonds the exact interest which the Government engaged to pay. It is not, perhaps, too much to say that this clause preserved the Government from bankruptcy in securing a constant market for its bonds.

In his report of December, 1861, Mr. Chase had pointed out the dangers of Government issues. His words may be quoted in witness of his strong aversion to Government paper: "The plan, however, is not without serious inconveniences and hazards. The temptation, especially great in times of pressure and danger, to issue notes without adequate provision for redemption; the ever-present liability to be called on for redemption beyond means, however carefully provided and managed; the hazard of panics precipitating demand for coin concentrated on a few points and a single fund; the risk of a depreciated, depreciating, and, finally, worthless paper money; the immeasurable evils of dishonored public faith and national bankruptcy; all these are possible consequences of the adoption of a system of Government circulation. It may be said, and perhaps truly, that they are less deplorable than those of an irredeemable bank circulation."

The disappearance of coin from circulation soon after rendered any plan of paper convertible into coin impracticable, and the Secretary found himself driven by the irresistible logic of events to the very conclusion he had regarded with such dread. It is needless here to revert to his views as to the constitutionality of the measure. Amid the din of arms law is silent, or rather public safety becomes the supreme law when all that law is established to preserve—the safety of society and the existence of government—are seriously threatened.

Congress and the people recognized the necessity, and the legal-tender quality was given to the Treasury note by the one, and accepted by the other as a war measure, to be continued so long as the necessity of the Government and the country demanded, and no longer. So long as that necessity continued and continues, the Supreme Court of the United States has since decided that quality to be, though not perhaps within the letter, yet within the spirit of the Constitution.

But it was never supposed, and has never been held, by any authority in Congress or out of it, that this issue of Government paper was to be either unlimited or perpetual. Its limits have been defined and rigidly adhered to, and Congress has repeatedly declared that it must, sooner or later, be redeemed. That the paper itself was not intended to be money is clear, from the very letter of the note. "The United States will pay to bearer —— dollars;" these words form a contract on the part of Government to pay to every holder of such notes a certain number of dollars. The laws of Congress, passed under its constitutional power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," fix the precise number of grains either of gold or silver, which such *dollars* must contain. To put an end to all doubt on this point, at a later period the act of July 14, 1870, which authorized the issue of the "funded loan," expressly provides that the principal of the bonds and the interest upon them shall be paid "in coin at its then standard value;" and though the Treasury note is not here referred to, the natural inference is that all engagements of the United States to pay money in dollars fall under the same rule—the dollars to be paid to be dollars of the standard value at the time of the original contract. This must not be lost sight of in any future changes of the standard value—changes not improbable under the large increase in the yield of the silver mines—which may yet cause a return to the old double tender of gold and silver for all sums, which was departed from, under pressure of another order of circumstances, in the act of 21st February, 1853, by which silver, which by the act of 18th January, 1837, had been "legal tenders of payment according to their nominal value for any sums whatever," was debased in value by increased alloy and made "legal tender for all sums not exceeding five dollars" only.

This engagement to *pay* to the bearer dollars for the notes issued by the Government has never been lost sight of by the Administrations which have succeeded that which made the original contract, but, on the contrary, has been repeatedly acknowledged and reaffirmed.

The original issue of United States legal-tender notes under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, was limited to 150 millions; a further issue of 150 millions was made under the act of July 11, 1862, and a joint resolution of both Houses, on the 17th January, 1863, authorized a still further issue of 100 millions. This last issue was again increased by the act passed March 3, 1863, by the sum of 50 millions. The total issue under these four acts reached the sum of 450 millions. An act of 30th June, 1864, provided that the total amount of United States notes should never exceed 400 millions, and not exceeding 50 millions in addition, as may be required for temporary loans, and an act passed Jan. 28, 1865, restricted the issue absolutely to 400 millions.

The maximum of issue being thus definitely fixed, the next care of the Administration was to gradually reduce the amount and find a minimum. After such preliminary rearrangement of the debt as was needful to secure a safe progress toward the fulfillment of the promise of the Government, Mr. Secretary McCulloch, in his report of the 4th December, 1865, made an earnest appeal to Congress for further powers. In this report he said "the issue of United States notes as lawful money was a measure expedient, doubtless, and necessary in the great emergency in which it was adopted, but this emergency no longer exists. * * * While, therefore, the Secretary is of opinion that the immediate repeal of the legal-tender provisions of the act referred to would be unwise, as being likely to affect injuriously the legitimate business of the country, upon the prosperity of which depend the welfare of the people, and the revenues which are necessary for the maintenance of the national credit, and unjust to the holders of the notes, he is of the opinion that not only these provisions, but the acts also, be regarded as only temporary, and that the work of retiring the notes which have been issued under them should be commenced without delay, and carefully and persistently continued until all be retired."

In response to this appeal, on the 18th December of the same year the House of Representatives, by a vote of 144 to 6, "Resolved, That the House cordially concurs in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit, and we hereby pledge co-operative action to this end as speedily as practicable," and on the 12th April, 1866, Congress gave authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to receive Treasury notes in return for United States bonds, with the proviso "that of United States notes not more than ten millions of dollars may be retired and canceled within six months from the passage of this act, and thereafter not more than four millions of dollars in any one month."

To this act the Secretary gave immediate practical effect, and the legal tenders were gradually *paid* and cancelled until this power was withdrawn by Congress on the 23d January, 1868, which then directed "that from and after its passage the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of the currency by retiring or cancelling United States notes shall be, and is, hereby suspended."

The country had severely felt the pressure of contraction during the preceding Fall, and chafed under the restrictions which the dearness of money imposed upon business transactions. It is possible that with a lighter hand and a less rigid policy, the Secretary might not have been interfered with. Be this as it may, the country will some day recognize the immeasurable value of the steps which this great Finance Minister took in the work of maintaining the National Honor.

In the Summer of the same year, July 11, 1868, Mr. Sherman introduced into the Senate a bill for the funding of the National debt, and the conversion of the notes of the United States, and in the Winter following, 1868-9, numerous and active efforts were made in both Houses of Congress to bring about some satisfactory legislation. The titles of the bills show the intent of their authors.

On the 7th December, 1868, Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, brought in a bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments the 4th July, 1869; on the 14th December Senator Morton, of Indiana, a bill to provide for redemption of United States notes on and after Jan. 1, 1872, and on the 16th December the Finance Committee reported a resolution to the effect "That neither public policy nor the good faith of the nation will allow the redemption of the five-twenty bonds until the United States shall perform its *primary duty of paying its notes in coin*, or making them equivalent *thereto*, and measures should be adopted by Congress to secure the resumption of specie payments at as early a period as practicable."

In the House a bill was introduced by Mr. John Lynch, of Maine, Dec. 1, 1868, to provide for a gradual resumption of specie payment, and on the 7th December the House, on the motion of Mr. Rufus P. Spalding, of Ohio, resolved "that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the speedy resumption of specie payments by the Government of the United States, and that said committee be requested to report at as early a day as may be practicable."

The new Administration came into power in March, 1869, and the first inaugural address of Gen. Grant renewed the oft-made pledge—"A great debt has been contracted in securing for us and our posterity the Union; the payment of the principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis as soon as it can be done without material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large, must be provided for. To protect the national honor, every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contracts." Alluding to the mineral resources of the country, the President added: "It looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box in the precious metals locked up in the sterile mountains of the far West, of which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us."

Under the impulse thus given to the true policy, the Senate on the 11th of March, called up its bill to strengthen the public credit. Among its provisions occurs this passage: "And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

On the 12th March the House originated a bill for the same purpose, and containing the same solemn pledge. It passed both Houses—the lower House on the 12th and the Senate on the 13th. Thus early did the Administration of Gen. Grant and both branches of Congress declare their purpose to fulfill the promise of the Government by payment of the legal-tender notes.

On the 5th of December, 1870, Senator Sumner again brought in a bill "to terminate the fabrication of United States notes, and to strengthen the reserves of national banks, and to provide the return to specie payments;" and on the 7th of same month Mr. Lynch, of Maine, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives "to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payments."

Again, on the 28th February, 1871, Mr. Williams, Senator from Oregon—a section of the country where gold and silver are valued, because every one is aware of the hard toil which is needed to drag the precious metals from their hiding-places—brought in a resolution "deprecating any increase of the present irredeemable paper of the country." The resolution was pressed by Senators Sumner and Sherman, and was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

In his second inaugural of March, 1873, President Grant again gave his word to the whole nation—and all who know the President know that his word has not two measures—"that his efforts would be directed (among other things) to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value, as compared with the world's standard of values, (gold,) and, if possible, to a par with it."

The narrative of the various efforts of Congress toward the redemption of the promise of the Government, shows that it has at no time wavered in its fixed purpose to return to specie payment as early as possible, and effectually disposes of any fear that it may be guilty of the folly and bad faith which any further issue of irredeemable paper would surely be. The course of Congress is as plainly marked out as ever that of ship on sailing chart. The port is in sight, and it will be strange, indeed, if it be not reached. There can be no debate as to the end to be gained, though there may be different views as to the ways to that end. There are but two ways—one that of *convertibility*, the other that of *redemption*. The first, that of convertibility, can be reached only by a long and slow process; the accumulation of gold in the Treasury, until there be enough to warrant legal resumption by the Treasury—a most uncertain and dangerous plan, because it entirely disregards the one cardinal maxim, that of the ratio of coin in the country to the circulating medium. If that ratio be not sufficiently large—and the experience of all nations has shown that no great amount of paper can be surely floated with even an equal amount of coin—the first turn in exchanges would cause a distrust in the power of the Treasury and a withdrawal of coin.

Macleod distinctly states this principle where he says: "Bullion, then, as the symbol of capital is not only the sole proper basis of a paper currency, but is the only true regulator of its amount. As all paper currency is a 'promise to pay' gold and silver at some definite time, it is quite evident that the 'promises to pay' floating in a nation must have some proportion in quantity to the actual quantity of the bullion."

The second plan is that of a gradual withdrawal and canceling of the legal tenders as coin appears in circulation, as it shortly will under the large amounts of gold which are coming in from Europe and which will not cease to come for a considerable period. It has been already shown that the Bank of England has no power to check the flow of this golden stream. The duty of Congress is then clear to provide a place in the circulating medium for this coin, and at one and the same time redeem the promise of the Government, its own repeated pledges, and restore the true standard of value. If later, it elect to reissue a national paper currency, and prepare the Treasury for its convertibility by proper laws as to its reserve, this may be done to advantage, and the bank circulation be replaced by a new greenback issue.

There will be no suffering under this gradual withdrawal of legal tenders as gold flows in—there will be no contraction in the process. There will be no change in values or in the relation of debtor and creditor—no change in the amount of circulating medium, only in its value—a change in quality, not in quantity; and every dollar of these promises of the Government thus withdrawn will be so much done toward the fulfillment of its solemn engagements. Can it be that it will look idly on while millions of coin pour into the country and make no effort to hold and secure it for the country? Can it be that while real money is thus ready at hand it will again resort to paper fictions? It is not possible. The representatives of a practical people will turn a deaf ear to the seductive entreaties of those who, for their own selfish ends, seek further inflation, and true to that strong moral sense which underlies the American character, will stand by their pledges to redeem the promises of the Government, and firmly maintain the National Honor. KNICKERBOCKER.

THE PADRONES AGAIN.

TWO ITALIANS ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT A BOY IN INDIANAPOLIS, WHOM THEY CLAIM TO HAVE BOUGHT FOR EIGHTY DOLLARS.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* states that quite an excitement was created on West Michigan street, in that city, on Tuesday afternoon last, by two Italian street men trying to carry off a little boy. The particulars of the case it gives as follows: "About ten weeks ago Samuel Warren found a youngster out in the street at a late hour in the night, suffering from the cold. Mr. Warren took the boy home with him, and gave him a good supper and a bed. In the morning the child begged so hard to be allowed to remain that Mrs. Warren persuaded her husband to keep him. When his clothes were taken off they were found to be so full of vermin that they had to be burned. The dirt was literally ground into his skin, and he was a most pitiful-looking object. At that time, he says, he had only been in the city three weeks, and in the country six weeks, the first having been spent in New-York. Mr. Warner bought him a new suit of clothes and treated him as a son. A day or two ago Mr. Warner inserted an advertisement in a daily paper, hoping thereby to find some of the boy's friends. Yesterday, two Italians came to Warner's house and seized the boy, who was in the yard, and would have carried him off by force had not Mr. Warner interfered. The men claim that they bought the boy from his father in Italy, and were to pay $80 a year for three years, at the end of which time they were obliged to return him. On the other hand, the boy says he came to this country alone, and never saw these men until he saw them in this city, and that prior to his meeting them he had made a good living by playing on a violin on the street. He says that these men, (who have unpronounceable names,) have six boys in this city, whom they compel to play from morning until night, and unless they bring in a certain sum at night, they whip them. He says his only name is 'Frank,' and he is ten years old. One of these men, he claims, threatened to cut him in pieces with a knife unless he went with them. Last evening, Mr. Warner laid the matter before the police, and he is determined that the men shall not have the boy, whether they bought him or not."

THE SLEEPING WOMAN.

Apropos of the account of the sleeping woman which appeared in our columns on the 10th, we are reminded of a remarkable case of the same kind, recorded in 1757 by Dr. Brady, Physician to the Prince of Lorraine. The woman in this instance was of a healthy, robust constitution, and lived for many years in the service of her parish priest, near Mons. Early in 1738, when she was about thirty-six, "she suddenly became uneasy, sullen, and surly," and in the month of August fell into a deep sleep, which lasted four days, notwithstanding all efforts to awaken her. She awoke at length of her own accord, and in a very bad humor, but went about her business as usual for the next six or seven days, when she again fell asleep and slept eighteen hours. From that time for nearly fifteen years, she continued to sleep every day from about 3 in the morning till 8 or 9 at night, except about four months in the year 1745, when she had a natural sleep, and about twenty-one days in the year 1748, when she was kept awake by a tertian ague.

On the 20th of February, 1755, a Dr. Brady, whose curiosity had, unfortunately for the poor woman, been aroused at what he heard of her case went to see her in company with the Surgeon Major of an Austrian regiment.

Dr. Brady felt her pulse and found it natural, raised her arm and found it heavy and rigid, so that he could not bend it without difficulty. He then raised her head, and her neck, "being as stiff as a board," naturally rose with it. Her legs were in the same condition. He put his mouth to her ear and called as loud as he could, and to be sure there was no cheat he stuck a pin through her flesh to the bone, and further held the flame of burning paper to her cheek until the skin was chafed; and, not content with this—for those were brutal times, and this investigating Esculapius seems to have been well worthy of them—thrust a piece of linen saturated with spirit of wine up her nostril, and set it on fire for a moment. But still she slept. These operations had commenced at 5. At 6:30 her neck, arms, and legs became more supple. About 8 she turned in her bed, got up abruptly, and came to the fire. She soon after ate with an appetite and then sat down to spin. Her peculiarity seems to have caused her to be regarded by the enlightened surgical world of the district as a proper subject for continual *experiments* on what they no doubt were pleased to regard as her *corpus vile*. Previous to the manipulations of the gentle Brady a brother in the healing art had forced down her throat eighteen grains of tartar emetic, "which if they had awakened her would probably have caused her death, four grains being a dose." She had been whipped till the blood ran down her shoulders; her back had been rubbed with honey, and then exposed on a hot day before a hive of bees, when she was stung in a most frightful manner! Pins had been thrust under her nails, and she had suffered many other injuries which Brady euphemistically terms "odd experiments," and delicately says, he "must pass them over in silence on account of their indecency."

ENCOURAGING FROM GEORGIA.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* of the 11th inst. says: "It is gratifying to know that thus far the factories in this and adjoining States are running full time and working the same number of hands as before the panic. Nor has there been any reduction of the wages of the employes of our cotton mills. Mr. Hickman, President of the Graniteville Factory, states that he intends running full time as long as he can raise a dollar to carry on operations. This determination is commendable. The stockholders can afford to run the risk of reduced dividends, but the operatives cannot live without work during the Winter. The other mills in this section will doubtless run full time. We have heard of no intimation to the contrary."

THE U. S. SENATE CHAMBER.

ITS VENTILATION—VARIOUS CHANGES, AND THE RESULT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1873.

The United States Senate Chamber, by changes made during the past Summer, has become one of the best ventilated public halls in the country. As both the Senate hall and the hall of the House of Representatives have had in the past, with justice, a very unenviable reputation in this respect, so desirable a result as has now been attained in the Senate is worthy of special mention. A description of the system employed will be particularly interesting to builders and designers of public buildings, or halls intended for public use.

The heating and ventilating of the Chamber are accomplished at the same time, and by the same apparatus. At first there was constructed a large fan and machinery to run it, which drew in a quantity of external air, passed it over coils of iron pipes heated by steam, and then forced it into the Senate Chamber through risers and registers in the floor. It was supposed, before the trial of this apparatus was made, that impure air would be forced out through the doors and the openings in the ceiling and *louvres* over the chamber by the continuous flow of fresh air from below. On trial the result was as bad as possible. Near the floor and by the Senators' desks were annoying and unhealthy currents, which could not be regulated. The galleries received no air direct from the fans, but only such as had been forced through the floor below, and was already rendered unfit for respiration by the impurities with which it had become charged.

Mr. H. F. Hayden, Engineer of the Senate wing of the Capitol, after a great deal of study of the facts and the construction of the building, devised a plan for changing the entire system, and making the ventilation of the Chamber wholly mechanical. Between the ceiling of the Senate Hall and the roof of the Capitol is a large attic or loft. Connected with this attic by a large passage-way, is a small room; and this latter was found to have two great shafts descending from it to the basement. In another place a shaft was discovered leading from the basement to the open air. These shafts were very ingeniously made valuable in the new system.

In a room in the basement, connected with the two shafts first mentioned, were erected two exhaust-fans; and all the passages leading from the Senate Chamber to this room were made as nearly as possible air-tight; so that when the fans were set in motion, they drew the air rapidly from the attic or loft over the Chamber, causing there a tendency to a vacuum, which the air from the chamber below rushed up through the openings in the ceiling to fill. These fans discharged into the seconding shaft last mentioned. It was intended that the running of the two sets of fans at the same time, one forcing air in from below the floor, and the other drawing it out from above, should entirely change the air in the chamber once every ten minutes. There was observed during the succeeding Winter a very great improvement, but still perfection was a long way of.

In the first place, it was noticed when the galleries were crowded that the arrangements for the ingress of fresh air were insufficient. If the exhaust fans were run at full speed, not enough air being admitted through the openings in the floor to fill the vacuum caused, was impure air from the corridors and cloak-rooms surrounding the Chamber was drawn in through the doorways. The fans for forcing in fresh air could not be operated to their full capacity without creating troublesome and unhealthy currents along the floor. While it was possible to keep the air upon the floor in a pleasant condition, the atmosphere of the galleries was always vitiated, disagreeable, and "headachy." The inlet for outside air was in the basement, between the Senate wing and old part of the Capitol. The air which the fans drew in was, therefore, far from pure to begin with. It was mingled with dust from the pavements and coal gas and cinders drawn down from the chimneys by counter currents of air. During the past Summer the remedy has been found for both these defects.

The gallery has been supplied with an independent air-shaft of ample dimensions, which leads from the forcing-fans in the basement to the air space under the gallery. The risers of the steps and the spaces between the seats have been freely perforated, so that a large body of air may enter without causing currents. The air admitted to the gallery can be tempered independently of that admitted to the floor, and made warmer or colder as may be necessary at any particular time. Usually the fresh air supplied to the gallery needs to be several degrees lower in temperature than that admitted to the floor. Heretofore, on important days or nights, when a crowd was attracted to the Senate, if the floor was kept warm enough for the comfort of Senators, the people in the gallery were overheated and nearly suffocated with bad air. Now, at all times, plenty of fresh air of any desired temperature can be supplied to the gallery at the will of the engineer.

To obtain air fresh and free from mechanical impurities an underground air-duct, or tunnel, has been constructed, leading from the basement of the Senate wing to the bottom of the lower terrace in the park west of the Capitol. The length of this tunnel is 220 feet. All the air that enters the Senate Chamber will be drawn through this duct, and will be almost perfectly free from mechanical impurities and deleterious gases, as the inlet is removed beyond the reach of counter currents from the chimneys.

Another improvement is in the construction of a vaporizing apparatus in the main air channel, by which the proper amount of moisture can be added to the supply of air after it has been heated and before it enters the Chamber. The reading of the wet and dry bulb thermometer is frequently observed, and the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere varied accordingly.

A brief recapitulation will make plain the practical operation of the ventilating system. A large fan draws fresh air through the underground duct from the west park to the basement of the Capitol. Immediately after leaving the fan, this air traverses a series of steam-heated iron pipes, by which its temperature is raised to the necessary degree. From the heated pipes the air passes into the chamber containing the vaporizing apparatus. This chamber is constantly filled with a fine spray of hot water as minutely divided as perfume from an atomizer. There are, of course, arrangements made for the regulation of the amount of moisture which the air shall take up. From the vaporizing chamber two large passages take the air to the Senate Chamber. One of them leads to the air space under the floor, and the other to the space under the gallery. The air in the passage leading to the gallery can be tempered and its heat reduced at pleasure before it enters the Chamber. When the fans are in motion a vast volume of air rushes through these ducts, producing a current against which a strong man has difficulty to stand. This force is, however, so diffused by the arrangement of registers, that in the Chamber no current or draft is felt. The whole volume is, as it were, breathed into the hall. At the same time that the forcing fans are driving air in from below, the exhaust fans are driving it out from above, and discharging it into the open air. The exhaust fans are operated by an engine of twenty-five-horse power, and through the shafts leading from the loft over the Senate, and also through the shaft leading from the fans to the open air, a current rushes along with tremendous velocity. But the drawing force of these fans is exerted equally upon the whole surface of the ceiling to the Chamber and so produces no perceptible currents in the Chamber itself.

It is now possible to renew the whole body of air in the Senate Chamber once every seven or eight minutes, without drafts or currents, and to maintain any desired degree of temperature equally in all parts. In the Summer cool air instead of hot is forced in. By an ingenious arrangement of a register under each desk, any Senator, whenever he wishes, can surround himself with a current of cool air as from a fan, without causing any discomfort to the occupant of the desk next him. A variety of mechanical details contributing to the general result, which it has been impossible to mention here, have been ingeniously devised and made successful in operation. A report covering the whole history of the ventilation of the Senate wing of the Capitol would be among the most valuable of the public documents issued by the Government. It would be found that the experience gained and the experiments tried during the years in which the changes that have produced the results described above have been worked out, have settled many disputed points, and tested the truth of many theories on the subject of ventilating public buildings.

THE DISCOVERER OF THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

Lady Jane Franklin writes as follows to the editor of the London *Times*:

SIR: Now that the grave has closed over the remains of the great Arctic navigator, Sir Robert McClure, it is time to dissipate the confusion which seems still to exist in some quarters as to his claim to be considered the discoverer of the North-west Passage, set forth specially in your naval intelligence columns of Oct. 22 and 24. I beg of you, therefore, the favor to permit me, on behalf of the expedition under command of my husband, to state again the proven facts of its incontrovertibly prior claim to that distinction.

No one can dispute the great qualities of Sir Robert McClure as a navigator of the highest skill and daring. The perilous voyage of the Investigator, which closed at the Bay of Mercy, midway between the Pacific and Atlantic, has won for him a world-wide reputation. But unfortunately it was prematurely assumed on his return to England in 1854, after his rescue by the Resolute, that to him belonged also the honor of being the first to solve the problem of the North-west Passage; and, as we all remember, rewards were showered upon him in due and fitting acknowledgment.

But it was felt and urged by many, including my friend Sir Roderick Murchison, that future search for Franklin might reveal a priority of claim which could not be disregarded. Accordingly, on the return of Sir Leopold McClintock in the Fox, (September, 1859,) we learned by means of the official record which he recovered, that in following the course laid down in his instructions, Franklin's vessels, after effecting extensive explorations within the Arctic circle, had actually found the water way between the two great oceans precisely where it had been anticipated, and that this discovery was made at least two years and a half earlier than that of Sir Robert McClure, in another quarter. The expedition had perished, indeed, for lack of the means of rescue, but it was none the less an act of justice to these martyrs to duty that their names should stand for ever in the history of their country, linked with the proud distinction of being discoverers of the North-west passage.

Accordingly, their claim was prominently acknowledged and set forth by the Geographical Society, and by the leading Arctic authorities, who individually felt, as I am aware, that justice to the dead was all the more due to their memories on account of the premature decision in favor of another.

Our deep obligations to Sir Leopold McClintock and his officers are thus due, not only for having ascertained the fate of my husband and his party, but for having also secured to them the distinction which they died in winning.

I have in my possession from the above high authorities (including Murchison, Beaufort, Richardson, the late venerable President of the Geographical Society of Paris, all now deceased) numerous letters and documents, which have not yet been made public, testifying to this result with the most absolute precision. Not the least valuable one is a letter from Sir James Ross, who had been prominent in honoring Sir Robert McClure's achievements, but who, after the return of the Fox, spontaneously communicated to me with noble and touching candor, and in the most unequivocal terms, that the record brought by the Fox proved that the honor of the great discovery belonged to my husband's expedition, and to it alone.

The printed and published testimony is already ample, and abounds especially in the Presidential addresses of Sir Roderick Murchison to the Royal Geographical Society and the geographical section of the British Association.

Far be it from me, by anything I am now saying, to detract from the claims of Sir Robert McClure or his widow upon the gratitude of his country.

It would pain me, indeed, if that which I have been compelled to say in fidelity to the memory of my husband should seem to withdraw from the interest excited for the procuring an adequate provision for her comfort. It is my earnest hope that the Admiralty may find it possible to make her an exceptional grant of a pension, but if this cannot be, who is there that dares not hope that our beneficent Queen, who has the glory of her country and the welfare of her subjects at her inmost heart, may not think fit to place her on the list of those who are distinguished by their eminence or their belongings?

I have trespassed, Sir, thus upon your indulgence, because if in the columns of the *Times* a statement goes forth to the extremities of the globe it becomes a matter of almost unquestioned history; and it is only through the same medium that the correction, if required, can be equally transmitted. This is why I request the favor of your insertion of this letter, written under great physical weakness, and only from the strong pressure of duty.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

OCTOBER 27. JANE FRANKLIN.

AN ARGENTIFEROUS SKULL.

The statements following we quote from the Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise*, where they appear as local news: "In the large cabinet of specimens of ore, minerals, and miscellaneous curiosities at the Palace Saloon, (Tinker & Shepard's,) in this city, is to be seen an ancient human skull which is a great curiosity. The skull was found at the Ophir dump, during the palmy days in the history of that mine, by Judge A. W. (Sandy) Baldwin, killed some years since by a terrible railroad accident in California. The Judge picked it up as it rolled down toward his feet from a car-load of ore dumped by a miner. It is labeled as having been taken out 500 feet below the surface, but from what portion of the lead it came can never be certainly known. Most likely from some drift at no great depth from the surface. Although the facial bones are gone the remainder of the skull is entire. It is coated over with a shell of gray mineral matter, and where this is peeled off the substance beneath is quite black and presents the appearance of having been stained by sulphuret of silver. The outer shell appears to be silver ore. So confident was Judge Baldwin that this, at least, was silver, that he offered to bet $100 that it would assay at the rate of $65 per ton. If there be a skull anywhere on the Pacific coast belonging to pre-historic man, this must be that skull. It is certainly of a very unusual and peculiar shape. It is very short from base to summit, and exceedingly broad between the ears; indeed, it bulges out wonderfully in the region of the ears. No one capable of giving an opinion in regard to the age of the skull has ever examined it. The fact of it being dug out of the heart of the Comstock lode makes it an object of more than usual interest, whether or not it may contain silver. Although the skull has been in the saloon for some years, we are not aware that particular mention has before been made of it."

CONDITION OF BOLIVIA.

A letter from La Paz in the Cologne *Gazette* draws a very sombre picture of the present state of Bolivia. After groaning for eight years, it says, under a cruel and despotic Government, which not only hindered the material development of their country, but corrupted their notions of public morality, the Bolivians seem utterly incapable of setting themselves peaceably to the task of national regeneration. The military party agitates against the President because he refuses to surround himself with a brutal soldiery, as his predecessors, Melgarejo and Morales, did, and does not take part in the noisy military orgies which used formerly to be so frequent. The trading classes, on the other hand, complain that the Government does not repudiate the financial operations of former Governments, but pays interest on all bonds for which the credit of Bolivia is pledged. M. Ballivian, the President, summoned a special Congress in the middle of September, at the old capital of Sucre or Chuquisaca, to settle the financial question. The Diet assembled at La Paz last May, having flatly refused to sanction a loan of 15,000,000 pesos for this object. Toward the end of August the President went on a tour of the southern provinces to re-establish his influence there, which had been considerably shaken by his old rival, Casimir Corral, and the well-known revolutionist, Gen. Daza. The latter boasted the other day at a public meeting that he had overthrown three Presidents, and that he himself would be the fourth. The correspondent adds that a new and important means of communication has been opened between Bolivia and Peru. Hitherto the high road passed either by Mejillones or Cobija through the difficult desert of Atacama, or through the south of Peru from Arica and Tacna, two towns in the Department of Moquegua, which are connected by a railway. The Government has now established a line of steamers to the Peruvian town of Puno, across the Lake of Titicaca. Puno is connected by a railway with Arequipa, and the latter town with the harbor of Mollendo. The mines of Caracoles have been a good deal neglected of late, owing to the want of means of communication and the recent discovery of silver mines at Chanaral, in Chili; the amount of silver ore exported from the harbor of Antofagasta from November, 1872, to July, 1873, was 202,304 cwt. A railway has been begun from Mejillones to the mines of Caracoles, but it cannot be completed for want of funds. According to the last report of the Chilian Minister of War, the effective strength of the army of Chili consists of 3,171 men and 237 officers. Special attention has been bestowed on the artillery. The Chilian Envoy in Paris has ordered two batteries of mountain guns, with the necessary artillery, of the celebrated manufactory of Krupp, and six Gatling mitrailleuses of the firm of Armstrong & Co., in London. The infantry is armed with the Comblain rifle, and the cavalry with Winchester carbines, made in New-York.

THE LATE SIR HENRY HOLLAND.

From an obituary notice of the late Sir Henry Holland in the London *Times*, of Oct. 31, we take the following passages:

"His published writings place his professional and scientific knowledge, as well as his literary attainments, beyond dispute; but a fashionable physician, with his style of practice, must expect to encounter a good deal of harmless pleasantry, and can afford it. When Lady Palmerston was suffering from an illness that occasioned some alarm to her friends, one of them, meeting the late Dr. James Ferguson, asked anxiously how she was. 'I can't give you a better notion of her recovery,' was the reply, 'than by telling you that I have just received my last fee, and that she is now left entirely to Holland.' On this being repeated to Lord Palmerston, his Lordship mused a little and then said, 'Ah! I see what he means. When you trust yourself to Holland, you should have a superfluous stock of health for him to work upon.'

On the announcement of his failure to kill either of a brace of pheasants that had risen within easy range at Combe Florey, Sydney Smith asked why he did not prescribe for them. To refute this story, which was certainly told by Sydney Smith himself, he, in his *Recollections*, says: 'I can even affirm, though without boasting of it, that I have never fired gun or pistol in my life, either as sportsman or in any other capacity.' Once, on his making the same statement at a dinner table, it was suggested that he would have been placed at a disadvantage if like the doctor in *Peregrine Pickle*, he had been obliged to fight a duel. One of the party remarked: 'Not at all; if Sir Henry had the choice of arms, he might choose the same as the two French doctors, who agreed to have two pills silvered over so as to look exactly alike, one of bread and one of deadly poison, which, after tossing up for first choice, they were to swallow at a signal. This mode of duel has also the marked recommendation that, whatever the result, there is sure to be a doctor the less.'

He was engaged in hot argument with Bobus Smith, an Ex-Advocate General, touching the merits of their respective professions. 'You will admit,' said Holland, 'that your profession does not make angels of men?' 'No,' retorted Bobus; 'there you have the best of it. Yours certainly gives them the best chance.'

Sancho Panza's short tenure of his Government was embittered by the attendance at supper of his State physician, who waved his wand as a signal to the Major Domo to remove untasted every savory dish in succession for fear his Excellency's invaluable health should suffer from excess. This is a duty which Sir Henry Holland would have discharged reluctantly and inefficiently. Toward the conclusion of an excellent dinner—after, in fact, eating and drinking more than was good for him—Lord Melbourne was in the daily habit of, as he expressed it, 'topping up' with toasted cheese and orange brandy. The year before he died, a friend who was at Brocket when Sir Henry Holland came down and stayed to dinner, called his attention to this habit as a fair case for medical interference. 'I shall certainly keep it in mind,' was his reply; 'but if I made any direct reference to what I saw at dinner none of my patients would ever ask me to dine with them again, and most of them would leave off consulting me.' Let it be remembered that this was said by a man of excellent sense and known liberality, who might have materially increased his professional income had he thought fit.

A little exaggerating Sir Henry's light equipment as a traveler, Sydney Smith used to say that he started for his two months' tours with a box of pills in one pocket and a clean shirt in the other—occasionally forgetting the shirt. Certain it is, as all who have fallen in with him by sea or land will attest, that he might be seen in all climates, in the Arctic regions or the Tropics, on the prairies or the pyramids, in precisely the same attire—the black dress coat in which he hurried from house to house in Mayfair. Yet he never had a serious illness till his last. There was not a day, probably not an hour, when he could not boast of the *mens sana in corpore sano*; and, without headache or heartache, he attained the extraordinary age of eighty-six.

According to the Greek adage, 'He whom the gods love, dies soon.' The same thought is expressed in one of the most beautiful epitaphs ever written—that on the grave of a new-born infant, by Bishop Lowth:

'Ere sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
Death came with timely care.
The op'ning bud to heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there.'

But if it be a blessing or sign of Divine favor to die young, surely it is a still greater blessing to live a long, happy, useful, irreproachable life, and sink, calmly, full of years, into the grave, regretted and esteemed by all."

OBITUARY.

EDWARD FITZBALL, DRAMATIST.

We have to record the decease of this well-known English dramatist, who expired at his residence, near Chatham, where he had been living for the last ten years. He was a native of the village of Burwell, in Cambridgeshire, where he was born about the commencement of the present century. Adding his mother's maiden name of Fitz to his original patronymic of Ball, he came to London and began his career as a dramatic author with a melodrama called "Edda," which was produced at the Surrey Theatre, then under the management of Tom Dibdin. To this rapidly succeeded the "Innkeeper of Abbeville," "The Floating Beacon," "The Inchcape Bell," "The Flying Dutchman," "The Pilot," "Jonathan Bradford," and a number of other dramas which obtained great popularity at the minor theatres. For nearly all the early operas composed by Balfe, Mr. Edward Fitzball furnished the libretto, and his popularity as a song-writer may be dated as far back as 1828, when his still favorite song of "My Pretty Jane," linked with Sir Henry Bishop's charming melody, was first sung at Vauxhaul Gardens.

THE LATE LORD LYVEDEN.

Lord Lyveden, whose death was announced yesterday by cable, was a social and political character of some mark. Born to a good position, he knew how to turn his advantages to the best account, and might be regarded as a very successful man. He was son of Sydney Smith's elder brother Robert, better known as "Bobus," by a Miss Vernon, and thus got the aristocratic name of Vernon to qualify plebeian Smith, an advantage which he keenly appreciated. Lord Lyveden very much increased the importance of his position by a judicious marriage with the natural daughter of the last Earl of Upper-Ossory. That nobleman bequeathed to his daughter his English estates, some £12,000 a year, and this gave her husband the position of a country gentleman. Having entered Parliament, Lord Lyveden was after a time appointed to various subordinate posts in the Government, and at length made President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, an office now extinct by reason of the extinction of the East India Company, whose operations it was appointed to control. At length he was rewarded with a peerage for his consistent service to the Whig Party. Lord Lyveden's house was long one of the social centres of aristocratic Whigism. His wife's father's sister married the second Lord Holland, and this connection served to throw a sort of Holland House aroma around their circle, which was particularly agreeable to the late peer. On accepting the peerage he dropped the name of Smith altogether, and called himself Vernon, a vanity which brought a good deal of ridicule upon him, and at which his uncle Sydney would have laughed more than Sydney, who told the man who called to ask for a plate of the family arms, "The Smiths have from time immemorial sealed their letters with their thumbs."

KIDD'S TREASURE FOUND ONCE MORE.

A St. John, N. B., dispatch of the 12th inst. contains the following: "Piratical treasure has been found in a bank of earth which caved in, owing to the encroachment of the sea, a few miles from this city. Some twenty East India Spanish gold coin of the sixteenth century were sold here to-day, and the parties who found them will not disclose just where they found them or even where they live, for they were strangers to the jeweler who bought the treasure. One gentleman in the city connected with the press found out their identity, but he, too, is bound by them to secrecy. His paper, however, contained a detailed account of it this morning, omitting names, and there is considerable excitement over the matter, as there is no doubt of the genuineness of the story, and the coins, which are on exhibition, give proof of it."

BREAK IN A GRANITE LEDGE.

Quite an extensive spontaneous break occurred in the Monson, Mass., granite quarries, on Friday last, extending some fifty feet north and south, and moving the severed stone about two feet west. These breaks are of frequent occurrence, but usually on a much smaller scale, and clearly demonstrate the fact that there is immense pressure in the quarry, and that this pressure is nearly north and south. Prof. Niles, of Boston, examined the break on Saturday, taking measurements and sketches. This pressure has an interesting bearing upon the present-received theory of mountain formation.

THE METHODIST MISSIONS.

GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Missionary General Committee of the M. E. Church commenced the third day's session yesterday morning at No. 805 Broadway. Bishop Merrill presided, and the devotional services were conducted by Rev. J. Rothweiler. The Scandinavian branch of the domestic missions was again taken up at the point where it was suddenly interrupted on Thursday evening, and, after a short debate, $1,500 was allowed to the Norwegian Mission of the New York East Conference. The sum of $3,000—the same as last year—was granted to the Scandinavian Mission of the Wisconsin Conference. A new mission was established in New Jersey and attached to the Newark Conference, to which the sum of $500 was granted. No appropriation was made for the Scandinavians of the East Maine Conference.

The German missions were then taken up and excited a great amount of discussion. The same amounts of appropriations as last year were granted to the following: California, $2,500; Central German, $7,000, and Chicago German, $3,750. The East German Conference excited considerable debate, the recommendation being for $2,000, with $500 contingent. An amendment offered to grant $2,500 was voted down, and an appropriation of $2,000 was granted. The German Mission at Syracuse, as a contingent, was discussed separately, and an appropriation of $500 recommended, as there were over 10,000 Germans in the City without special ministerial care. The recommendation was, however, laid on the table. For Louisiana the sum of $3,000 was allowed, being similar to the amount granted last year. The sum of $5,000 was granted to the North-west German Conference, and $2,800 to the South-west German Conference. The Texas German Conference was incorporated with the Southern German Conference, to which was awarded the sum of $10,000.

The Chinese Mission in California was then taken up, and Rev. Dr. Gibson read the report of the Committee on the Chinese. A motion was adopted granting an appropriation of $7,500 in currency, being $500 more than last year, the revenues of the mission to go into the treasury.

The Indian missions in the United States were next considered, and the following appropriations made: Central New-York, $300; Detroit, $1,250; Michigan, $1,200; Northern New-York, $400; Western New-York, $400; Wisconsin, $400—making a total of $4,150. A motion was made for $800 for each of the three Indian reservations in California, and $800 to the Indian work in East Oregon and Washington Territory. This led to a long debate, and Bishop Ames said millions of dollars had been expended for Indian work, without the establishment of a single Indian mission church. Bishop Peck said that enterprising men were pushing the Indian work, and yet the General Committee now say the Indians are not their children, therefore they must take care of themselves. This he did not think right. While the debate was going on a motion to adjourn for recess was carried.

After the recess, Rev. Mr. Gibson moved that an appropriation be made of $500 to the Indians in East Oregon and Washington Territory, but after a short debate the whole California and Oregon Indian missionary question was laid on the table.

The American Domestic Missions were then in order, and the following appropriations made: Alabama, $11,000, and Arkansas, $7,000.

The foreign missions, which had been left incomplete, were again taken up, and the sum of $10,000 was recommended by Dr. Dashiell for the new mission at Canton, China. The question excited some debate as to whether the appropriation should be made contingent on the state of the treasury or not. Bishop Wiley said the work was a good one, and should not be hampered by any such restriction. To make the appropriation contingent would be to restrict the labors of the missionaries and those in charge of the missions. Dr. Hitchcock thought that with the present prospects of finances it would be safer to make the appropriation contingent. Dr. Gibson said that the Chinese who came to this country were mostly from the region of Canton, and the work of evangelization must commence at that point. Dr. Nelson, the Treasurer, advocated making the appropriation absolute. Dr. Dashiell believed the money required for this mission would be again returned to the treasury. After some further debate the sum of $10,000 was absolutely granted.

The Mexican Mission was then discussed, and an appropriation of $42,554 was asked for, including $12,600 for new work. The Secretary of the Committee on Mexican Missions, however, recommended that the sum of $25,000 be appropriated. Dr. Eddy said the mission had been a success so far as it had gone, and was being pushed with great vigor. Bishop Simpson said the property of the Church in the City of Mexico was worth at least $60,000, the total cost of which was but $10,000. To complete the purchase and keep the work going on properly this year the sum of $27,500 should be granted. By the further expenditure of $4,000 on the property a saving could be effected of $1,800 per year in the rent. The $4,000, however, might be made contingent on the condition of finances. A motion was made and carried to appropriate $13,500 for current expenses of the mission. Bishop Haven gave a very interesting description of the purchase of the Church property in the City of Mexico, and how it had been accomplished in spite of the priests, who were opposing all attempts of the Methodists to secure property, for the purpose of establishing a church in that city. The property in Puebla was also secured in an advantageous manner. A motion was made to appropriate $14,000 to complete the purchase. Adopted. A further sum of $10,000 was recommended for the extension of the work, to be placed in the hands of the board and Bishops, contingent on the wants of the mission and the state of the treasury. Dr. Nelson opposed the motion, on the ground that such an appropriation would lead Dr. Butler, the Mexican missionary, in his energy to advance too far, and he moved an amendment that the sum be made $5,000. Dr. Currie thought the committee was appropriating more money than they could get during the current year. He believed the contributions would be greater in 1874 than in 1873, but not to the extent of the amount the committee seemed likely to expend by their appropriations. Bishop Haven believed the money could subsequently be obtained, as he had already received promises of over $5,000. The amendment of $5,000 was put and carried. On putting the question as an original motion, Bishop Ames moved a further amendment, making the contingent appropriation $7,500, which was carried by a vote of 15 to 14.

The committee then adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Mary Johnson pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.... Hyman Copperman, of No. 192 Canal street, was placed on trial charged with receiving property from the store of R. Gardner & Co., No. 54 Lispenard street. James Robinson, formerly a clerk in the employ of Gardner & Co., who has served a term in the Penitentiary for stealing the property Copperman is accused of receiving, was placed on the stand by the prosecution, and testified that he had stolen packages of silk sewing thread at different periods during the year previous to his arrest. These goods he had pawned or sold to Copperman; the pawn tickets he subsequently sold to the prisoner for a trifle. On the 30th June, 1871, he sold two pounds of silk, valued at $20, for which he received $6 from Copperman. He was arrested and confessed his guilt. Detective Field testified that in consequence of the complaints of Gardner & Co. that property was being stolen from them, he watched Robinson, and saw him take a parcel into Copperman's store. Searched him, and found $6 in his possession, which he said he had received from the prisoner for two pounds of silk. Was informed by Copperman that he had received no silk that day, nor had he seen the prisoner. Searched the store and found two pounds of silk similar to that stolen from Gardner & Co. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, counsel for the prisoner, admitted that his client had received sewing silk from the prisoner, but contended that he had taken it in pledge, in the course of his legitimate business, as he would anything else offered to him. The court adjourned till Monday, when the trial will be resumed.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The case of Gazaway B. Lamar against Chas. A. Dana, to recover damages for alleged false imprisonment when the latter was Assistant Secretary of War, came to a close yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. On the opening of the court Judge Nathaniel Shipman charged the jury, which then retired, and did not return until sent for by the Judge, who ordered them to render a verdict for the defendant. It is understood that before this order the jury stood nine to three for the defendant. ....In the case of the Second National Bank, of Erie, Penn., against the Ocean National Bank, of this City, to recover $77,729 34, alleged to have been lost through the negligence of the officers of the Ocean Bank in the robbery of the bank some time ago, Ex-Judge W. D. Shipman rendered a decision in favor of the defendants on the ground that sufficient evidence was not produced to show that the money was lost through negligence.... In a suit of the United States against William Garland, to recover the value of smuggled cigars alleged to have been concealed by him, the jury, yesterday, in the United States District Court, rendered a verdict for the Government for $811 38, double the value of the cigars, with penalties added.

BOILER EXPERIMENTS AT SANDY HOOK.

Some members of the commission went down again to Sandy Hook yesterday, but no experiments were attempted. The pipes in connection with the boilers were frozen, and this is the ostensible cause of the abandonment of the experiments for the present. It is not probable that there will be any further trials during the Winter months, as the commission have yet to conduct some investigations at Pittsburg, to which those at Sandy Hook must give way.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

FINANCIAL UNEASINESS—THEATRICAL TALK—THE HUNTING SEASON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1873.

The Bank rate of discount, which was expected to go up last week, has gone up to-day. It is now eight per cent.—a dangerous figure—not only because it makes money tight, but because it frightens people. It may not in itself make very much difference to sound traders, but it shakes doubtful concerns, which in their turn affect the good houses, and so a general feeling of uneasiness and apprehension is produced. The Directors of the Bank of England are understood to have been very reluctant to go beyond seven per cent., but the collapse of the projected monarchy in France, and the continuance of uncomfortable reports, both from America and Germany, left them no alternative. The trade reports show no improvement in the general commercial condition of the country. Production in almost every branch of manufactures is declining, although prices are in most cases maintained. Coals are beginning to come down a little in price, but, then, the reason is the check to manufactures. It might be better to have dear coal, and brisk production. That the country generally has not yet begun to feel the pinch is shown by the railway traffic returns, which are this week £74 10 a mile, against £70 2 last year. It is expected that business will be very dull, at any rate till after the new year. Politics are also in a state of suspended animation. The newspapers publish pages and pages of political speeches, which are quite unreadable. One speech is something like another, and there is nothing new in any of them. It is probable that Mr. Gladstone may give some hint as to the future at the Lord Mayor's Dinner, on the 9th of this month. The sittings of the Cabinet will be resumed immediately, and Mr. Bright's next meeting with his colleagues promises to be by no means pleasant. In endeavoring to conciliate the dissenting Radicals, Mr. Bright repudiated all knowledge of the Education bill with which they are so much displeased. It was pointed out by a correspondent of the *Times* that Mr. Bright attended the meetings of the Cabinet after the bill was laid before it; and Mr. Bright would not deny this, but he asserted that it was the changes which were subsequently made, after he had resigned from ill health, which made the measure so objectionable. But here again he has made a mistake, for these changes were, in point of fact, conspicuous to his own friends, the Dissenters. Several of the ministers, and especially Mr. Forster, resent Mr. Bright's language very much, and there is every prospect of a warm quarter of an hour if he comes to the next Council.

THEATRICAL TALK.

There is just now a curious tendency on the part of theatrical managers to revive old pieces. We have Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" at Drury Lane, Poole's "Paul Pry" at the Haymarket, Holcraft's "Road to Ruin" at the Vaudeville, and Tobin's "Honeymoon" at the Royalty. The "School for Scandal" has been played for more than 400 nights at the Vaudeville, and the same piece is to be produced by Mr. Buckstone for the opening of the Winter season at the Haymarket. The dramatic writers who are thus patronized have at least one recommendation in the eyes of managers, and that is that they make no demands on the treasury for the use of their works. At the same time the plays in question are certainly good specimens of dramatic literature, and if managers can consult both good taste and economy in their choice of pieces, so much the better for them. Another revival is Charles Dickens' farce, "The Strange Gentleman," which is to be produced to-night at the Charing Cross Theatre. Dickens had a great ambition to distinguish himself as a dramatist, but this farce was his only essay in this direction. It was anything but a success, and Dickens had sense enough not to waste his time on any other effort of the same kind. Thackeray, too, had similar aspirations, and also tried his hand at a play, which, however, never saw the stage. He afterward published it as a story, under the title of *Lovel, the Widower.* There is no reason to suppose that Dickens' farce, which was a failure when first brought out, will now have a different fate. When we come to living dramatic authors we find that one or two of them seem to be in especial favor. Mr. Tom Taylor's "Axe and Crown" is performed at the Princess', and his "Arkwright's Wife," and "Still Waters Run Deep" at the Globe. He has thus two theatres all to himself. Mr. Byron has furnished the Olympic with a comedy, the Strand with a comedy, and the Vaudeville with a burlesque. Mr. W. S. Gilbert has pieces on the stage at the Royalty and Court Theatres, and he has other pieces in preparation for the Court and the Haymarket. It appears, therefore, that seven theatres are supplied by three authors, and that the rest are performing the works of deceased authors. The inference might perhaps be drawn that there was a great dearth of dramatic talent at the present day; yet it can hardly be doubted that more would be found if an adequate reward were offered for it. There is one characteristic which is common to nearly all the principal pieces which are just now being acted, and that is that they are all pieces either of literary merit, or at least of literary pretensions, and that the dialogue is the chief attraction. I don't say that in the new plays the dialogue is of much value; but still there has been an evident desire to make it smart and brilliant, and to trust to it rather than to mere stage effects. The great difficulty in regard to good literature on the stage is that there are now few actors who can do justice to it. The number of actors, for example, who have even the faintest conception of how blank verse ought to be spoken is gradually being reduced to one or two. Articulation is apparently the last thing an actor or actress thinks it necessary to study. The French plays have commenced for the Winter season, but nothing of importance has yet been given.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

The hunting season has begun, and the various packs of hounds are now getting into good working order. There can be no doubt that, in spite of the increasing difficulties which attend it, hunting is still very popular in England; indeed it would seem to be becoming more popular every year. Its difficulties, it must be remembered, are only on one side, and on the other side there are compensating advantages. The great difficulty is to get an open hunting country and a supply of foxes, but against this must be set the facilities for reaching the chosen ground. There are now special trains from London and all the chief towns for the benefit of sportsmen, who can either send their horses on before them or take the animals with them, and enjoy a good run without being away from home more than the day. There are ten packs of stag hounds in England and one in Ireland, most of which are hunted two days a week. In Devonshire and Somerset there are wild stags to be pursued, and the chase is often of a very exciting and trying kind, up hill and down dale, and sometimes over rocks and water-courses. Occasionally the stag perishes miserably with a broken back or broken legs by a leap from a high cliff. There is a standing controversy as to whether there is greater cruelty in putting stags to this sort of torture than in hunting foxes and hares, and a great deal of very pretty casuistry is expended on each side of the question. As a rule, however, the stag-hounds have no wild stags to hunt, and they have, therefore, to be content with tame ones, which are kept for the purpose, and taken in a cart to an appointed spot, and then started on their race. The Queen's stag-hounds at Windsor, which are under the charge of a gorgeous whipper-in, blazing with crimson, and stiff with gold brocade, are followed by a good many city men, and also by the local farmers. The fox occupies the post of honor in the hunting world. There are a hundred and twenty-nine packs of fox-hounds in England, eight in Scotland, and seventeen in Ireland—in all, a hundred and fifty-four for the United Kingdom. I need hardly say that a pack of hounds is a costly luxury. The dogs are themselves expensive; a good staff of huntsmen has to be maintained, and the country which is hunted has also to be kept in good order. It is not surprising, therefore, that masters of fox-hounds should occasionally get into financial difficulties, and that cautious people should shake their heads when they hear of any one undertaking so serious a responsibility. It is true that the master is not left to bear the burden altogether unaided, for he has the subscriptions to fall back upon; but these are often fluctuating and uncertain, and sometimes quite inadequate.

THE OWNERSHIP OF PACKS.

It is a remarkable proof of the public spirit as well as wealth of English country gentlemen, that such a large number of packs should be kept up, and in such handsome style. The aristocracy are, of course, fully represented on the roll of masters. The Dukes of Beaufort, Grafton, Rutland, and Buccleuch, Lords Fitzhardinge, Craven, Yarborough, Lonsdale, Coventry, Fitzwilliam, Guilford, Portsmouth, and many others, provide for the amusement of their neighbors in this way. A good many masters, however, are simple country gentlemen, who thus acquire position in their respective counties, which is not without its attractions. It has been said that a member of Parliament who represents a county, and who is also Chairman of Quarter Sessions, approaches very nearly to the pinnacle of human greatness in this country. A master of fox-hounds is about as important a personage in his own district, and even beyond it he naturally receives the respect and veneration of all hunting men—so that the position he occupies, though costly, brings him something in return. The harriers represent an equally popular but less distinguished branch of sport. There are eighty-seven packs of harriers in England, three in Scotland and thirty-six in Ireland. There are also twelve packs of beagles, and in Cumberland and Westmoreland packs of otter-hounds are also to be found. The otter is hunted on foot, and so, in some of the wilder parts of the English lake country, is the fox. It will be seen that there is abundant choice of sport in England for those who can afford to indulge in it. A fox-hunter who keeps to his work at all regularly can hardly do justice either to it or himself with less than half a dozen horses. He must have a hack to take him to cover, and a first and a second horse in the field. Allowing for casualties of one kind and another, such as sprains and colds, he can hardly be sure of his mount unless he has double the number in his stable.

ON HUNTING GROUNDS.

It cannot be said that fox-hunters have as yet begun to suffer seriously for want of ground. It is surprising how much open country is still to be found in England even in the neighborhood of densely populated centres, and, of course, agricultural land when the crops are off is open usually to the horsemen. The quick rotation of crops, however, and the constant working of the soil which is required by modern scientific husbandry, are obstacles to hunting. One of the grievances of the huntsmen is the use of wire fences, which often bring a whole field to a standstill. In some districts the proprietors threaten to dismiss tenants who use wire; but farmers are stubborn people to deal with, and, besides, landlords are learning that a good farmer is not easily replaced. As a rule the farmers, though they insist on their right to manage the land in their own way, are not unfriendly to the hounds, and frequently join in the chase. But this feeling is not universal, and in some parts the farmers take a savage delight in killing the foxes. Vulpicide, in the eyes of a sportsman, is rather worse almost than murdering a fellow-creature, and produces the most furious denunciation. The supply of foxes is on the whole sufficient for hunting purposes, but they have to be carefully husbanded, and if at the end of a good run Reynard can manage to get into hiding anywhere, he is usually let alone, so that he may be available some other day.

HUNTING AS IT IS.

There seems to be a general agreement that the pace of fox-hunting has been greatly accelerated of late years. Both hounds and horses go much faster than they used to do; but, on the other hand, it is doubted whether they can hold out so long as their predecessors. The number of accidents in the hunting field is also increasing, partly, no doubt, for the simple reason that the aggregate number of men who hunt has increased, but partly also because many indifferent riders join in the chase mounted on doubtful horses, and because a good hunter is an expensive article which is not within everybody's reach. Inferior animals are therefore made to answer the purpose. Near London, where foxes, as might be supposed, are not very common, a substitute has been devised in the shape of a drag carrying a large bundle of red herrings and a pack of aniseed. The drag is sent on in front, and the trail of the herrings and the scattered seed supply the dogs with a scent which they have no difficulty in taking up and following. For horsemen who care only for a good run, and who can dispense with the excitement of killing, or a chance of killing, the drag-hunt affords capital exercise. A well-known expedient in districts where foxes are scarce is to keep a few on hand and to turn one out of a bag when the meet is ready. The latest development of this plan has been to keep the fox in the bag and carry him over the country at the tail of the drag. One objection to the drag is that its route is pretty well known beforehand, and there is, therefore, none of the uncertainty and chance excitement of a regular hunt. This may, perhaps, be obviated, as foxes die out, by employing jockeys, mounted on swift steeds, each with herrings and aniseed at its tail to represent foxes. The present wet weather is of course very agreeable to the hunting community.

J. H. F.

THE CALIFORNIA WINE TRADE.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that the season has not been a satisfactory one to those in California who are engaged in the wine business. The yield this year is below that of 1872, when it was about 4,000,000 gallons. For the current season the yield has been calculated at between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000, which is considerably below half the estimate made at the commencement of 1873. This small production is owing to the unseasonable frosts when the vines were shooting for blossoms. This frost affected alike the principal grape-growing districts of the State, namely, Los Angeles, Napa, Sonoma and the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada. The dealers also report that the foreign demand has been slight, the exports for the first nine months of the year only showing a gain of 7,983 gallons over the corresponding period of 1872. The sales for home consumption have been better, equal to a gain of twenty-five per cent. The total exports during the first nine months of 1873 were 757,358 gallons, as compared with 749,365 gallons during the nine months of 1872. The California trade has also failed to realize the sympathy expected from the advance in price of the foreign product.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

DENVER, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873.

We are in the midst of the most golden and delicious of Indian Summers. From morning till night there is a steady rain of sunshine, and the bluest of skies bends over us in a tender, yearning way, as though pitying us for the Winter storms and glooms to which we must return. At night the moonlight is so clear, so wondrously luminous, that we can distinctly see the snow-clad mountains twelve miles distant at the nearest, and Long's Peak, fifty miles away. I know I ought to be at home, but I linger on the brink of departure, and "fear to launch away." I am in such excellent health that it seems any change must be for the worse. While at Manitou I abstained from writing particularly of the effect of the air and waters on my health, thinking it best not to halloo till I should be fairly out of the woods. Now I will say that for the first time for more than twenty years I was well through all the month of September, the season in which I am especially liable to terrible attacks of nervous asthma and acute bronchitis. Yet more—through all my stay at the springs, nearly three months, I never lost a day, a night's rest, or a meal from sickness. For me, at least, lovely Manitou, gay and grand, bright and shadowy, is a perfect asylum, a sanctuary, a city of refuge from sickness and suffering, such as has saddened all Autumn times save this, for year after year, till life itself became saddened and darkened by a great fear. This much it is borne in upon me that I should say, for the benefit of those who suffer as I have suffered, anywhere and everywhere, in the Eastern and Northern States, and who are looking eagerly, yet half hopelessly, about them, for some blest region of refuge and release. I find as the result of experience and diligent inquiry, that all cases of asthma, where the heart is not involved, are either greatly relieved, or entirely cured in Colorado. In most instances, they are cured—in some they seem to be rather suspended—a return to the States bringing them on again. The asthmatics of the Territory have lately been holding a convention, at Denver. It was like a conference meeting of rejoicing young converts. The chairman was Mr. F. B. J. Crane, of Detroit, who came to Colorado, as a last resort, after thirty years of suffering from asthma. Here he has good sleep, good health, good spirits, and devotes himself to good works. Greeley, Denver, and Colorado Springs are excellent points for asthmatics, but I prefer Manitou, not because it is my Summer home, but for its singularly sheltered situation. The winds which are often very severe further out from the mountains, are scarcely felt there. The early Autumnal storms, so much dreaded in the East by all sufferers from chest diseases, never come there. With the close of the gay, fashionable season, the gala season of nature begins—a long, triumphal procession of glorious days, fresh, but balmy, brilliant, but never oppressive. This is the season rather than the Summer, for invalids to come to Colorado. The great throng over, they have more attention and comforts, and can have perfect quiet if they desire it, which most invalids out here do not. There is something so stimulating and buoyant in the strange, grand surroundings and in the wonderful atmosphere that few are languid or depressed. We left at the dear, bright, home-like hotel at Manitou, in which we had spent two merry months, several ladies and gentlemen, who are to winter here, and who anticipate not only exemption from suffering, but rare enjoyment from out-door life. Last Winter, so exceptionally dreary and tempestuous in the East, was exceptionally bright and warm in this region, and weather-wiseacres hereabouts are predicting another of the same sort. People afflicted with pulmonary or heart diseases sometimes find the air of Denver, and even of the springs, too bracing for them, and are compelled to go further south. Many go to Pueblo, which is a good point, especially interesting for men who have led an active business life, and like to watch the rush and rapids of enterprise and prosperity. It is a wonderfully stirring place, and is making incredible progress—in particular, South Pueblo, which seems destined to be a great business centre when the Denver and Rio Grande is continued down to Mexico, and the Atchison and Topeka comes up. On a wide plateau, and along noble bluffs, commanding the purest airs and the finest views, is laid out the portion of the town set apart for residences. It is already, though scarce a year old, extensively planted and well watered, and boasts many handsome cottages and mansions, that seem the work of magic on a grand scale. Some forty miles above Pueblo, on the Arkansas River, is Cañon City, one of the oldest towns in the Territory. Unfortunately, and unaccountably, the railroad has not been finished to this place, but the stage-ride of ten miles is far from disagreeable, passing, as it does, through pleasant little valleys, along breezy bluffs, and across a wide, park-like plain, with the willow-bordered river, and the grand mountains always in sight. Cañon is a most interesting place, and it must have strong, peculiar charms of its own, as many of its first settlers, brave pioneers, have stuck by it faithfully, resisting the attractions of towns of more rapid growth and happier fortunes. The society in this little primitive town is a pleasant surprise to all visitors. It boasts men of marked ability and intelligence, and women of independent, yet refined thought and careful culture. In a lady who came here some dozen years ago, in the wild old times of Indian scares and massacres, I found one of the finest pianists I have ever known—playing the grandest classical music with a noble, an almost devout passion of enthusiasm, nourished, it seemed to me, by the isolation, the sombre romance, and the sublime surroundings of her life. The music of the great old masters seems to her but translations into sound of the glory of the sunsets she beholds from her windows, of the vast and many-hued mountain steeps, of the snowy, shining summits, of the gloomy cañon, and the bright, rushing river.

If ever nature laid out a town—did all the preliminary engineering—she performed the work for this. It is nestled down in a charming cove-like nook, protected by the mountains on three sides, looking on the river, and off over a beautiful plateau, and with the most delightful drives and rides and walks in every direction. The town contains several fine mineral springs—both hot and cold—the former being used for baths. It has iron and copper mines, a marble quarry, oil mills, flour mills, half a dozen churches and the penitentiary—yet still is not happy—for it has not the railroad. But that is coming in its own good time, at its supreme discretion, and then Cañon will come into the circle of general travel. Out of the way, as it now is, it has many visitors—chiefly business men, miners, and cattle ranchmen, on their way to South Park and Wet Mountain Valley. Health-seekers also find their way here, but not in such numbers as I should like to see making the pilgrimage. It is a natural sanitarium. Winter here is robbed of all his terrors, except an occasional "mighty rushing wind." Very little snow falls in the coldest season, and that does not make the air raw or damp, and disappears without slush—is absorbed into the bright, dry atmosphere. It is not only the most favorable and comfortable Winter location for invalids, but the cheapest in the Territory. And here, by the way, I feel it my duty to state that the usual rates of board both at hotels and private houses are very high in Colorado—as are railroad and stage fares and livery charges—in great part, the result of the rapacity of farmers, who produce little and demand a great deal. The remedy lies in emigration and irrigation—the coming in of a better class of agriculturists, and the cultivation of larger tracts of land. But meanwhile, men and women of limited means, compelled by failing health to make the long expensive journey to the Rocky Mountains, find it hard to meet these constant and large demands on their purses. Some, I find, are prevented by pecuniary anxiety from deriving any benefit from the change of climate. The sweet healing waters of the springs remind them of Cleopatra's costly toddy—vinegar with a pearl in it—the light air seems to them a heavy expense. Surely all unreasonable taxing of tourists and health-seekers out here is over-reaching in a double sense. It is killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

The Catholics are nobly coming to the rescue and relief of poor invalids. They are about to build at Manitou a hospital, or rather, as they call it, a *Hotel des Invalides*, to be under the superintendence and care of the Sisters of Mercy—the best, the most divinely-appointed, and thoroughly-trained nurses in the world. In this institution the poor will be received free of charge, those of some means at moderate rates. The best medical attendance and every comfort will be provided. I have great hope in this much-needed hospital, and I heartily commend it to the charitable men and women throughout the States. A contribution toward it is the best chance for profitable investment I know of in Colorado. It will bring, from the start, good dividends in the blessings of "those ready to perish," and the stock will rise to all eternity. Bishop Machebeuf, of Denver, will gladly receive all applications to invest in this blessed enterprise.

I am convinced that consumption, in its earlier stages, can not only be arrested, but cured, by a residence in Colorado; but consumptives in the last stages should by no means be sent out here. Sometimes they linger a little longer, but more often the end is hastened, especially if the patient comes alone. The air of Manitou, ever so balmy to me, was too strong for poor John C. Heenan, oppressing his magnificent chest and producing hemorrhages. It seemed to all who saw him, that he might live if he could only keep up heart—but he was utterly cast down. His sickness, comparatively sudden, the rapid decline of his splendid physical powers, seemed to him so mysterious, so unnatural, that he was subdued and frightened. There was in his look the mute, pathetic helplessness of some strong animal, stricken down, but not "consenting unto death." I am glad to have it to say that Mr. Heenan expressed to his physician great regret and a manly shame for much of his past career, and a humble desire to live, that he might "lead a better life." Coffin never closed over a more superb human figure than his—was all chance for "a better life" buried with that abused and wasted body?

While at Cañon City I went with a party of friends to see the grand cañon of the Arkansas. The point from which it is seen at the greatest advantage is about eight miles from town. It is a charming drive, and a more charming horseback ride, to this point. Most of the way the road is good, but the ascent in some places is fearfully steep. Just over the brow of the highest hill we outriders scared up a couple of deer and chased them back to the carriage, in which there was a gun and eke a sportsman. But he dared not shoot, for fear of frightening his horses in that perilous spot, so missed the royal game. I was astonished to find how my blood was up, and how eager I was for the blood of those splendid creatures. But my unfeminine ardor was soon subdued by a great awe—my disappointment was lost in a solemn joy when I came to look down on that grand cañon, the greatest sight I have yet seen in Colorado. For some two miles the river runs through a narrow chasm between dark, massive rocks, in some places quite perpendicular, and from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet high. It is grander than the Yosemite, because of its color, which is everywhere dark, with rich porphyry tints. Looking down upon the river roaring along in a thousand plunging falls it seems like a lazy rivulet creeping on in the cold shadow. So awful was the chasm, so stupendous were the mountain steeps around it, so gloomy were the woods, so strange and lonely and savage and out of the world seemed the whole vast scene that it recalled to me the passage in the *Inferno*:

> "There is a place within the depths of hell
> Called Malebolge, all of rock, dark-stained,
> With hue ferruginous, e'en as the steep
> That round it circling winds. Right in the midst
> Of that abominable region yawns
> A spacious gulf profound."

This great sight alone ought to draw thousands of tourists to Cañon. I am amazed that there is not more said of it and written about it. To me it is infinitely more impressive than Niagara.

About twenty miles from Cañon is Wet Mountain Valley, a very beautiful and charming place in the Summer. It is the half-way heaven of Englishmen. Here come high-bred gentlemen and scions of the nobility to lead a primitive and pastoral life. Henry Taylor has a nephew here, and the Duke of Somerset a son. A son of Charles Kingsley lives at Colorado Springs. Almost any day during the sporting season you may encounter a Lord in the roughest sort of a rig, out with "a scatter gun" and a brace of "small dogs." They are so common, these Lords and Baronets, that our democratic bosoms scarcely thrill at the sight of one any more. About Cañon City there are great hunting grounds. At the hotel at this season you can be served with antelope, deer, elk, mountain sheep, buffalo, bear, or prairie dog. "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

THE THREATENED FAMINE IN BENGAL.

The *Spectator* thinks that the statements and the facts received from India are very bad indeed. It greatly fears that the Indian Government is face to face with one of those calamities which no effort can seriously relieve, which break men's hearts, and make some of them, like Goethe, doubt if Providence is benevolent. Setting aside Reuter as mere corroborative evidence, the correspondent of the *Times*, whose signature is on the telegrams, is the last man in the world to send sensational messages, is completely trusted by the authorities, and has every possible reason for toning down enormous calamities. The moment the calamity is over, a rush will be made on the India House for more irrigation works—which, except once a century, will be as useful as sea-water in Holland—that is, for more guarantees, more jobbing in London, and more waste of resources and ability in India. Fortunately the India Office has had a severe lesson or two on that subject, and will, perhaps, even fight Parliament; but the *Spectator* is not so sure that it will consider Joseph's alternative, and store grain in every district. The graneries need to be filled but once for three years, and then sold down one-third every year to receive the fresh supply, to make famine very nearly impossible; while the expense would be limited to the original outlay, which would be recouped by the price taken in bad years. Both grain and rice keep well for that time, there would be a minimum of interference with the muhajans, while prices would be kept below a famine level. The Government of India used to do this with salt, and stands ready to do it still, if any overpowerful King—as happened twice—got hold of the whole of that necessary of life. Notice was quietly given that if the rise in price went on, every Government Post Office would be a salt shop, and the combination was broken, after two days of the greatest danger Calcutta had ever encountered. The policy recommended is merely a slight extension of that which was successful then, and will, at all events, enable the India Office to abstain from wasting fifty millions in the effort to spread malaria through the best-watered province in the world.

THE BURNED OPERA-HOUSE.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE FRENCH ACADEMIE DE MUSIQUE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 31, 1873.

The destruction of the Opera-house is the great event of the moment, and it is regarded as a public calamity by those men who never entered its doors. The Parisians have a legitimate pride in their theatres, and particularly in their Grand Opera. The fire is still smouldering, although all further danger is passed, and the engines stationed upon each side continue to play into the smoking furnace and upon the heated stones along the passage. As the walls crumble and fall from time to time, a strong guard is maintained to keep the curious from rushing into danger, and along the corner of the Rue Lafitte and the Boulevard des Italiens a strong cordon of Sergents de Ville is placed, while the carriage-way is blockaded by a squadron of cavalry. For pedestrians the boulevards are closed at this point, as far as the rising ground of the Boulevard Montmartre, and the Café Riche, at the corner of the Rue Lepeletier, only a few paces from the ruins, is completely cut off from the public. Those who live within these lines are allowed to pass in and out freely, and many curious persons make use of this plea to enter the lines. If there is a doubt about them they are watched, and immediately marched off to the station unless they go straight to their domicil. The "Little Bourse," which assembles every evening upon the boulevard, before the passage de l'Opéra, has been driven further down. For two evenings past it has been held upon the narrow block before Tortoni's, much to the disgust of that aristocratic cafétier and his clientèle. Between 8 and 11 o'clock this point is densely crowded, making the street almost impassible, and the cries of the outside speculators engaged in their frantic attempts to make a *coup de carnet* seriously derange the gentlemanly *habitués* of this ancient and very respectable place. Before dinner, also, a crowd is seen upon this corner, because no one can go further, and after a brief parley with the patient and courteous guards, who pass their time in saying *On ne passe pas* and *C'est la consigne* if there is an attempt at remonstrance, these crowds turn to the right or left, or in their tracks, and make way for others constantly arriving. From time to time the traditional *Circulez, Messieurs, circulez*, is heard from the guards when the thoroughfare is completely blocked, but the crowds are very good-natured and orderly, and disperse without giving any trouble. They come to see the ruins, out of curiosity merely, and when this is found impossible go quietly away to return at another time.

INCIDENTS.

The guards are admirable in their patience, courtesy, and constant attention to duty, but occasionally a new hand loses his head. While the fire was raging and presenting a grand and terrible spectacle, the celebrated sculptor Carpeaux wished to make a sketch of it. He was marking out the general outlines when a guard ordered him away. Carpeaux gave his name and told his object. "This is shameful," cried the guard; "a Frenchman could not be so cool as that when the Grand Opera was burning." The artist tried to remonstrate, but the zealous freshman in the gendarmerie took him for a Prussian spy, and marched him off, not very tenderly, to the nearest station. It was four hours before Carpeaux's note found the Minister of Fine Arts, who immediately hastened to release the artist who made the group called "La Danse" for the new opera-house. The guard was told that in the gendarmerie it was not enough to do one's duty faithfully, for one was held not to go beyond his duty by making an ignorant fool of himself. It is reported that this guard intends to write a letter saying that he cannot serve if class privileges are to be maintained, and after sending in his resignation present himself as a candidate for the Assembly on the Gambetta ticket at Belleville. But as a general thing the Police here are very courteous, good-natured, and intelligent. Yesterday a fat gentleman stopped at the line and said to the guard: "One cannot pass here, then?" "Oh, yes," was the reply, "you can pass, M. Ricard." "Ah! then you recognize me?" said Ernest Ricard, smiling with satisfaction. "*Parbleu!* it is not so long a time ago that M. Ricard was a member of the Government." During the Empire I never saw a sergent de ville without having an instinctive desire to touch my hat to him. A good-tempered, patient, courteous policeman, who does his duty faithfully, but without passion or brutality, should have the respect of every honest man in the community.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

It is not yet known how the fire was started, but there are two versions—one that a gas-pipe burst; the other that a fusee let off in the last scene of the "Prophet" stuck in the roof, and left a fire which smoldered for twenty-four hours. The part burned belonged to the State, and was insured for 600,000 francs; the part saved was insured by the Director. Seeing the extent of the disaster the insurance offices have offered to pay over the full amount without delay. As I have said already the partition of *Jeanne d'Arc* was saved; the manuscripts were saved; a few busts were taken out in time, but all the instruments, including ten harps and some valuable violins, were destroyed. The history of the opera in Paris makes a large and very curious volume. From the time of Richelieu down to the time of Louis XVI. there were many changes, but in 1785 the Academy of Music, as it was long denominated, was established in the Place Louvois, where it remained until 1820, up to the time of the assassination of the Duc de Berri, father of the Comte De Chambord. After that event the building was rased, and the place formed which now attracts the attention of strangers in passing along the Rue de Richelieu, opposite the National Library. The opera was then moved to the building just burned, which was then described as upon the Rue Grange-Batelière. It is now upon the Rue Lepeletier, the back entrance upon the Rue Drouot, and the warehouse along the Rue Rossini.

THEATRES DESTROYED.

A list of the theatres burned in this city may not be uninteresting:

The Opera, Cour des Fontaines, burned on the 6th April, 1763.

The same, Cour des Fontaines, 8th June, 1781.

Delassements Comiques, Boulevard du Temple, 2d February, 1787.

Théâtre du Petit Lazary, 30th May, 1798.

Cirque Olympique, Jardin du Palais Royal, 15th December, 1798.

Théâtre Français, Salle de l'Odion, 8th May, 1799.

Cirque Olympique, Faubourd du Temple, 15th May, 1826.

Ambigu Comique, Boulevard du Temple, 12th July, 1826.

Folies Dramatiques, Boulevard du Temple, 13th December, 1836.

Théâtre de Gaité, Boulevard du Temple, 24th February, 1837.

Théâtre Italien, 15th January, 1838.

Vaudeville, Rue de Chartres, 17th July, 1838.

Diorama Daguerre, 8th March, 1839.

Diorama, Bazaar Bonne, Nouvelle, 14th July, 1849.

Théâtre des Nouveautés, Faubourg Saint Martin, 5th December, 1866.

Théâtre de Belleville, 11th December, 1867.

Théâtre Lyrique, Place du Châtelet, burned during the Commune, May, 1871.

Théâtre de la Porte, Saint Martin, burned during the Commune, May, 1871.

Théâtre des Délassements Comiques, Boulevard Voltaire, burned during the Commune, May, 1871.

Théâtre de l'Opéra, Rue Le Peletier, 29th October, 1873.

THE FUTURE.

This is a long list, but it runs over a number of years, and there are a large number of theatres in Paris. On the whole, we cannot say that they have been unusually unlucky, particularly when we remember how much they are exposed since the introduction of the fairy or spectacular drama. The Opera just burned employed about 1,000 persons in all—750 artists, chorists, and figurantes—and all of these persons are now thrown out of employ. But, the Grand Opera being under the care of the State, some provision for them will be made at once. A meeting was at once held at the house of the Minister, and the question of deciding upon a locality dismissed. The Châtelet and the Odeon were offered, and M. Strakosch offered to give up the Italiens every other night. But no decision has yet been made. Meantime, work upon the new Opera-house will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but M. Garnier says that, even with all the money in the treasury at command, he cannot finish in less than fifteen or eighteen months, or about the 1st of January, 1875. Yesterday, Marshal MacMahon and the Governor of Paris visited the scene, and ordered that sufficient help should be given to the persons injured, and to the family of Corporal Bellet, who met a most horrible death. One of the wounded was Capt. Kozlan, of the Imperial Guard of Russia, who was staying at the Hotel De Bade, and who volunteered as a fireman. He was severely but not dangerously wounded, but his burns are very painful. The Directors of London, St. Petersburg, and Vienna telegraphed without delay that special representations would be organized at once for the benefit of the artistes of the Paris Opera-house. The next evening after the rehearsal of "Jeanne d'Arc" was the one hundredth representation of "Hamlet," on which occasion Ambroise Thomas was to have received from his publisher a purse of 40,000 francs.

RUSSIA.

THE KHIVAN EXPEDITION—A RELIGIOUS FEUD.

Writing from St. Petersburg on Oct. 24, the correspondent of the London *Standard* says:

"The Russians are losing no time in strengthening their position on the Amou-Daria. A correspondent of the Moscow *Gazette* tells us that on the right bank of the river the first stone has been laid of a new fortress, which is to be called Petro-Alexandrevsk. Six sotnias of Cossacks and twelve pieces of artillery will form the garrison, and there will be a gun-boat station under the walls of the fortress. The correspondent says, further, that a courier lately dispatched from this place found hundreds of corpses of the liberated Persian slaves lying on the road between Tchaour and Illially. These unfortunate people had been massacred on their way home by the Turcomans, after the evacuation of the Khanate by the Russian troops.

The number of camels lost by the detachment of Taschkend during the expedition seems to have been enormous. These animals are never so fit for work during the Spring as at any other time of the year, and they began to fall on the first day's march. Beyond Kly the cold was so intense that the number that died increased every day. As they approached the Amou-Daria water and forage became so scarce that there was barely sufficient for the horses, and the camels suffered very severely. Only 1,200 reached the river, about a fifth of the number with which the troops started; 300 were sent back to bring on the things that had been left behind, and 300 were unable to cross the river, so that only 600 reached the left bank and went on to Khiva.

The address delivered at Odessa by Gen. Ignatieff, the Ambassador at Constantinople, and one of the most distinguished of Russian diplomatists, has been highly praised. A speech in Russia is a novelty, for young men here have no oratorical training, and, except in the new provincial assemblies, and in the reformed courts of law, extempore speaking is seldom heard. But the General has spoken well, and to the purpose. He has fairly described the present state of Russian policy in the East, and the peaceful tone of his remarks will be accepted as a sign that the Eastern question need no longer be looked upon as a nightmare to disturb the slumbers of Turkish and European statesmen. In allusion to the change public opinion abroad has undergone with respect to Russia, the General told his hearers that in the West of Europe people are beginning to think more soberly of the action of Russia in the East, and to render justice to the peaceful and disinterested policy of the Government of that country. There is no doubt that the Ambassador is right; but the sobriety that now characterizes public opinion must in a great measure be ascribed to the moderation of the Russian policy of the present day compared with what it was but a very short time ago. The same reproaches that are now cast on Austrian agents in the Turkish provinces were not long since launched against the Russians, and the change is certainly due as much to the diminished activity of Russia in behalf of the Eastern Christians as to the increased interference of Austria. The Christian subjects of the Sultan have always given an immense deal of trouble to their protectors, and have frequently been too much encouraged in their hostile attitude to the Turkish Government. But they have not much to hope for from Russia now. Indeed, the General rather snubs them. He advises them to amass, not only material, but intellectual and moral wealth, and he further counsels them not to engage in dissensions, which can only injure the Orthodox Church, nor to be carried away by their passions, but to live in peace and harmony together. It is only, he tells them, by this means that they can hope to prosper. By the General's advice we can see pretty clearly what they have done and what they have left undone; and it would be well if they would lay to heart the words of wisdom pronounced at the civic banquet at Odessa.

In the south of Russia the old religious feud has broken out again. Whether the Christians are right or wrong in their quarrels with the Mohammedans in Turkey, there is no doubt that they are more sinned against than sinning in Odessa, where the Jews lose no opportunity of insulting them. It is reported that a Hebrew fanatic entered a Greek church in the town just mentioned, and destroyed an image by throwing a stone at it during the performance of Divine service. Not content with this outrage he dashed the Testament to the ground, and attempted to seize the chalice; but he was prevented by the bystanders and handed over to the Police. It was at first supposed that the man was mad, but medical testimony has shown that he is not. This incident caused a great deal of excitement in the town. The Christians were very much exasperated, acts of violence were committed, and several fights took place. Two or three years ago these quarrels rose to such a height that for several days the whole town was kept in a constant state of terror, and an immense deal of property was destroyed. There can be no reason why life and property should not be as secure in Odessa as in every other part of the Empire; the fault must be in the weakness of the local administration.

A revision of the population is now being made, with a view to registering those who are liable to military service under the law which will impose this duty upon all who are capable of bearing arms. In the Russian towns and villages the functionaries engaged in this duty meet with no opposition; but the inhabitants of a Bulgarian colony, near Bender, lately broke out into open revolt when the process of registration was begun in their settlement. Their numbers were, however, too insignificant to cause the least anxiety to the authorities, and order was soon restored. The conduct of these men forms a striking contrast with that of the shrewd German colonists. The law is not yet promulgated, but its general principles are known, and the Germans, seeing that young men of education will have to serve a much shorter time than the uneducated masses, have set themselves seriously to work to find the means of giving the necessary instruction to their sons, and in those very governments of Saratoff and Samara, where the Russian peasants are starving, the thrifty foreign colonists have subscribed a capital sufficient to found an educational establishment, from which the pupils can pass to the university, and thus secure the privileges which education gives to those who are obliged to enter the army."

THE ACTON BOY MURDERER.

The following is the history of the case of Charles W. Curtain, a boy, who has been found guilty of manslaughter in killing a little child in Acton, Mass., in July last: About a year ago, Curtain, who is about nine years old, went to Acton from New-York to live with his uncle in that place. Nothing particular was developed in his life until last July. On the 1st of that month he, in company with his victim, went for a stroll in the woods near his residence. They were absent a short time, when he desired to return. The child did not wish to, but wanted his companion to go with him and pick berries. To this, Curtain objected, and in a fit of anger struck the child over the head several times with a heavy stick, and then, seeing the blood flowing, became scared and ran home. The child was soon missed, and search instituted for him. He was found in a terrible condition, and died soon after of his injuries. Curtain was arrested, and held for trial, suspicion falling on him by his strange actions, and from the fact that he was last seen in the child's company. The case occupied all the afternoon, and at about 5 o'clock was given to the jury. The District Attorney, in addressing the jury, claimed the boy to be of a willful, cunning, brutish disposition, and quite capable of committing the crime he was charged with. The boy seemed quite indifferent as to the result. His counsel asked the court to instruct the jury as follows: First, that the jury must find that this defendant was at the time of the commission of the alleged act legally capable of committing the crime of murder or they cannot find him guilty of manslaughter; second, that the presumption is that a child between the age of seven and ten years cannot commit the crime of manslaughter; and the jury must be satisfied from evidence that the defendant was legally capable; third, that the burden of proof is for the Government to show that the defendant was, at the time of committing the act, legally capable. The court instructed the jury as requested.

AUSTRIA.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS — BISMARCK AT THE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1873.

In one of my last letters I mentioned that the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark had arrived quite unexpectedly at Vienna, during the time the German Emperor was staying here. I ventured to say then that this was rather an important event, but it has grown still more important, since we find in the papers that the Emperor of Germany has not returned direct to Berlin, but has paid a visit to his brother-in-law, Prince Frederic of the Netherlands. Prince Frederic was married to the late Princess Louisa of Prussia, the sister of the Emperor Wilhelm I. The daughter of Prince Frederic and Princess Louisa was the late Queen Louisa of Sweden, and her daughter is now the Crown Princess of Denmark. The Crown Princess is, therefore, at the same time the grand-daughter of Prince Frederic of the Netherlands, and the grand niece of the German Emperor. It is, therefore, not at all unlikely that this relationship will contribute in some degree to the better understanding between Germany and Denmark, and one Prussian paper goes even so far as to predict that a few districts in the north of Schleswig, where the inhabitants talk only Danish, will be returned to the Kingdom of Denmark.

UNWILLING STATESMEN.

At one of the late court festivals, given at Schönbrunn, in honor of the German Emperor, one member of the diplomatic corps created some sensation, because—he had no order, not even the ribbon of an order in the buttonhole of his coat. It was the Marquis D'Harcourt, the Ambassador of France, at the Imperial Court in Vienna. Prince Bismarck conversed for some time with the Marquis, and in the course of the conversation, the latter said that he had always kept away from the diplomatic career, and if his native country had not now called upon him he would never have thought of leaving his quiet Tusculum, where he had been living so happily. "You are perfectly right," Prince Bismarck replied, "I never feel happier than when I am able to return to my peaceful Varzin, and be again a planter of cabbage." With a smile and a look of painful resignation, the French Ambassador replied: "If you had been always inspired by such sentiments, and had always cultivated your cabbage in Varzin, things would look much better now in France, and I might have remained at my country-seat." Bismarck acted as if he had not heard this remark, and turned to another topic. This anecdote is told by the old *Fremdenblatt*, which, in such matters, is generally very well informed.

BISMARCK IN THE CAPITAL.

The anecdotes which are now related in Vienna about Prince Bismarck are so numerous that a whole volume might be filled with them. I can give only a few. Wherever the Chancellor of the German Empire showed himself the people always thronged to see him, and greeted him wherever he went with loud cheers. "How do you like your reception?" asked one of the Austrian gentlemen, of the Prince. "I find," was the answer, "that you do not know how to economize anything in Vienna, not even cheering!"....Bismarck attended in the Burgtheatre the representation of "Henry VI." In the *entr'acte*, Hofrath Dingelstedt, the director of the theatre, was presented to the Prince, and after Bismarck had expressed himself in very flattering terms concerning the representation, he said: "It is quite certain, a piece like this can only be given in such a perfect manner in the Vienna Burgtheatre; in our '*polka* time,' in Berlin, it would be quite impossible to give it. You have also brought the Cardinal on the stage. I must openly confess—(and with these words he turned to Count Andrassy, who accompanied him, and said, with a smile: "I beg your pardon, my dear colleague") —that I had not expected so much liberty in Vienna."....With regard to his visits to the Universal Exhibition, Prince Bismarck said: "I have seen too little of it. Of all the Oriental galleries I only could visit the Turkish, Egyptian, and Japanese Departments. I was not able to see the Indian Department, although it would have interested me very much. If I go about in the exhibition for two hours I cannot get on very well for a longer time. You know I am not very good on my feet. It would be very different if I could ride on horseback through the exhibition. I cannot make use of a rolling-chair." He laughed heartily at these words, and then continued: "I would have been very glad if I had been able to walk about here with my wife for about a fortnight, and have looked comfortably at everything that is to be seen here, but, as you know, I am here on business." This latter remark is not unimportant, as it shows again that the eminent statesman did not come to Vienna for the exhibition alone, but that political affairs were the chief reasons of his visit to the capital of Austria. When one of the gentlemen asked the Prince where his youngest son, Prince Herbert Bismarck, was now staying, he replied: "I have sent him to Rome to make peace with my friend, the Pope. Be it said *entre nous*, Herbert is the roughest of us all!"

THE NEW MINISTER TO GREECE.

The Troy *Times* speaks as follows of Hon. John M. Francis' successor as United States Minister to Greece: "Hon. J. Meredith Read, just appointed United States Minister to Greece, in place of John M. Francis, resigned, is the present United States Consul General at Paris. In the latter post he has discharged his official duties with marked fidelity, while his hospitalities so gracefully and generously extended to American citizens in Paris have won for him the friendly regards of his countrymen. Gen. Read is a son of Chief Justice Read, of Pennsylvania. For many years prior to his appointment as Consul General at Paris he was a resident of Albany. He was Adjutant General of the State under Governor Morgan's administration, at the beginning of the war, in 1861; but his patriotic and incessant labors in that office greatly impaired his health, so as to require his resignation of the place. An ardent Republican, he always worked for the good cause with an untiring energy. Gen. Read unites literary accomplishment with political capacity, and has made some very meritorious contributions to our literature. His promotion is a proper recognition of his deservings. As our Minister to Greece, he will have opened before him large opportunities for the gratification of his tastes as a scholar, while he will find at the court and among the Greek officials and people at Athens only sentiments of sincere friendship for America and Americans. We congratulate our friend upon his appointment, and predict for him a happy residence at the classic capital, of which it may be said, climate, associations and opportunities taken into account, there is none more inviting as a place of sojourn anywhere in the Old World."

FIGHT BETWEEN PRISONERS.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of Wednesday evening says: "Within a few days a fierce encounter took place in the Eastern Penitentiary between Col. Cregar and a cellmate, from which the former made his exit with injuries that may probably prove fatal. Col. Cregar, with whose exploits as a counterfeiter the public is familiar, was sentenced a year ago to a long term of imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. Recently Charles Brown, a man who gained scarcely less notoriety by his brutality to an aged lady in Germantown, was made the cell-mate of Col. Cregar, and the two seemed to get along pretty well together. On Monday a dispute arose between them about some trivial matter, and the pair came to blows. The fight became a fierce one, and the noise the combatants made attracted the attention of one of the keepers, who arrived on the ground just in time to prevent downright murder, for he found that Brown had seized Cregar by the hair and was butting his head against the wall in a horrible manner. The keeper seized Brown and managed to tear him from his victim, who had become insensible. Brown was handcuffed, and Cregar being removed from the cell it was found that he had been seriously injured about the head. This action of Brown, even if death should not result in Cregar's case, will probably add so much to his already long term of imprisonment that he can scarcely survive his incarceration."

LABOR IN THE COUNTRY.

NEW-ENGLAND'S MANUFACTURES.

THE PRESENT POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF WORCESTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1873.

A stranger strolling around this city would see nothing to lead him to suppose that "things" are not exactly what its business men would like them to be, and yet business is decidedly dull now; more so than in any of the great centres of New-England industry which I have yet visited. Nevertheless, the situation is much more favorable than some people would have us suppose; and it is this inexplicable fancy for painting matters worse than they really are which tends and will continue to tend to prevent any immediate improvement. As is well known, Worcester is, among other industries, laregely engaged in the manufacture of boots. One of the largest firms in this business is that of J. H. & G. M. Walker. The latter gentleman, in response to my inquiry about the condition of the trade, replied: "You may safely assume that the other manufacturers here are much in the same position as we are. There are in Worcester about twenty-eight manufacturers of any importance. I would classify them thus: Four firms doing a business of from $600,000 to $800,000 a year; five firms from $200,000 to $350,000; five from $100,000 to $200,000; seven from $50,000 to $100,000, and seven under $50,000. According to the census of 1870 the value of the boots and shoes manufactured in Worcester in that year was nearly $6,000,000. This year it is more. I think I am not overestimating it when I say that it is nearer $7,000,000. That year, at this very season, our firm was obliged to carry over 2,000 cases of goods. Now, come through our store-rooms and see what we are carrying over this year." Following Mr. Walker I went into three enormous stores, big enough together, I should have thought, to have held all the boots in Worcester. We counted just thirty cases, of the probable total value of $1,500. "Now, Sir," said Mr. Walker, "we do not own a case of boots but those you see. We are literally cleaned out of house and home in the way of stock. Our factories are closed. They will remain so till the 1st of January. We always close up during the months of November and December. In January we shall start up again and go on making goods till the buyers come round in April to feel their way previous to giving their orders in May, which we shall supply in the main in July, August, and September. I may be wrong in anticipating a good year in 1874; but I anticipate it most confidently. Our buyers we don't expect to see for the next six months. Surely, you don't think we shall be talking about panics till then? Why, this panic will be almost forgotten among boot manufacturers by that time. We have really nothing to recover from. I firmly believe that our business is sounder to-day than it has been any time during the last five years. Consider this one fact. With our factory here and our tannery in Chicago, we are doing a business amounting to $1,500,000 a year. Well, we not only have not had to protest a note of any one of our customers, but we have yet to receive the first application from any one of them for any favors in the way of extension or otherwise. I give you the facts. There are my books to corroborate what I say, and, as I have already told you, I believe that what is true concerning us is also true concerning our neighbors. But word has gone out that our 2,500 or 3,000 boot or shoe operatives are all entirely out of work, and all this nonsense about carrying over and discouraging prospects is going the round of the newspapers. You see what it is worth."

From what I saw and heard at Lynn, Haverhill, and Boston, I judge Mr. Walker's description of the state of the boot trade here to be a fair one. But, setting aside this one industry, and it is about the most important in Worcester, other manufacturers do not make so good a showing as to their present position, though it is stoutly claimed by many that their prospects are good.

There is a marked decrease in the number of operatives employed or in the hours of labor in nearly every case, the contrary being quite the exception. For instance, take the large iron and steel wire works of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company—I suppose the leading business concern of Worcester. In ordinarily busy times the company employ about 750 men, and in very busy times about 850. They have now only 300 men at work. Mr. Moen, who has very recently returned from Europe after a long absence, seems rather to regard the financial crisis as a looker-on than as an interested party. "I consider this panic," he says, "to have been essential to the commercial safety of the country. We have only ourselves to thank for it, for we have been working up to it for years. We have all seen it coming, and yet most of us have gone on as usual. It has come at last, and, fortunately, it could not have come at a better time, as the manufacturers' stocks throughout the country were generally very low. But our life-blood was poisoned with reckless speculation. Hence the necessity of a remedy, which, though violent in its action, will leave the patient a little weak at first, but with an unimpaired constitution. In our own business we already see healthy signs of recovery. We are beginning to receive orders from many different quarters; not large orders—that I should not consider a healthy sign. In fact, I should narrowly scrutinize and weigh the credit of any customers who sent us a large order. Only in exceptional cases would I fulfill it. But the numerous small orders which we receive tell us very plainly that our customers have no wire (you are aware that we make nothing but iron and steel wire) on hand. They also tell us, what we are very pleased to learn, that there is a bona-fide demand, which the caution of the dealers leads them to meet with a hand-to-mouth supply. We make wire for every conceivable purpose, except ocean cables. When business is generally resumed we look for activity in many descriptions of wire; a slack demand for one description will be counter-balanced by a fuller demand for another, and the production will be equalized. From all appearances, I think we may look for a very fair year's business in 1874. I think the panic has achieved, or rather will achieve, two things—a resumption of specie payments and a permanent decrease in the price of labor. Both will materially add to the welfare of the country."

In speaking of a permanent reduction in the price of labor, Mr. Moen strikes a note which is sounding throughout New-England. Nearly all the manufacturers have something to say about it. Many of them speak out boldly and firmly. They say that the style of living in vogue among the mill operatives is entirely inconsistent with their social position, and is totally unnecessary for their comfort or enjoyment of life. One of them took me into a mill store the other day, and called my attention to rows of canned peaches, canned lobster, salmon, and other luxuries. To my astonishment, the store clerk, in reply to my inquiry, said, "We have quite a demand for such things." On Sunday last another gentleman called my attention to the dresses of the female operatives. It was in the majority of cases a joint exhibition of extravagance and bad taste. "There," said my cicerone, "look at that; I would not mind so much if they would put their money in the savings bank; but they will crowd it all on to their heads and shoulders." The manufacturers say, too, that a decrease all round in the price of labor will not materially affect the purchasing power of the laborer, because his wages will necessarily purchase more, everything being cheaper. But the gain to the country will be enormous. Let us assume that labor cost two years ago twice as much in this country as in Europe. Labor has risen fifty per cent. in value there. If, then, it be lowered twenty-five per cent. here, there remains only twenty-five per cent. in the cost of labor as against this country in competition with Europe. I think it is fair to assume that this deficiency will be entirely made up by the far more general use of labor-saving machinery in this country, by the increased value and amount of work per day of a laborer in this country, which is attributable to climatic influence and the saving of interest on capital unnecessarily employed in paying the current high rates of wages.

But to return to Worcester. The Washburn Iron Company, whose rolling mill and car-wheel works are near the Boston Depot, are running full time. Neither have they reduced their labor force or rate of wages. It will surprise many people to hear of a railroad iron rolling mill running full time in these days. But the company have a large local business in the New-England States in re-rolling old rails. As no railroad company, however, will relay a road when the frost is in the ground, or repair any but broken or seriously damaged rails, it is fair to presume that the company will only run so long as the weather continues open, unless special orders come in. Still there are 300 hands in full work, and that is saying a great deal. The car works will, in all probability, run full time all the Winter, giving employment to thirty hands. Then, again, there are some large woolen machinery manufactories; more notably the Crompton Loom Works and those of L. T. Knowles & Brother. The former make broad looms and the latter looms for narrow fabrics. Messrs. Knowles are also the proprietors of the Knowles Steam Pump Works at Warren. There are also about thirty machine shops, for making iron machine tools and wood-working tools. It is estimated that there are about 750 hands employed on woolen machinery, 750 on iron machine tools, and about 450 in the wood-working shops. On the average, about one-third of these are out of work altogether, and the remainder are running, except in one or two special cases, on three-quarter time. Mr. L. V. Pond, for instance, is running a portion of his shops for twenty-three out of the twenty-four hours. But he is engaged on a heavy piece of work which he is under contract to have finished by the 1st of December. It is an enormous planer, very similar to an iron planer, for planing down the blue stones used for flagging which are quarried at Saugerties, in New-York. The plane is nine and a half feet by twenty. It will, therefore, dress two stones of nine feet square at the same time, and very quickly, too, for six tools work on the plane simultaneously. But these machine-tool makers, though making short time, have plenty of work in prospect. One firm alone has orders amounting to $50,000 to fulfill, which will be begun the moment the manufacturers who have given them see their way to paying for them. This is the case with many. Of the numerous small foundries in Worcester, I judge that, taking the discharge of operatives in some and the reduction in the hours of labor in others, the average reduction in product will amount to one-third or one-half. But, in spite of this dullness in business, I do not hear of any financial troubles, nor do I see those groups of gossiping loiterers on the street-corners, which are generally the consequence of a disturbance in the labor market. There is one thing, however, that may have something to do with this. The Prohibitory Liquor laws seems more strictly enforced here than in Boston—a very fine thing for poor laborers out of work.

THE SHIP-BUILDING INTERESTS OF PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS IN THE YARDS SCARCELY INTERRUPTED—THE WORKS IN PROGRESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KENSINGTON, Penn., Thursday, Nov. 13, 1873.

While the financial stringency has greatly affected the manufacturing interests in every section of Philadelphia, it is a remarkable fact that the ship-building industry of this city and Pennsylvania—one of the greatest industries in the world—has not been perceptibly injured. The leading ship-builders have been interviewed upon the condition of the trade, and the following facts have been elicited: Neafie & Levry, proprietors of the extensive Penn Works, Palmer and Beach streets, state that they have not as yet, felt any great injury further than an inability to make collections, and even this does not hurt them a great deal. Three hundred hands are now employed in the ship yards of the firm, and these will be kept steadily at work through the Winter, if a reasonable arrangement can be made with them. Mr. P. G. Neafie, the senior partner, states that the firm could better afford to close the works after certain orders were completed, but they care so much for the welfare of their workmen, that they will keep going until the men become too arbitrary about the matter of wages. The hands are now employed five and a half days in the week. The firm contemplate making a reduction of ten per cent. in the wages. There is now in the yards a large iron ship of 300 tons, intended for the United States Light-house Board. It is nearly ready for delivery, and will be stationed at Buffalo, N. Y. Another steam-tug, of 200 tons, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is now on the stocks. Besides these, there are six or seven large wooden vessels in various stages of construction.

W. P. Cramp & Sons, whose extensive ship-yards and marine railways are located at East, Norris and Beach streets, state that they are running their full force of 1,100 workmen, and will continue to do so all Winter. The men are working fifty-one hours in the week, and no further reduction will be made in the time of work. The Company state that they have experienced no interruption whatever in their business on account of financial troubles, and it will not be necessary for them to decrease the pay of their hands. The firm are now building six steam-colliers for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, of 1,500 tons each; a large iron steam-ship of 1,500 tons, for W. P. Clyde & Co., and the steam-ship Illinois, of the American Steam-ship Company, which is nearly completed.

Other ship-yards have been visited, and at all of them the workmen are busy, the proprietors stating that there is no possibility of a decline in the trade, for the reason that they do lines of work that cannot be done without. The ship-carpenters and joiners are paid from $2 50 to $3 per day, and are apparently well satisfied. The general impression is, that the majority of ship-builders will not be forced to make any reduction in the wages, and the workmen will not demand an increase.

In the ship-building, lumber-yards, saw mills, machine shops, and sail-making establishments, which are numerous along Beach, Richmond, and adjacent streets, there has been some reduction in the hours of labor and wages. Across the Delaware River, at Camden, Cooper's Point, and Kaighn's Point, the ship-building interest has suffered no interruption. At Wood, Dialogue & Co.'s yards there is unusual briskness. The iron steamer Sapphire, beached on the Florida reefs in 1870, has been completely overhauled at the works of this company, at a cost of $60,000, and is now ready for sea. Two large tug-boats are now under way, and the keels of three others are about being laid.

At the Delaware River Iron Ship-Building and Engine Works of John Roach & Co., Chester—the most extensive in the country—great activity is at present being manifested, and no change is expected. The company employ 1,300 men, who are divided in the various departments, as follows: Boat-yard, 800; machine shop, 160; boiler shop, 80; iron foundry, 55; blacksmith shop, 60; joiner shop, 64; paint shop, 40; carpenter shop, 25; pattern shop, 15; molding loft, 10; copper shop, 12. Seventeen thousand dollars is paid out for wages weekly, or $884,000 per year.

It is about two years since the company commenced building, since which time the following vessels have been finished or are now in course of construction: The San Antonio, for the New-York and Texas trade, 234 feet long, 36 feet beam, 29 feet depth of hold, 1,500 tons burden; the Pacific Mail steamship Colon, 300 feet long, 2,500 tons burden; the Colima Pacific Mail steam-ship, 312 feet long, 2,500 tons burden; a large ferry-boat for the Erie Railway Company; two steam colliers of 1,500 tons each, for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company; two ships, 240 feet long and 1,500 tons burden each. Two ships for the same company now building are the largest ever built in this country. These immense vessels are each 412 feet long; breadth of beam, 47 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 37 feet 1½ inches; and 5,000 tons burden. The weight of iron required for each, 5,000,000 pounds. Two ships, 235 feet, 1,500 tons burden each, for C. H. Mallory & Co., New-York, for the Texas trade; a ship 235 feet long, 1,500 tons burden for the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; and two sloops-of-war for the Government. The United States monitors, Wyandotte and Nahant, are here being repaired. Besides these there are several other vessels.

At the other representative ship-yards, there has been no stoppage, and none is anticipated. It is possible there may be a reduction in the working hours and pay.

The entire tonnage of the iron and wooden vessels being built at Chester—there being twenty-one altogether—is 25,385 tons.

These facts will show that, notwithstanding the reports that have gained circulation, the ship-building interest of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania is in no way impaired, and that there is but little probability of any trouble among the builders or men.

THE CONDITION OF THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KENSINGTON, Penn., Thursday, Nov. 13, 1873.

The great manufacturing interests of the Kensington and Richmond districts of Philadelphia are feeling the pressure of the financial stringency very severely. The representative factors who have been visited furnish the following facts, which show the general condition of things:

THE GLASS-WARE MANUFACTURERS.

A. B. Rowley, manufacturer of glass-ware, has entirely closed his extensive factories, which occupy a block at Adams, Gaul, Almond, and Aramingo streets. Four hundred hands are thrown out of employment. The factory, when in operation, produces 25,000 fruit and preserve jars weekly. Work was recently commenced on flasks, so that the hands could be kept together; but the proprietor was finally forced to discharge the workmen and suspend. The amount of wages paid out weekly has averaged $4,000. It is possible that the concern may be able to start again by the 1st of January. Thos. G. Cook & Co., manufacturers of French flint glass-ware employ 150 hands, who are working on full time and wages. The firm wish to operate their works through the Winter, but are of the opinion that they will be compelled to close up shortly. Rohrbacher & Horman, who manufacture wares similar to the above firm, usually employ 160 hands, but have discharged 40. They are running full time, and pay the regular wages, at present, but expect to reduce both. Henry B. Benner's Dyottville Glass Works, where 125 hands are working, is running on full pay and hours. Gillender's and the Keystone Works are in about the same condition as the above. The glass manufacturers state that it pays them better to carry on their works as long as they are able to make sufficient money to pay current expenses, as it costs $1,500 to close and again start a furnace. Many of these concerns have ten and twelve furnaces, and it can easily be estimated what a loss would result should the firms be compelled to stop.

CARPET AND WOOLEN FACTORIES, &C.

Among the carpet and woolen factors there continues to be much trouble. James Kitchenman, a large carpet manufacturer, whose factory is situated at the north-west corner of Amber and Letterly streets, has reduced his force of 135 to twelve hands, and will discharge those and close the factory on Friday. The factory contains 100 looms and 200 rolls, and 24,000 yards of carpet are produced monthly. Horner Brothers, who employ 125 hands and operate 85 looms, are shut up. Stimson Brothers' factory, where 50 looms are worked, has stopped, and thrown 70 persons out of work. George McDade & Son usually employ 180 hands in their large factory, but have reduced the force to 40, who are working on three-fourths time. The production, which is generally 150 rolls of carpet monthly, has been decreased one-third. A number of other factors have closed their factories. At a number of carpet works near Columbia avenue, Oxford, and Front streets, where the employers wished to make a reduction in the pay, the hands have struck, and are still "standing out." The carpet industry of Philadelphia has never been so seriously affected as it is at present. Several of the prominent manufacturers say that every loom will be stopped by the end of the week. Robert Mair & Co.'s extensive linsey and check goods factory, south-east corner of Amber and Adams streets, has stopped. The firm have employed 170 hands. One hundred looms are now silent. Samuel Clark & Co., manufacturers of the same kind of goods as the above, have reduced their force to forty hands, stopped all but fifty looms, and lowered wages ten per cent. It is probable the firm will stop completely. Two other factors of similar goods, who employ in good times 775 hands together, have closed their factories. About 600 looms have become idle this week up to the present date.

THE MACHINE MAKERS.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons, iron founders, machinists, and manufacturers of drying-machines for print works, have reduced the number of their hands from 100 to thirty, who are employed five days in the week. W. P. Uhlinger, maker of Jacquard looms, has decreased the number of his workmen from 135 to eighty. The works are now running on three-fourths time, and the wages are to be lowered fifteen per cent. If the times become worse there will be a complete suspension of work. At S. D. Smith's National Union Iron Foundry the working force has been reduced from sixty to fifteen hands. The wages of those employed have been lowered ten per cent., and it is possible there will be a still further decrease. Cox, Whiteman & Cox, stove manufacturers, are employing 100 hands, whose wages are fifteen per cent. lower than before the panic. Five tons of castings are produced weekly. The concern will run as long as orders are received. When the orders stop the works will cease operation. Isaac Sheppard & Co., and Liebrandt & McDowell, stove and hollow-ware factors, are employing 300 men each on full time and pay. The Enterprise Hardware Manufacturing Company have reduced the number of their molders, machinists, and finishers from 100 to 50. The wages have been lowered fifteen per cent. It is expected that the full force will be put on again soon.

THE POTTERIES.

R. C. Remmey, potter, and proprietor of the American Tile and Fire-brick Works, is running his works with 30 hands, one-third the usual number. These are working on full hours and prices. At the Philadelphia City Pottery of J. E. Jeffords & Co., No. 1,430 Salmon street, the usual complement of 60 hands are making three-fourths time at regular wages, a reduction of which is anticipated. J. B. Mellick is carrying on his extensive terra-cotta works on three-fourths time. Other potteries and terra-cotta establishments are in about the same condition. As but few orders are coming in, some of these concerns may close. The whiting and plaster works of Hasse & Pratt, Graffly Brothers, and G. W. Hasse have not been disturbed as yet either by a reduction of force, time, or wages. The Philadelphia Lead Works, John T. Lewis & Brothers, proprietors, are in the same favorable state. The American Hot-cast Porcelain Works are closed, as well as many other small concerns.

LARGE DISCHARGE OF WORKMEN.

It is estimated that 2,500 persons have been discharged this week so far in Kensington and Richmond. By the end of the week it is probable that at least 2,000 more will be unemployed. The manufacturers all state that they have kept their workmen as long as they possibly could, and they would not discharge them if sufficient funds could be secured to meet their demands. Some wealthy employers who have suspended their factories are giving their old workmen half pay, and will do so through the Winter or until their establishments open again.

AFFAIRS IN PITTSBURG.

THE BANKS—IRON AND GLASS WORKS—COAL MINES—RETAIL BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Monday, Nov. 10, 1873.

During the first half of last week the opinion appeared to be gaining ground here that the worst of the financial troubles had been passed, and business men generally began to anticipate a speedy return of public confidence, and, as a consequence thereof, a resumption of the ordinary course of trade. However, when, on Friday, the announcement of the stoppage of Ira B. McVay & Co. was made public, the hopeful and cheerful view of the situation was quickly changed to one of despondency and gloom. This house has always been considered one of the firmest in the country, and had probably the largest country connection of any similar institution in the city. These correspondents, as soon as the panic set in, checked heavily on them, as did all their customers. They, however, paid every draft in currency throughout until the amount of their deposits, which was on Sept. 18 nearly a million of dollars, dwindled down to about four hundred thousand at the time they closed their doors. The immediate cause of their suspension is said to have been the failure of Gillough, Bond & Co., of New-York, which house owed them a considerable amount on account of sales of stocks and bonds. They also had another large amount with Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., in New-York, which, by the suspension of that house, was also rendered unavailable. Being unable to realize upon the other securities they held, no other course was left open but to suspend. The firm are confident that every obligation will be met and a handsome surplus be left over. To-day the outlook, instead of improving, seems more dreary, and is not improved by the circulation of rumors affecting another banking house here, and that a large iron manufacturer had called his creditors together. These reports were attributed to malice, yet the general uneasiness is revived, and people become timid and distrustful, and afraid to do business or receive orders except for cash. The universal answer now is, when inquiry is made whether any sales are made: "Well, no; we prefer to see our goods right here than to have them laying around the country, with an uncertainty of ever getting our money; for here we know we have the goods, but if we send them away we are not so sure of ever being paid for them."

THE BANKS CAUTIOUS.

There are fewer people out of employ here than elsewhere, but the indications are daily becoming stronger that it is only a question as to how long the manufacturers can hold out. That they will have in a majority of instances, to close their mills and works in the course of a few weeks is certain, if the present stringency in money continues, for the banks are again becoming more cautious and are keeping their funds with a tight hand, and confining themselves almost entirely to the renewal of paper now maturing, where such is absolutely necessary. They are very chary of making fresh discounts, and only do so to their very best customers. Everywhere the complaint is heard that collections from the heaviest customers are impossible, but small amounts are being remitted pretty freely.

"SHINPLASTERS."

The difficulty of procuring money to pay wages with is daily increasing, and even now many of the mills are paying half cash and half goods, while others, especially collieries, are issuing scrip at six months' date, which is accepted at the stores in payment for goods. Some of this scrip bears six per cent. interest. This is generally accepted by the merchants also in payment from the storekeeper, and when they accumulate five hundred or a thousand dollars, worth it is usually exchanged with the maker of it for his acceptance, which can then be used. To show the value one gentleman puts on the scrip of his own issue, it may be mentioned that he will not receive it at his own store and from his own work people in payment for goods. This, it is said, can be had cheap, as the holders are willing to accept a heavy discount to dispose of it. In other cases manufacturers and others are paying no money, but allow their men all they want from the stores in the shape of provisions and clothing. As a general rule, there is every disposition manifested by the men to accept the situation, as they are now beginning to thoroughly understand that it is better for them to keep on working on any terms that will enable them to live than to be thrown out and undergo the privations that must necessarily follow. There are, of course, many men out of employ, but in many cases this has been their own fault, they having gone out on strike previous to the panic. They are now beginning to evince a desire to return to work, but such is the state of trade that the masters do not feel warranted in commencing operations, and by making up and accumulating stock in the absence of orders, run the risk of making losses so soon as trade reopens, for it appears to be the prevailing idea that prices of both raw and manufactured materials will decline as well as labor.

THE GLASS TRADE.

From inquiries made among the principal glass manufacturers, there appears to be scarcely any business doing, and closing up entirely seems only a question of a few weeks. There are a large number of men and boys out of employ in this trade, but those usually employed in the window-glass factories have only themselves to blame, for after the usual cessation of work in July, and before a new start was to be made, the masters noticed the men that they should make a reduction in the price of wages some twelve per cent. This the men refused to accept, and they remained out on strike. As a consequence, not one factory that makes this kind of glass has been at work since Summer. The men, most of them, would now return, but are held back by their leaders, while the masters, too, are somewhat indisposed to commence operations in the present crisis. These workmen are among the best paid in the country, many of them earning from $200 to $400 a month. The cause operating on the masters to compel them to reduce wages was the competition of the Eastern manufacturers, who pay smaller wages, and are enabled to sell lower, and were driving Pittsburg houses out of the market. The men here have until this time been getting the same prices as were paid during the war, when gold was at 280. It will therefore be easily understood that a reduction was not unreasonable. The Eastern masters are talking of making a further reduction of ten per cent., and if so a similar fall will have to be accepted by the men here before the works will be reopened. The manufacturers intend for the future to adopt a different and firmer course with the men, and as one of them said to-day, "run our own factories instead of letting the men run them, as they have been doing." The stock of window glass on hand is very low indeed, and many of the houses have to send East for some sizes in order to supply the pressing wants of their customers. In table glassware there are thirty-three furnaces and at least one-half of these are idle, and the probability is that next month, with the exception of five or six, they will be closed for the Winter, as is customary with all except the oldest and largest. The glass chimney works, three in number, are all in full blast, but they will shortly be closed, as the supply is accumulating very fast and no orders or collections are coming in. Besides these branches of the glass trade there are a large number of houses that make nothing but phials and bottles. They number in all about thirty. Sixteen of these are closed, and the remainder are, from all accounts, not far from it. That the workmen in this trade generally will have to submit to reductions far greater than those proposed at present is certain, unless they want to see the trade entirely taken out of their hands, for it is said that forty-five new glass-houses are being now built in Belgium to make glass for this country and, with the low price of labor there, manufacturers and exporters can pay the duty, freight, and all other charges, and yet sell cheaper than glass can be made here at the present price of labor.

THE IRON TRADE.

In the iron trade in and around this city, there are, as compared with other places, but few men out of employment yet. But they are gradually increasing. The furnaces are all blown out, for at the present cost iron can only be made at a loss, and sales even then have to be forced. This throws out of employ over 1,000 men. To show the unwillingness of iron masters to do business except for cash, I may mention that efforts were unavailable for several days during last week to place an order for 1,200 tons of bar-iron. No one wanted it, or would accept the contract. It was, however, finally placed, but not before security had been given insuring payment. The American Iron Works are the largest here, and usually give work to over three thousand men, and even now this number has only been reduced by a very small number. Full time is being made, and the only difference made has been the reduction of ten per cent. in the price of labor. As a general rule the other works are employing nearly as many men as usual, but are running on half or quarter time, in order to keep their men together and keep them from starving. There are several firms who to-day told me that they did not know how long they could hold out as things are at present, but they thought if no improvement came soon they would close entirely. At the rolling mills of Rogers & Burchfield, situated at Leechburg and Apollo, work is going on as usual, no reduction whatever having been made in the number, although ten to twelve per cent. has been taken off wages. The men are being paid half cash, and the balance they can trade out at the stores or have it put to their credit on the books of the firm to be paid at some future time. Myers & Armor, of Beaver Falls, have stopped their works to-day, and paid their men up in full. They will remain idle for about a fortnight, when work will be resumed.

THE RETAIL TRADE.

Up to within the last week the store-keepers in every branch of trade say they have had a good and lively trade, and that their sales generally have been in excess of last year. This last week, however, they notice a very considerable falling off, and are now doing scarcely anything. Collections as a rule are good, but from customers who owe them large amounts, they cannot collect a dollar. Clerks, artisans, and laboring men as a rule, are paying their accounts regularly as heretofore.

THE COAL TRADE.

The strike that has existed among the colliers has ended at last, and the men are to go to work again but without attaining their point, as they are now willing to accept the reduction offered by the operators. The mines, therefore, situated along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, will soon be in full working order again, ond thousands of men who have been idle nearly throughout the last four months, be again employed. These miners usually make from $4 to $5 a day, and some of them even more than that. In some of the collieries, as is stated above, the men are receiving no pay, but there is but little grumbling or dissatisfaction expressed, as the men seem satisfied so long as they can get all they want for themselves and their families at the stores. There is a great talk of some of the mines being closed this month, and if they are it is thought there will be a considerable amount of suffering caused thereby, and serious trouble.

BUSINESS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS—THE MILLS MOVING—BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The encouraging reports of the condition of business in New-England, which are now being received, far outnumber those of a depressing nature, and the belief is steadily gaining ground that the back of the trouble is broken and a return, slow, possibly, but sure, to something approaching the old basis, is the prospect ahead. Business here, wholesale and retail, has brightened perceptibly since the opening of the week, and though the activity is by no means all that could be desired, it is promising. The general decline in the price of goods has had much to do in effecting this change. The retail stores have been crowded, and there has been a look of trade at all events. From the manufacturing places there is a general brightening up. The manufacturers of Fall River are generally declining to contract at five and a half cents for goods, preferring to hold on for better prices, which, it is believed, will come before very long. The Warren manufactory of Warren, Me., reports that it is running its machinery fifteen hours a day, and on Saturdays until midnight, and that it has orders sufficient to keep it running extra time all Winter. The goods here manufactured are indigo-blue cassimeres and doeskins, beavers and tricots, black tricots, brown tricots and cassimeres, repellants, and flannels. The interests of Camden, Me., are also unaffected as yet. The Anchor Factory, machine shops, and woolen factory are all running on full time, and do not expect to discharge any of their hands. From other sections almost as satisfactory word comes.

The Maine ship-building is going on as if there were no depression. At Richmond several good-sized vessels are on the stocks, and brick-making, an important interest of the Pine-tree State, is so progressing that it is said that the business throughout the State will greatly exceed that of the past three or four seasons.

On the street to-day, the indications of the returning confidence were also marked. Lenders and borrowers alike admit increased ease in money, and choice double names are taken to-day at 8, only one per cent. above the common bank-rate of interest, and less select though good notes were negotiated on the street at 9 to 12. The improvement in the stock market is especially noticeable. Michigan Central, for instance, which sold on Monday at 67½, reached 79 to-day; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 88 on Monday, sold up to 89¼ to-day; Union Pacific income tens, 40½ on Monday, 47 to-day; Boston and Albany went from 129½ on Monday to 136; Boston and Maine, from 105 to 108½; Eastern, from 84 to 95, and Old Colony and Newport, from 106¾ to 110.

Mr. William P. Bacon, of New-York, has been appointed Trustee of the Wakefield estate, in place of Mr. N. G. Russell, who declined to serve. Mr. Bacon is a son of the late Daniel C. Bacon, a well-known India-goods merchant of Boston, and is supposed to represent, in connection with Mr. Parker, the interests of the Baring Bros., who are the largest creditors of the estate.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE FACTORIES AT BURLINGTON—COTTON-THREAD FACTORY STOPPED—FARMERS' EXPERIENCES.

From a Special Correspondent.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1873.

The industrial stagnation which has affected other sections of the country has not, as yet, troubled this place. The McNeal Iron Foundry is running on full time, and there is no indication of a decrease of orders. There is the greatest activity manifested in the extensive Carbon Stove Works. The company is pressed with orders, which it will take till New-Year's to finish. There are a large number of boot and shoe manufacturing concerns here, all of which are running. In most of them, however, there has been some reduction in the work, owing to the decrease of orders from customers.

At Mount Holly, the county seat of Burlington County, a great manufacturing centre, the effect of the crisis has been more serious. From the cotton-thread factory of Temple & Co. 200 employes have been discharged, and the factory closed. The greater proportion of the hands were girls. The weekly pay-roll of the firm was $1,500. The stoppage has been caused by the depressed state of the spool-cotton trade. At the Smithsville Machine Works, one of the representative concerns of the country, and from which many peculiar machines came, such as are not made in any other works in the country, there has been a reduction in the working force. The hands remaining are working on three-fourths time. The iron foundries at Hainesport have suspended entirely.

Further down in the State, among the glass manufacturers, there is trouble. Some of the factors have already closed their works, and others contemplate doing so at an early date. At the Starr Machine Works, Camden, where there was some difficulty at the commencement of the panic, there is now activity.

The farmers, who, in the early part of the season, had their crops injured by storms and other causes, are experiencing hard times. In Camden County many benevolent gentlemen have organized a relief society. It is also proposed by the City Council of Camden to take some decided action toward increasing the facilities for aiding the poor. The churches and benevolent societies are also laboring assiduously in the good cause of charity.

LAKE SUPERIOR MINERAL REGION.

CONDITION OF THE FURNACES AND THE IRON MINES—EFFECTS OF THE BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

A letter from Marquette, Mich., to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, dated Nov. 5, gives the following:

After years of increasing prosperity, the iron region is feeling the effects of the reverse times as keenly as it can well bear. Even before the panic reaction had overtaken them, stimulated by enormous prices for ore and iron, there had been overproduction. New mines yielding largely had aided to swell the increase of production of the older companies. Contracts for the delivery of ore each season are usually entered into about February. During the past season it was found by furnace companies that they had obligated themselves to pay too much for ores, and there was an adequate demand for pig. When the stringency came on, and currency could not be obtained, they were compelled to repudiate on their obligations. Consequently shipments by water close early this Fall, and have about ceased. For currency this mining district has had to depend upon its "iron money." With scarcely an exception the drafts of the large mining and furnace companies are a good local circulating medium, and are a God-send in this emergency. It is good on deposits. Companies that do not issue drafts have generally suspended work, or, at the best, work but a nominal force. In fact, few companies care to get out any great quantity of ore, and keep it on dump during the Winter, for as soon as Spring opens they can produce it as fast as it can be drawn and shipped at the lakes.

Some of the furnaces have gone out of blast, and there are new ones that have not been fired up. Mining companies who own furnaces can better afford to keep them running to work up their own production of ore than companies who depend for supply upon purchases at high prices. I am informed by furnace-owners that they have come to the conclusion that they have been paying too high a price for ores, and the heaviest of these companies have already or are now looking up opportunities to own mines and produce themselves the ores necessary to run their furnaces. The fact that peat abounds in the iron-mining district has induced experiments with its use in smelting ores, and has resulted in its regular use by the Ishpeming Peat Furnace, in the proportion of seventy-five pounds of peat to thirty of charcoal, producing iron of the first class, thus settling the question of its practical utility. The Escanaba Furnace Company (just failed) has been making thirty tons of charcoal car-wheel iron per day, which is of a superior quality of No. 4 iron. The company owns 30,000 acres of fine wood land in the neighborhood. J. L. Agnew, Esq., is the Superintendent. There are fifteen furnaces in the iron district, and the total product of pig-iron from 1858 to January, 1873, was 357,890 tons. For 1872 the product was 63,195 tons, valued at $3,475,725. Last year the average price of iron ore was $6 per ton. It is conceded that iron made from ores from the Lake Superior mines has not its equal in the world. The ores comprise all the valuable varieties, and the supply is unlimited. Owners of mines are not at all dismayed under the present adverse condition of the business, and are hopeful for the future. The miners that have been thrown out of work of late will find more or less employment for the Winter, cutting furnace wood. One company advertises for 500 choppers near Escanaba. A large number of the miners have deposits in the banks, to the amount of from $100 to $5,000—or had before they "took the panic." The village of Michigammi, that was swept out of existence by fire early this year, has been rebuilt to its former dimensions.

The total amount of ore raised in the entire iron district last year was 952,055 tons. Of this amount the Jackson yielded 118,862; Cleveland, 132,507; Lake Superior, 185,070; New-York, 68,950, and Champion, 68,405 tons. The value for 1872, inclusive of 57,595 tons pig-iron, was $9,188,055. The first product of ore was 7,000 tons in 1856, and of pig-iron, 1,029 tons in 1858. The total iron product from 1856 to January, 1873, was 5,545,413 tons ore, and 351,750 tons pig-iron, the value of which was $44,373,033. To Oct. 9, 1873, which date about closed the season, the shipments of ore at Marquette have been 437,312 tons; Escanaba, 410,410 tons; L'Anse, 58,417; total, 906,139 tons, against 677,875 tons last year; showing an increase at these points of 228,268 tons. Of pig-iron there were shipped at Marquette 19,480 tons; Escanaba, 6,792 tons; making a total of 26,372 tons, against 30,760 tons last year, showing a decrease of 4,388 tons.

The total product of copper from 1845—the first year the mines were worked—to Jan. 7, 1873, was 135,075 tons, which are equal to the market value of $76,303,320. The dividends for 1872 were: Calumet and Hecla, $2,750,000; Quincy, $350,000; Cliff, $100,000; Central, $80,000; Minnesota, $50,000; Franklin, $30,000; Pewabic, $90,000; National, $20,000; equaling a total of $3,390,000. The total assessments for the same period in the same companies were $190,000, making a clear excess of $3,200,000. The entire dividends heretofore declared of the above-named mines, and including the Copper Falls, have been $11,810,000. At the office of the Calumet and Hecla, at Calumet, the clerks are reticent in regard to statistics. Outside parties estimate that this mine will lay down in New-York this year 14,000 tons of copper at a cost of 11 cents per pound; the Quincy, 1,500 tons, at 19½ cents; the Copper Falls, 1,000 tons, at 17 cents and the Atlantic, 700 tons, at 20 cents.

THE SPRAGUE IMPROVEMENTS AT AUGUSTA.

Referring to the condition of the affairs of the Spragues, the Augusta (Me.) *Journal* of Saturday says: "As to the effect which this will have upon the improvement of the property owned by the Spragues in Augusta, it is, of course impossible to tell at this time. Some think it will delay improvement several years, others that building may progress more rapidly than had there been no difficulty. When we consider the large amount of money which has been invested in the dam, canal, stone work of various kinds, and other improvements, we have confidence to believe that the work of improvement will go on at an early day. With the materials already prepared, and work done preparatory to the erection of buildings, it will surely be economy to go on, and at once. If the Spragues in their embarrassed circumstances are not able to provide the means necessary to go forward with their improvements, we are confident that they may receive aid from our citizens to enable them to push their work. There is capital in the city which might be devoted to this purpose, and we have no doubt that the owners would be glad to help the growth of the city, as well as benefit themselves by doing it. With a proper degree of enterprise and public spirit, there need be no suspension of the improvement of the water-power at Augusta."

LIFE INSURANCE.

SUICIDE AS AN EVIDENCE OF INSANITY.

A case of some importance has just been decided in the United States Circuit Court of Iowa, which the Dubuque *Times* thus reports: "The deceased, one C. L. Hogan, was about forty years of age. For five years he had been express agent at Boone, Iowa. He was a jovial, light-hearted man, a man of good habits, never in his life known to be sick. Oct. 18, 1871, he committed suicide. The Coroner's jury found that he died from the effects of a revolver shot fired by his own hand. At the time of his death he held two policies of insurance upon his life—one issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York. This policy contained a clause providing that the policy should be void if the assured should die by his own hand. Proof of death was forwarded to the insurance company. They refused to pay on the ground that the assured had died by his own hand, within the meaning of the proviso in the policy. Suit was brought against the company by the administrator, who, in his petition, alleges that the said Charles L. Hogan, 'while temporarily insane, and not being cognizant of the act, took his own life.' The defendant admitted that the deceased died by his own hand, but denied that he was insane, and the case was tried upon the issue. Before proceeding to trial the counsel for the defense, after stating the case to the jury, asked them if any of them had the preconceived opinion that a man was conclusively insane merely because he committed suicide. Some of the jurors answered in the affirmative, and these men were, on defendant's motion, excluded from the jury, and their places filled from the panel. The plaintiff produced several witnesses, who testified that a great and marked change had come over Hogan the latter part of his life; that for the last six months prior to his decease he had been moody and despondent at times; that he acted as though he had the 'blues;' that from an affectionate parent and husband he had changed to a morose, irritable man, subject to fits of anger; that during the latter years of his life he had complained of heavy pains in the back part of his head quite frequently; that at such times he was very violent in his manner, striking his wife, threatening her life, and treating her harshly, and afterward denying all remembrance or knowledge of such actions. Physicians were also introduced who, as experts, testified that in their opinion Hogan was insane. The defense admitted that deceased was at times despondent during the last year of his life, but explained the cause by showing that his family relations at home were very unpleasant, and that his pecuniary embarrassments alone were of so severe a character that they were sufficient to account for his moody and melancholy fits; that he was a defaulter to a large extent to the express company for which he worked; that he had embezzled a $500 money package, and that the express company were tracing the matter, and that exposure was imminent at any moment; that he tried to borrow money of various persons to make up his deficit to the express company; that he stated to one of his most intimate friends, the day before his death, that he must have this money or he was a ruined man; that he failed to get it; that the morning of his death a Superintendent of the express company came to Boone, very unexpectedly to Hogan, to examine Hogan's accounts; that at about 11 o'clock that day he committed suicide; that he gave as a reason, that his family relations were unpleasant; that he had no money and no friends, and had made up his mind to end his life. The jury were out about half an hour, and returned a general verdict for the defendant, and answered as special findings that Hogan voluntarily and willfully took his own life, and that he knew at the time he shot himself that the act would result in his own death. The plaintiff made a motion for a new trial, which came up before the court on the 18th inst., and was overruled, and judgment entered upon the verdict."

THE VALUE OF THE FRANK.

In the teeth of the threatened agitation for a return to the privilege of franking, we may remind our readers that a member of the House having taken pains to have all the books and documents printed, for distribution by members of Congress, each year carefully weighed, with a view to ascertaining the postage which will have to be paid thereon, if sent after the abolition of the franking privilege takes effect, found that it will require an expenditure of $732 by each member, and this does not include speeches, bills, or other matter sent out under frank, but only the matter printed under authority of law or joint resolution. Franking in England is associated with a period in which political corruption culminated, a circumstance which those now disposed to clamour for its resumption may reflect upon. A writer on this subject in 1784 says: "I do not find that the same House of Commons which originally established the Post Office claimed any privilege of sending letters from themselves free to others, or of exempting those which they received from payment of postage. But in 1660, the year of Charles II's restoration, and that in which an era of abominable corruption commenced, the House of Commons claimed the privilege of letters coming free of postage to and from members of Parliament, though afterward they dropped the claim upon a private assurance that this privilege should be allowed the members of both Houses, and accordingly a warrant was issued to the Postmaster General directing the allowance thereof to the extent of two ounces in weight. In 1723 the annual postage of franked letters would have amounted to the sum of £23,600. In the reign of George II. we are told that members became very cautious in what manner they wrote their titles or names on those covers which they only franked and then gave away to friends, leaving name and address to be filled in by them, as many forgeries and frauds had been attempted by writing promissory or other notes over their titles or names, and artfully erasing the word "free" in the upper corner of the letter. A most extraordinary fraud of this kind was attempted on a frank of the celebrated Bishop Hoadley, by a clergyman to whom he had sent franked covers. The sum for which the note was drawn in this case was £8,000. Three years after George III. came to the throne the annual value of the postage of franked letters had risen to £170,000. In the following year an act passed, continuing the privilege of franking, but requiring the whole address to be written by the franker, unless disabled by bodily infirmity," in which case the writing was to be done by a person appointed by him, whose name must be given in to the Postmaster General. The act of 1764 further made free all letters addressed to officers of the principal public departments—whose families' correspondence, no doubt, consequently came under cover to them—but the revenue of the Post Office suffering severely from these indulgences, further restrictions were made in 1784. Franking in England was finally killed about forty years ago by Sir Rowland Hill's penny postage, and only the government departments now send letters free, and such letters must be on public business. The Queen and royal family all pay their postage.

OUR FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PANIC IN AMERICA.

From the London Economist, Nov. 1.

In one respect the panic in the United States brings out the relations of a Government to calamities of that kind in a form exceedingly simple. In most cases Governments must interfere; at a certain stage of the calamities, more or less advanced, they must give help for their own sakes. They have deposited the proceeds of taxation with some bank, and they must preserve that bank; they would be unable to defray their ordinary expenditure, and to pay the national creditor if that bank stops. Their money is part of the money market, and therefore they must support the money market. But the American Government is not thus in the money market; it keeps its funds in the Treasury, and does not deposit them in any bank. It can, therefore, consider without bias (which most Governments cannot) whether it ought to give or withhold help in panic; it can consider the permanent interest of the nation, and not its own momentary interest. In this respect the American panic is simpler than most panics, and in another, almost as important, it is also simpler. It is essentially a deposit panic; not a note panic. There is no doubt about the currency. Greenbacks, the inconvertible paper issued by Government, are not suspected, but hoarded; the national bank notes, being secured by the deposits of undoubted securities, are also in excellent credit. We have to consider only the duty of the Government to the banks, not its duty to the currency of the people. What, then, in such a panic, ought such a Government to do?

In England we have never had this precise problem to consider. Our Government has always been so placed that at last it must support the money market. Its money was deposited in the Bank of England, and it could not permit the Bank of England to fail. It is sometimes imagined that the necessity for the intervention of Government arises from the act of 1844. But this is a mistake. It had to interfere in one way or another years before the act of 1844 was heard of; in 1797 it helped the Bank of England by suspending the specie payment of the bank notes; in 1793 it issued exchequer bills itself; in 1825 it was on the very verge of doing so again. Our Government never could "let the money market take care of itself," for it would have lost its own money if it had. And behind the banking panic there has always been in England the possibility that the convertibility of the bank-note might be endangered. Since the act of 1844 this dread, no doubt irrational, is still, it is confessed, felt. The safety of the Banking Department of the Bank of England, and the safety of the bank note are not thoroughly distinguished. The public mind but vaguely apprehends the separation of the departments, and the simple case which the American Government is considering has never been before us. What, then, in such circumstances ought a government to do? In our judgment its duty is exceedingly easy to write on paper, and exceedingly hard to effect in practice. There is the gravest danger in its giving any kind of help; if possible, it ought to give no aid whatever. Banking is a trade just like any other: the lending of money is as purely mercantile a matter as cotton-spinning or match-making. In this case, as in others, help to the bad competitor is harm to the good competitor. If you want not to have good cotton factories you have only to subsidize the bad ones; you have only to say that the Government will pay the bills of insolvent cotton spinners, and solvent ones will not exist any more. In the same way the greatest discouragement to sound banking is a help to unsound. If you always help bad banks out of the difficulties, you will hardly ever have banks which are not in difficulties. Failure is the penalty which nature imposes on bad banking; and failure gets rid of the bad bank. But if Government prevent the failure, it not only shares the penalty but continues the evil. The bad bank still exists, and is the more [illegible] because it has been helped. As the Government has helped it once, the public expect that the Government will help it again. Probably the bank [illegible] thinks so also; and having been saved once from the natural penalties of incaution it will not care [illegible] about being cautious again. Caution in banking, we must remember, means present low profit; rashness means present high profit. Banks helped by Government will always tend to be rash, and take the present high profit, because they are exempt from the only reason which would make them take the low profit—they are certain not to fail.

These reasons are in argument perfectly conclusive; but we admit that it is most difficult for a Government to act on them. The collapse of a large system of banking causes so much evil, and that evil affects so many persons, that it is most difficult for a Government to be passive in it. On every side it is pressed on to "do something," and it is most difficult to refuse. A "cast-iron" executive would refuse. It would say: "All help to these bad banks is so much impediment to future good banks; it is so much sacrifice of future good to avoid present pain. We are trustees for the future nation, and we must resist the cries of the present nation." But a "cast-iron" executive like this is very difficult to find, and is especially difficult in free States. For an elected Government to deny the wishes of its electors is near to an impossibility. Though sound principle commands a Government to give no aid at a great collapse of banking credit, we do not expect that principle often to be obeyed. Much too often the present evil will be cured, though at the cost of greater evil. Things will be "made pleasant" for the time, no matter how unpleasant they may be afterward. The symptom will be abated, but the disease will be uncured.

Under these difficult circumstances President Grant appears to be acting very fairly—probably as well as a person so placed can be expected to act. If he is not doing absolutely nothing, he is doing as little as he can. In two respects, indeed, his position is not quite so simple as it would at first sight appear. The American Government, though it has escaped the usual aggravations of a banking panic, though its own money is safe, though the currency is unsuspected, nevertheless has difficulties of its own. Its legislation has been unusual, and that legislation has had singular results. It prescribed that the banks should keep a certain reserve, and the panic was intensified because the public saw that the limit of that reserve was approached, if not infringed. As this part of the evil was caused by the past action of the Government, there can be no objection to its being retrieved by its present action. President Grant has, therefore, very reasonably connived at a temporary evasion of the law; it has been given out that the banks will not be required to make a statement for any date during the panic, and, therefore, it will not be known what is their precise reserve, but no one doubts that it is generally less than the prescribed proportion. This is most certain to be the case with the New-York banks which have also suspended, since the panic, their usual practice of publishing weekly statements. There is nothing against principle in this connivance; on the contrary, it is in accordance with principle. In another respect, too, the position of President Grant is difficult and peculiar. The principal currency of America—the legal tender of the country—is supplied by the Government, and the scarcity of it is an underlying cause of the present confusion. A fixed quantity of currency has been maintained in the face of a rapidly-augmenting trade, and in consequence money has been dear and prices have been depressed. Here, again, as Government caused the difficulty, it might be said that Government should cure, or, at least, alleviate it. But this would be said in error. This case is not on the same footing as the former one; the requirement of a fixed reserve is a questionable benefit, which might be temporarily foregone without disadvantage. But the non-increase of the inconvertible paper during an augmenting trade is the remedy, the painful but necessary remedy, by which that paper has gradually been raised much nearer to the level of gold than it was once. The application of that remedy cannot be interrupted without serious evil; its progress is necessary to the future welfare of the country. The present bad currency is at the root of the American disasters, and till it is removed the country is not safe from a recurrence of them. But every additional "greenback" issued at the present crisis is an interruption of the remedy. If President Grant were now, as he has been much urged, to issue a large number of new greenbacks, those greenbacks would remain in circulation, and would, in part, undo the beneficial work which has been already done; they would augment the premium on gold and increase the depreciation of the paper. Against such demands President Grant has in the main been firm. He has yielded only to this extent. There are in the Treasury, as we have before explained, some $44,000,000 of greenbacks, which once made part of the currency, but which were formerly withdrawn from it; a part, and only a part, of these withdrawn greenbacks have been reissued at this crisis. Perhaps even this was contrary to principle, and the Government had better have abstained from it; but in such a moment—in a system of Government so popular, and after demands so urgent and prolonged—few Governments would have been so firm, few would not have deviated further from the strict letter of economical teaching.

It is important also to observe that, just as the American Government is in a peculiarly advantageous position to do its duty, and to refrain from making advances, this is a peculiarly disadvantageous position if it deviate from its strict duty and make those advances. A Government like ours, or like the French Government, has a skilled agent whom it can trust to make them; the Bank of France or the Bank of England can safely lend at such junctures, while neither Government could do so without great peril. It was partly from the consciousness of this great difficulty that, in 1825—the greatest of our panics—the English Government itself refused to lend anything, but encouraged the Bank of England to lend to its last shilling. But the American Government has no similar resource; it has no skilled intermediary; it is face to face with the banks which have failed and with the nation which is distressed. It must itself lend all which has to be lent, and to give full relief—to give, for example, such relief as the Bank of England gave in the panic of 1825—it must lend much, and it must lend on all sorts of securities, by the discount of bills, on the deposit of shares, and in all kinds of various ways. In most countries a Government would be much puzzled to judge of such miscellaneous securities, and at New-York it would be puzzled almost more than anywhere else, for such securities are there unusually treacherous, and the borrowers are unusually devoid of scruple.

On the whole, therefore, we consider that up to the present time the American Government has performed with great discretion the difficult duties which devolve on a Government during a great panic, and we hope that it will to the end of the panic preserve the same discretion, and be able to act upon it.

THE HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

THE LAST MEETING.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, AND DISINFECTANTS—INTERESTING PAPER ON THE APPLICATION OF QUARANTINE REGULATIONS BY DR. VANDERPOEL.

The American Health Association held its last session for 1873 at the rooms of the Board of Health in Mott street yesterday, Dr. Stephen Smith presiding. Dr. Snively, of Pittsburg, read a paper on cholera, and Prof. Elwin Waller, of Columbia College, submitted a paper on disinfection and disinfectants. This was followed by an interesting address by Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer of this port, on quarantine, which was followed by remarks from other speakers.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Chairman called the meeting to order, after which the Secretary read a communication from the Mayor of Chicago, inviting the association to meet there in June next. The letter was ordered on file. Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health of Pittsburg, read a paper describing the symptoms of four fatal cases of cholera which occurred in Pittsburg in August last. It seems that a Mr. Mooney, who was a railroad contractor, returned home with his wife on the 29th July, from a visit to Cadiz Junction, Ohio. They resided, while there, on a point on the Ohio River, about 500 yards from the city line. Two days after arriving home, Mrs. Mooney was attacked, and died in seventy-two hours. Her husband was subsequently attacked, and died in forty-six hours. The duration of the disease in the third case was only twenty-four hours, and in the fourth, about forty hours. The sufferers in the third and fourth cases resided near Mooney's residence. These four cases, terminating fatally in rapid succession, originally traceable to Mr. and Mrs. Mooney's visit to Cadiz Junction at a time when Asiatic cholera was reported as prevailing there, seemed to him, in the absence of any local cause, sufficient to establish the nature of the disease. It would no doubt have become epidemic but for the remoteness of the locality from the populous portions of the city. Fourteen deaths from cholera morbus occurred in Pittsburg during the months of July, August, and September.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS.

Elwin Waller, A. M., Instructor in Analytical Chemistry at the School of Mines, Columbia College, read a paper on disinfection and disinfectants. He said we do not understand the nature of infection. Some think it due to germs, others to gases, others to both. The different ideas on this point were given, and the speaker detailed a series of experiments on this subject. Of metallic solutions nitrate of iron, zinc salts, and mixtures of zinc and iron salts, also manganese salts, were found most efficient as disinfectants. Chloride of aluminum was very poor, carbolic acid was superior to solutions of metallic salts, but the analysis of a crude carbolic acid does not show its disinfecting power. The influence of oxidizing disinfectants does not last, and carbolic acid powders are of little efficacy.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer of this port, delivered an address on quarantine, with especial reference to the mode of its application at this port. He said he was well aware that on the subject of quarantine there were two distinct schools, which were almost diametrically opposed; the one maintaining that there was no necessity for quarantine, and the other insisting upon a strict quarantine regulation. In the first school were comprised two classes again, one who denied the doctrine of contagion or transmission of disease, and the other consisting of those who were pure hygienists—men who asserted that whenever there was a strict hygienic condition maintained, there was no necessity for quarantine. He was as strong an advocate for hygiene proper as any one could be. No one entertained a greater respect for, or had seen greater advantages from, a strict hygienic course than he. When this City had no more dirty slums, when there were no more filled cesspools, when vessels come into this City absolutely clean, then he would be willing to abolish quarantine, or even sanitary inspection; but so long as human nature remained, and until sanitary science made greater advances, he thought it would be imprudent and indiscreet to abolish the measures at present in force against the spread of disease. Then, on the other hand, there were those who insisted upon a strict quarantine, and thought that alone would answer every purpose. These were as far out of the way as the other school. England seemed to-day at the head of the pure hygienic school. Many of the sanitarians of England were opposed, in a great degree, to quarantine, and probably it was from them that non-professional gentlemen on this side of the Atlantic derived their rather extravagant ideas on the subject. England stood in a peculiar position. First, as regarded her climatic condition, it was almost impossible for any of the diseases, except cholera, to get a foothold there. Yellow fever could not maintain itself in England. The distance of the country from any port where yellow fever could be transmitted was so great that the disease would be so manifest before the arrival in port as to make the detention of the ship a paramount necessity in the first instance. France, on the other hand, occupied a middle ground. She maintained that the quarantine of observation was necessary, but from her sad experience at St. Nazaire, she extended quarantine from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic ports.

WHY QUARANTINE IS NECESSARY HERE.

The Port of New-York stood in an entirely different relation. A greater variety of vessels entered here than at any port in the world. We had the largest tropical commerce; our relations with the yellow fever district were the most extensive, and there was no possible protection against epidemics, except from the inspection of vessels as they entered the port. The system adopted was not necessarily one of quarantine, but of inspection. During the past Summer sixty-two cases of yellow fever were taken from nearly fifty different vessels, and treated in the hospitals outside the port, and there must have been thirty or forty more vessels which had had yellow fever on board, and in which the patients died or convalesced. That showed that it would be utterly impossible for a port like this to cease entirely her inspection, so far as yellow fever was concerned. In relation to cholera, New-York was more peculiarly situated than any port in the world. No less than 330,000 immigrants arrived here annually from all the principal ports of Europe, including those on the Mediterranean, so that at any time we were liable to the importation of contagion from the Old World. This Fall three vessels brought cholera into port. A great deal was said about the necessity of some uniform quarantine, but a moment's reflection would show how utterly fallacious it would be. The idea of a quarantine suitable for New-Orleans, Boston, Portland and this port was utterly absurd. Boston and Portland were in a district in which yellow fever did not get a foothold. We could not introduce any uniform regulations applicable to all ports. The case of every vessel almost had to be examined on its own merits. Take, for instance, the case of a steamer coming from Havana. The only rule insisted upon with regard to the Havana steamers during the hot weather was that they should extend their passage, if possible, to five days, and they were asked to do that on sanitary grounds, because five days formed the average period of incubation of yellow fever.

THE QUESTION OF LIGHTERAGE.

Then, as regarded the system of lighterage, which was one of the precautionary measures adopted, he thought no one could say that the discharge of vessels by lighterage was an obstruction to commerce; on the contrary, quarantine and commerce went hand in hand in this matter. Quarantine was no obstruction to commerce, because the vessels which were discharged by lighter were returned to commerce far sooner than if they went to the docks to discharge in the usual manner. After her discharge the vessel was thoroughly cleansed, but there was no fear of the cargo, because in almost all the yellow-fever cases the duration of the passage was so short that the amount of infection was very little. The experience of two Summers had led him to believe that it was a matter of indifference whether we had quarantine warehouses or not. The moving and lifting of the cargo in the open air and the consequent infusion or dilution of the poison of contagion left nothing to fear. The Captains of vessels were getting hygienic views on this subject.

THE COMMANDERS OF VESSELS TAKING PRECAUTIONS.

Captains of vessels had told him that they had been in Havana when the disease broke out, and that they had no case on board, although men were stricken down in vessels lying near. They compelled their crews at sundown or before sundown to take a bath and put on clean flannels, and they never allowed them to lie on the deck with flannel shirts on which were saturated with perspiration and animal matter. The three cases of cholera to which he had referred as having been brought into the port this Fall, were, by his order, allowed free entrance in twenty-four hours after. Several people shrugged their shoulders because he acted as he did. There were competent and educated surgeons on board these ships, and at the very inception of the disease they completely sequestered the patient, all the discharges were disinfected, every particle of linen and clothing was instantly thrown overboard, and in two cases, where death occurred during the passage, everything which by any possibility could contain the disease, was destroyed. In the third case where he took the patient from the ship, the man had been kept by himself, and every precaution which could have been thought of by an intelligent hygienist was adopted by the surgeon. In those cases the steerages were particularly clean. The steerages entering this port now were far cleaner than those even of a year ago. An intolerable smell proceeded from steerages when he first entered upon his duties, but that state of things had entirely disappeared, and they were now as clean and comfortable as any private house. With regard to the appliances for disinfecting and the treatment of transmissible disease, New-York had acted most munificently. The quarantine establishment, which might now be regarded as complete in every essential, must have cost the State little short of $2,000,000. Quarantine in Europe had been hampered by old notions and prejudices, which found their origin in the dread of the plague from the East, whereas our system in New-York was scarcely a quarantine, but should more properly be termed a sanitary inspection. In all these cases of epidemics it was the initial case that caused the trouble, and in the preparation of reports submitted to this association particular attention should be given to that fact.

Replying to a question by Dr. Miller, Dr. Vanderpoel said that cleanliness and fresh air were the great disinfectants upon which he relied.

Dr. Bell, as one of the Quarantine Commissioners, indorsed what had been said by Dr. Vanderpoel.

Dr. Harris also bore testimony to the excellence of the sanitary arrangements of the port, and contrasted them with the false system of quarantine formerly adopted.

Dr. Vanderpoel, referring to a remark by a member, said that he would take care that no cholera cases came to New-York by water.

On motion of Dr. Rauch, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, There is a prevalence of cholera and other epidemic diseases in various portions of our country the ensuing year, and as the legislative bodies, as well as sanitary authorities, in the different States of the Union will have to deal with important questions relating to the health regulation—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this association is hereby instructed to communicate with the Governors of the different States, with as little delay as practicable, presenting the reasons for, and urging the importance of, efficient sanitary organization based upon suitable laws and authorities for State and local boards of health.

Resolved, That Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, with two other members of this association, be a committee to prepare an outline of such laws and suggestions as may assist in attaining the foregoing objects.

Resolutions of thanks to the Executive Committee for their energy, and to the daily press of New-York for the fullness and accuracy with which the proceedings have been reported, were then unanimously adopted, after which the business of this the second annual meeting of the association was formally terminated.

YELLOW FEVER.

At the meeting of the American Health Association on Thursday, the following paper by Dr. Henry Hartshorne, of Philadelphia, on "What to do Against Yellow Fever," was read:

With a practical end in view, it is my wish to consider briefly, in the light of such sanitary experience as is least doubtful, and with such inference therefrom as most will agree upon, what should be the duty of municipal authorities when yellow fever has actually broken out in a city, town, or village. Thus the question, "How to keep yellow fever at a distance," important as it is, is set apart as another inquiry. The case now proposed is that in which, however originated or introduced, new cases of the disease are appearing in persons residing in the locality without their having visited any other place in which the infection could be present at the time.

For the population of such a place several possibilities exist. Under the influence of panic it might happen that the sick would be deserted and a general stampede would occur. Or, without such desertion, a multitude of persons in health might leave the place for their own safety, while those remaining would continue their daily avocations, without much local alteration, a certain number giving their services to the sick at their homes. Some general sanitary measures, of cleansing, disinfection, &c., might also be carried out. This course appears to have been, essentially, that which was pursued during the late dreadful visitation at Shreveport and Memphis. Cannot something better be done, in every such case, from the very start? That is our practical question.

Facts must be appealed to upon this. Is yellow fever a disease of personal or of local causation? Few, at this day, will assert or acknowledge that its production depends upon a material (like the small-pox virus) generated in the bodies of human beings affected with the disease. If any small minority uphold in any sense the idea of its contagiousness, they will, probably without exception, add to this opinion the recognition of the indispensable necessity of local conditions acting with personal propagation, in order for the disease to spread in any locality whatever. Obviously, therefore, the local conditions are the *sine qua non*, upon either of these the only tenable views. To my own judgment, the non-communicability of yellow fever from person to person has been so well established that I regard the consideration of any such possibility as simply hampering the inquiry, and interfering seriously with its right solution. Transportation of the disease, with its cause, by ships, is not personal communication at all. A vessel is a place; *i. e.*, it conveys an agglomeration of external massive materials, affording local conditions to human beings, such as are capable of being carried from port to port, through hundreds of miles, without essential change. These conditions originate and reside outside of human bodies—in connection with influences belonging to climate, the earth, water, and decomposable organic matter, all of which it would be beyond the purpose of the present paper to discuss. My point is, that with a disease whose origin and propagation are personal, our sanitary measures must deal with persons; whereas, when the conditions determining and maintaining an epidemic or endemic are local, we should deal with places in its prevention, and in attempting its arrest after it has broken out.

ANALOGOUS TO A FIRE.

What follows from this? An analogy of a very close character is furnished by the instance of a conflagration. When a house, or a block of houses, is on fire, two things are aimed at with the least possible delay—to remove human beings and perishable property, and to put out the fire. If I apply this comparison directly to the local prevalence of yellow fever, I am asked at once to establish the resemblance between the two by making out its capacity of limitation. My answer to this is that yellow fever always is, in regard to its local prevalence, self-limited. Does any one deny this? Of course, there is no thought of overlooking the fact that this disease may exist at the same time in places separated from each other by many degrees of longitude as well as latitude. But these are spots of infection, apart from each other as absolutely as are islands in the sea. And the continuous areas of such infected localities are always measurable in miles or fractions of a mile—often in rods, blocks, or houses. Take the instance of the shipping infection at the New-York Quarantine Station in 1856, or that at the Lazaretto below Philadelphia in 1870; or consider the history of one epidemic after another in Philadelphia as notable examples. From 1699 to 1853, Dr. La Roche gives indisputable recorded evidence in regard to the localities affected. In 1741 a letter from Mr. Peters says: "At first it crept along the wharves, affecting strangers, common sailors, and the low and poor part of the people." In 1762 "the disease was mostly circumscribed between Pine street, northerly, and three or four squares southerly, and extended from Front or Water street to Third or Fourth, in a westward direction." The remarkable epidemic of 1793, whose history was written by Dr. Rush, "made its first appearance in Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras. * * * It extended northwardly, up Water street to Vine. Front street, within the above limits, was next attacked, where it spread in the parallel streets, and up those running east and west. In the progress of a short time, it prevailed in most parts of the city. * * During the whole course of the epidemic, the greater number of cases occurred in the vicinity of the Delaware River; there, also, as in close alleys and small streets, the disease assumed its most aggravated form, and proved most usually fatal; and its severity lessened in its progress westward and toward the districts." 1794 gave the same kind of facts: "It made its appearance in the usual localities, prevailing in Water street, between Market and Walnut, and extending westwardly in various directions." In 1797 again, "the disease prevailed about Pine street wharf, in Water and Penn streets, and also, and principally, in the suburbs of Southwark and Kensington. While these spots were severely visited with the disease, the city, both along the wharves, and at a distance from them, remained healthy from Walnut to Vine street. Some cases, it is true, occurred in the city proper in the course of September and October, but most of these were readily traced to the above sources." In 1798 "the principal seat of the disease was the river-side and the adjoining streets. * * * * On this occasion, and this only, the disease penetrated into the jail, situate at the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, and even into the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Pine, between Eighth and Ninth streets." The same account, with the exception of the last-named unusual extension, is recorded of the Summers of 1799, 1802, 1803, 1804. In the last of these years, "epidemically, it did not extend westwardly beyond Second street in the city, and Fourth street in Southwark. It was principally rife near the water-side, where it assumed its most malignant garb." In 1819 exactly the same state of things occurred, although with but twenty fatal cases. Eighteen hundred and twenty was the year of an epidemic made memorable by the services and investigations of Dr. Samuel Jackson, the President of the Board of Health of Philadelphia. A table of mortality, from the records of that body, shows only nineteen cases (out of 125 in all) not traceable certainly to localities near the Delaware River, although some of these places were two miles apart in the direction of its channel and shores. To the active and judicious measures of the Board of Health, under the leading of Prof. Jackson, is ascribed the moderate degree of prevalence and mortality of this epidemic; and to the important sanitary reforms then at once urged and commenced, it was no doubt chiefly due that, after that date, thirty-three years elapsed before, in 1853, even a limited visitation of yellow fever occurred in Philadelphia. In this last instance, also, the beginning was along the wharves, near South street. "From this point," writes La Roche, "the disease extended north, south, and west, and covered a space measuring some 600 yards in one direction and 200 in another; and bounded north by Union street, south by Queen street, west by Second street, and east by the Delaware River."

TESTIMONY AS TO ITS LIMITATION.

Such marked and amply-authenticated facts as these are not peculiar to the occurrence of yellow fever in Philadelphia. They have been recorded over and over again elsewhere. But few cities have been so favorably situated for tracing the lines of demarcation of the infection; and, as all know, there has been no other so painstaking a historian of the disease as La Roche. Turning to the pages of another truly classical medical author, Dr. Daniel Drake, in his great work on the *Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America*, we find testimony to those limitations which have been referred to. This, for example, is his general statement: "The inhabitants of the country, even within a few miles of a town where the disease is epidemic, generally escape it unless they venture within its sphere of prevalence." In reference to New-Orleans, in particular, Drake quotes an earlier writer thus: "It will be seen, in reading the description of the epidemic of 1822, that excavations of the earth may be considered as one of the causes which fixed its limits." As to Mobile, Dr. Nott and others have given more details. In 1839 the first locality attacked was "at the corner of Government and Hamilton streets, and the fever spread from that point as from a focus." In 1842 "Dr. Lewis says that it was confined to the southern section of the city. No case originated north of Dauphin street, which runs east and west, dividing the city into two halves." The following year presented an epidemic which "fell chiefly on that part of the city north of Dauphin street, which had escaped the year before." Describing the visitation of 1843, from evidence given by Drs. Nott, Kearn, Ross, Lopez, and others, Drake observes: "The reader will observe in this narrative a perpetual recurrence to the same streets, and by turning to the map will at once see the part of the city in which the disease made its appearance, and where it prevailed for three weeks, after which, in the language of Dr. Lewis, it could be traced in a south-easterly direction until it reached the heart of the city."

It is certainly not necessary to extend these citations of facts, probably familiar to many, perhaps to all, of the members of the American Public Health Association. But I have desired to emphasize the distinctive nature of this localization of yellow fever, being convinced that this fact affords us the clear indication required as to what ought to be done to antagonize the disease and to prevent its continued ravages when it has anywhere begun to prevail.

In attempting to come, then, to an immediately practical conclusion, I have here to refer to the judgment not only announced but carried out by Prof. Jackson and the Board of Health in Philadelphia, in 1820, and confirmed by the report made to the French Academy of Sciences at Paris by M. Dupuytren, in 1825. Nor will I be deterred from such a retrospective allusion by anticipating that some one, of views different from my own, will at once attach to them the phrases "antiquated" and "obsolete." The antiquity, perhaps, may be admitted; obsoleteness not at all. Some truths, old in themselves, are always practically new, until they are thoroughly understood and applied.

Flight from cities affected with yellow fever has, indeed, been of frequent occurrence in many places, upon a large scale. An English Blue Book (Second Report on Quarantine) for 1852, exemplifies this by two pages of instances: at Cadiz, Malaga, Tortosa, Barcelona, and six other localities. The value of such facts is twofold; they show the safety of leaving yellow fever behind, on the part of those who go away from the infected places, and they show also the impossibility of their taking it with them, to injure or destroy the inhabitants of those localities to which they escape. One of these examples may suffice for our purpose here. In 1821, from Barcelona, about 80,000 persons fled, and 70,000 remained in the city, during an epidemic of yellow fever. The former, except a few who left the town ill, continued exempt from the disease. Of the latter, who remained, nearly 10,000, or one in seven, died.

ISOLATION OF THOSE AFFECTED.

To come to the point. In 1820, in Philadelphia, Dr. Jackson and the large majority of the medical men of the city, proclaimed and defended the doctrine of the local infection of yellow fever, and the Board of Health acted upon it.

Ascertaining exactly the bounds of the narrow region of the city to which the origination of all the cases could be traced, they "determined not only to remove such of the sick as had not the means to procure proper attention, and whose situation permitted the change, but to clear the affected district of all its inhabitants. Those able to procure places of refuge, either in the country or in healthy parts of the city, were allowed to shift for themselves; others were provided with accommodations in one of the wings of the City Hospital. By these means most of the houses were cleared of their inmates in a few days; fences were erected to cut off the approaches to Hodge's wharf and dock at Race street, which appeared to be the focus of the disease, and offensive matters were, as far as practicable, removed. These measures had the desired effect, and put a complete stop to the disease in that vicinity.* When the fever appeared at the foot of Walnut street similar measures were, at the recommendation of a number of physicians, adopted. The inhabitants of the infected district were as speedily and completely removed as circumstances would permit, and barricades were erected. There, too, the plan was successful. The disease was in great measure arrested in its progress and limited to the very narrow space already mentioned."

Such is the brief, recorded account of probably the first attempt at a rational method of dealing with a yellow fever epidemic. We have now the advantage of being able to add to it much more effective means of local disinfection than were then attainable. We may now not only rescue many victims from the seat of the conflagration, (to revert to a figure before used,) but also do much to put out the fire. Especially have the resources of sanitary science for this end been augmented since the introduction by Dr. Henry, of Manchester, in England; Dr. Von Busch in Germany, and Dr. Elisha Harris in this country,† confirmed and aided also by the observations of Dr. A. N. Bell and others, of what I regard as the most important sanitary improvement since vaccination; the use of heat or of superheated carbolized steam for disinfection. But I do not need to place, here, emphasis upon this, although it may be believed that its application will come to be hereafter, much more fully than now, appreciated and extended. The principle which I desire especially now to maintain, is that of the immediate removal of all the inhabitants from any locality known to be the place of origin of new cases of yellow fever.

THE EVIL TO BE STAMPED OUT AT THE START.

Put out the sparks at the start of it, and thus avoid the conflagration; do not, instead, let it burn on and gather physicians, Howard associations, and nurses into the midst of the flames, to bind up there the perishing victims, and martyr themselves in doing it. All this may be prevented. I do not know what may have been the expenditure of money and lives during the Summer's epidemic at Memphis and Shreveport. It is said that at Memphis between 1,500 and 2,000 out of between 12,000 and 20,000 of the population not taking flight, died; including a number of physicians. Not long since, after large and noble contributions from many places, and near the end of the visitation, it was asserted that $50,000 more will be required to finish the work of the hospitals at Memphis. Now, suppose that only three or four times that sum has been consumed or lost to the City of Memphis (although this is no doubt very *far* too low an estimate) by the continued prevalence of the disease, and through its direct and indirect results. How much of this would it have required to vacate as soon as they were known, and then to thoroughly disinfect each and all of the *foci* of that epidemic? It is to be remembered, as an important fact in considering the practicability of such measures, that yellow fever is a disease mostly of warm climates, and always only of the Summer season. The cold which would render the unhousing of the poor impossible, never arrives except as the welcome cause of the termination of the occasion for such displacement. Extemporized dwellings, tents, or huts, not too close together, might be provided upon the highest and most salubrious grounds outside of an infected city, for such inhabitants as were not able to take full care of themselves; and this, it must be confidently repeated, at but a small fraction of the expense which inevitably attends the persistence or extension of an epidemic of this disease.

May it not be hoped, therefore, that sanitarians will not either reject or be indifferent to this method of curtailing the ravages of the most destructive disorder native to or naturalized upon our continent. For a malady productive of much less alarm, although causing a very serious mortality in early life, I have shared with Dr. Toner the hope that a similar preventive principle may before many years be applied with success in our great cities. I refer to the establishment for the *prophylaxis* of cholera infantum, of Summer camping-grounds or sanitaria, for infants and their mothers, during the hottest months. This is a project worthy both of sanitary science and of philanthropy; but the arrest or prevention of epidemics of yellow fever is of yet more pressing urgency, as they prostrate the young and the old, and in their worst visitations, interrupt by affliction and death the whole course of business and of social life.

* La Roche on Yellow Fever; vol. 1, p. 107.

† See report of Fourth National Sanitary Convention, Boston, 1860, page 219.

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY AND OZONE.

Dr. George M. Beard read a paper on "Atmospheric Electricity and Ozone, and their Relation to Health and Disease." He said: Among the published list of questions at the civil service examination of the Board of Health in New-York last Summer, I observed this: "What is the composition of pure air?" As I laid down the paper I asked myself this question, or rather put to myself the question in another form: "Is there among the sons of men any one who really knows the composition of pure air?" Still further I queried with myself what answer I should give. Had I been one of the applicants for a position on the Board of Health, it seemed to me that after stating what almost every school-girl knows about the relative proportions of oxygen and nitrogen, I should have added this codicil to the question of the composition of pure air, that it too greatly conflicted to admit of an answer. During the last quarter of a century regular daily observations of atmospheric electricity have been made in Brussels and Munich, and elsewhere in Europe, and for the past fifteen years in St. Louis. It has been shown that there are two daily tides of positive atmospheric electricity—the high tides between 9 and 12 A. M., and between 2 and 5 P. M., and 1 and 5 A. M. The annual variations are fully as marked as the diurnal, the quantity of positive atmospheric electricity being greater in the Winter, least in the Summer. Dr. Wislizenus, an eminent scientist, found that in 2,124 observations, made at regular hours, the atmospheric electricity was 2,046 times positive, and but seventy-eight times negative. Of the seventy-eight times, thirty were connected with thunder or hail storms, or by thunder and lightning; twenty-five by common rains, and twenty by high winds and gales, without rain, thunder or lightning, four by snow and one by fog. According to Herschel, out of 10,500 observations, only 364 showed negative electricity. Negative electricity was usually attended with rain. It seems, therefore, that the chief cause of a condition of negative atmospheric electricity is storm, and especially thunder-storms, and that at all other times positive atmospheric electricity prevails. In very many cases this change to negative electricity takes place shortly before the storm approaches. During its progress there may be, especially in thunder-storms, rapidly-repeating alternations of positive and negative conditions, followed by an equilibrium or by positive electricity. Dr. Wislizenus also found that snowing and fog were usually accompanied by an increase of positive electricity. This observation is of interest, because it accords with the fact that the approach of snow-storms and the presence of simple fogs do not cause the exacerbations of rheumatic and neuralgic pains that are experienced on the approach of storms of rain or thunder and lightning.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

In connection with this subject, the effects of strokes of lightning are of interest. It is believed that lightning kills either by a shock to the nervous system or by asphyxia through violent contraction of the muscles of respiration. Richardson supposes that the "sudden expansion of the gaseous part or atmosphere of the blood, combined in degrees of shock with a sudden conversion of animal fluid from the fluid into the gaseous condition, is the cause of death in such cases. Bodies struck by lightning may retain electricity for some time. Instances are recorded where violent shocks have been given from such bodies to those who attempted to handle them. The result of the quarter of a century of research is the conclusion that ozone is condensed allotropic oxygen. We are to look for the sources of ozone, as of electricity, in all the infinite glory of terrestrial forces—in the falling away of the rocks and the springing forth of plants; in the oxidation of metals and the emission of the perfume of flowers; in the disposition of dew, in the falling rain, in the rattling hail, in the drifting snow, in the rushing of the winds and conflict of the storms; in the friction of the clouds as they pass in the sky; in the ceaseless evaporation on sea or land, and in the dashing breakers on the shore. The disinfecting powers of ozone have long been noted. It is one of nature's greatest purifiers. It is sometimes generated artificially in hospitals and public buildings. It acts best on animal and vegetable matter. In order to settle some of the questions raised in this paper, I would offer three or four suggestions:

1. Let daily observations in atmospheric electricity and ozone be undertaken under the patronage of the Governments of different countries at all meteorological and astronomical stations. These observations, carried on for a number of years, would help to answer many important queries, and, among others, whether there is more or less ozone in America than in Europe. The data derived from such comparative researches would help to explain the ordinary stimulating character of the climate of California, and settle many questions that agitate scientists in this country.

2. Let comparative observations be made of the atmospheric electricity and ozone of low and elevated regions. The data derived from such observations might help to explain the great benefits that consumptive and nervous patients find by a residence among the mountains; might help to explain the absolute cure or relief of Autumnal catarrh and hay fever that is found in regions lying from 500 to 2,500 feet above the level of the sea.

Henry Hartshorne, M. D., Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, read an interesting paper entitled, "What to Do Against Yellow Fever."

A GREAT NUISANCE.

MR. CHARLICK'S LAST SCHEME—THE HARLEM FLATS TO BE FILLED WITH OFFAL.

The work, which was begun last Summer, of filling up the Harlem flats with offal from the down-town streets of New-York, but which was stopped by order of the Board of Health, was recommenced last Saturday week by contractors, acting under orders of Mr. Oliver Charlick. Everything that is filthy is contained in the offal, and, notwithstanding the cool weather, the stench is almost unbearable. The dumping is done at the foot of Ninety-eighth street, near the new gas works, and, with the assistance of the fat-boiling establishment near by, which is more or less offensive, that part of the City will soon be made almost uninhabitable. About 1,200 acres are still to be filled, and it remains to be seen whether the Board of Health will allow the disease-breeding matter to be used for the purpose. The offal might be made useful for fertilizing purposes, and, if Mr. Charlick would have it conveyed to Hunter's Point and loaded on his cattle cars and taken to the interior of Long Island, it could be used by the farmers, and would be, perhaps, as profitable to him in the long run. Mr. Ambrose, who had the contract for filling in the ground where the gas works now stand, is said to have made $30,000 by the operation, and, as it only covers about six acres, an idea of the sum to be realized by filling up the entire flats may be had—the flats beginning at Ninety-second street, and extending to One Hundred and Sixth street, and from Third avenue to the water front.

Every one will concede that the flats ought to be filled, and that they are injurious to the public health in their present state, but why should fuel be added to the flames? The bodies of dead cats, dogs, &c., will do very well for fertilizing purposes, but as foundations for houses they are not so desirable. The people living in the vicinity are mostly of the laboring class, and are not supposed to have any rights that a railroad king should respect, except to vote the ticket he happens to favor on election day. Many of them complain, however, but when asked by the writer why they did not go to the Board of Health with their complaints, generally said: "Oh, that work is being done by the Corporation, and you can't stop it." It is generally understood that the Board of Health is anxious to have the flats filled, and if filled with the right kind of matter, fever and ague, often malarial diseases, would be less prevalent.

Petitions were widely circulated and signed last Summer by the residents of the vicinity to have the flats filled. Ex-Alderman Hinman says they were presented to the Board of Health, and referred by them to the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Van Nort. They then went into the hands of Mr. Tole for his action, and he had maps and surveys made, and advertised to receive bids on a certain day for the work of filling. Controller Green was not present to open the bids, and was believed to be unfriendly toward the job, and thus the matter was necessarily postponed. The charter makes it obligatory that the Controller should be present on such occasions.

If contracts have been made for the filling of the flats, the people would like to know what material is to be used. The piles of offal left there last week are already annoying people crossing the Ninety-second Street Ferry. Depreciation in real estate will be another result of the nuisance. If, however, a contract has been made, and the contractor will use decent material for filling, the work ought to go on, and hundreds of laborers now out of employment could make a living during the Winter.

If the sum said to have been paid to Mr. Ambrose be correct, and the dumping of offal be allowed to continue during the Winter, somebody will make a large sum of money out of it. As Mr. Charlick has charge practically of this whole matter, it is fair to suppose that he is turning his office to good account by "killing two birds with one stone."

Mr. A. R. Winans, Superintendent of the Ninety-second Street Ferry Company, being interrogated in regard to the matter, said he knew nothing as to who was responsible, but he did know that it was a great nuisance, and consequently an injury to that part of the City. He prophesied that after the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions the upper part of the City would eventually become the great business centre. Having from fifty to sixty feet of water at the docks opposite Ninety-eighth street, which is more than the lower part of the City has, Mr. Winans thinks foreign vessels will land there in preference to going below. He thinks the trade from the interior will also naturally stop at Harlem. He says the flats ought to be filled up with solid dirt, so that the substantial structures of the future may be built upon good foundations.

Deputy Sheriff Peter McGinnis, Edward Brown, and many other residents of the vicinity concur in Mr. Winans' opinions.

About 100 men were at work yesterday. Capt. Thorne, Superintendent of the Street-cleaning Department, has charge of the work. It is generally conceded to be a Corporation job. John L. Brown & Co. are said to own most of the real estate fronting the river at this point. What is made by officials is not definitely known, but it is reasonable to suppose that somebody is making a fortune.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following payments into the City Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and water rents, $178,855 11; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $2,659 07; collection of assessments and interest, $6,211 19; water rents, $3,410 57; market rents and fees, $337 80; sales vitrified stone-pipe, $182 30; permits for connections with sewers, $100; licenses Mayor's office, $50 75; costs and fees—arrears of personal taxes, $21; fees and fines, Fifth District Court, $30 50; total, $198,058 29. The Controller paid yesterday through Pay-master Moor Falls the pay-rolls received yesterday from the Department of Public Works of pavers to 1st inst., amounting to $10,600 23.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

The members of the National Rifle Association intend to compete for the Remington diamond badge to-day at Creedmoor. Practice upon the day of the match by those intending to compete is forbidden, this condition having been originally prescribed by the donors.

TRIAL OF TWEED.

THE STOLEN VOUCHERS.

CONTINUATION OF MR. WHEELER H. PECKHAM'S ADDRESS—MR. GRAHAM'S OBJECTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS.

The trial of William M. Tweed was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday before Judge Davis. At the opening of the court, Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham resumed his opening address to the jury. He explained to them the manner in which the prosecution was enabled to produce the ten vouchers upon which chiefly they relied for a verdict. Keyser saw in the public journals that he was accused of receiving large sums of money on these bills when he was well aware he had not received a dollar, and he demanded from the department copies of his bills with the view of setting himself right if called upon to do so. The Citizens' Committee demanded permission to examine the vouchers; they were told they would receive them on Monday, but on the intervening Sunday they were all stolen from the office of the Controller, with the exception of the Keyser vouchers, which were in another part of the building where they were being copied by one of the clerks of the department.

Mr. Graham here rose and asked the court to compel the prosecution to state whether they claimed conviction on the ground that the defendant did not meet to audit, or because he did meet, and was guilty of dereliction of duty.

The court refused the motion, and permitted the prosecution to seek a conviction on either or both grounds.

Mr. Graham moved that the second, third, and fourth counts of the indictment be quashed, or that the jury be directed to acquit the defendant under them, because they were senseless, repugnant, and inconsistent. He referred to the averment in the indictment that the certificates were made out pursuant to the section of the statute, for if that were so they were proper certificates on which to give payment. Also, that the said counts disclosed felonies, whereas a simple misdemeanor was only charged.

The court held that the indictment meant that the false bills falsely certified were paid under forms of law by means of such false certificates, and disagreed with Mr. Graham as to his point relating to the development of a felony in the indictment, and stated that he did not wish to have such points again brought up, as they would retard the progress of the case. He intimated that the summing up would be confined to one address for the defense and one address for the prosecution.

Mr. Peckham continued his remarks, dwelling with much force on the high-handed outrage with which the defendant was charged, and closed by offering in evidence the tax levy for the year 1870.

Mr. Graham objected, on the ground that the bill which appropriated public money to local objects required a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, and there was no evidence of such authority given by the Legislature.

Judge Davis did not consider the objection well taken, and overruled it.

Mr. Graham also presented all the exceptions on this point raised by Mr. Tweed at the former trial of the defendant, and which were published in THE TIMES. The exceptions were all disallowed.

Richard H. Storrs, Deputy Controller, was examined, and, in reply to Mr. Peckham, testified that in the year 1870, A. Oakey Hall was Mayor, Richard B. Connolly was Controller, and William M. Tweed, the defendant, was President of the Board of Supervisors. The resolution drawn up on the 5th of May, 1870, by Hall, directing the Clerk to collect bills due by the County for their signature was read. That resolution was signed by Hall, Connolly, and the defendant, Tweed, and has frequently been published in these columns.

Mr. Graham interrupted the evidence, and moved for the acquittal of Mr. Tweed, on the ground that they never showed that he filed an oath of office, and under the Revised Statutes, page 412, fifth edition, if he was ever validly in office he forfeited the office. The statute stated that if any person shall execute any duties or functions of any office without having taken and subscribed the oath of office required by law, or without having executed and filed in the proper office any bond required by law, he shall forfeit the office to which he may have been elected or appointed, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. If Tweed was validly appointed to this office and assumed to exercise the functions of that office or discharged any of its duties, he forfeited the office, and the resolution in question became a crime if there was any crime committed.

Judge Davis, in overruling the objection involved in Mr. Graham's remarks, said that the law presumed a person assuming to discharge the duties of an office was responsible for their discharge until the contrary was shown, and the incumbent could not benefit by his neglect to take the oath. Mr. Graham also moved to quash all the indictments except those framed on the first certificate, all of which were the issuing of certificates or neglecting to audit, but they were overruled.

The witness identified the first of the Keyser vouchers for $16,936 for work done on the new Court-house.

Mr. Graham objected to the introduction of any bill bearing date after fifteen days subsequent to the 26th of April, 1870. The defendant was required by law to take the oath of the Commissioner of Audit within twenty days after the passage of the law. He also objected to any bill bearing date after May 5, 1870, when assuming to discharge the duties, and there being no proof of oath the office was forfeited. The objection was overruled. Mr. Graham then objected to the reading of the words "we certify" on the warrant on the first page of the bill, there being no proof that they were written when the defendant wrote his signature across the face of the bill. This objection and similar objections to the other Keyser bills were also disallowed.

The witness stated that he found the resolution of May 5, 1870, in a safe in the Controller's office. He did not know anything about any other writings of the Board of Audit.

Mr. Graham objected to this kind of negative testimony by which, he said, they could prove anything. The witness did not know where they held their meetings and where their records were kept.

The witness then detailed the circumstances connected with the robbery of the vouchers from the office of the Controller, and the fruitless searches made for their discovery. The vouchers in court were taken from the files to be copied and thus avoided being stolen. In the month of July, 1871, in company with the Mayor, he visited the office and saw in the pigeon-holes vouchers relating to the accounts of Miller & Co., Bollard, Davidson, Lockwood, Smith, &c. Mr. Watson was Auditor at the time, but he is since dead.

In answer to Mr. Graham, Mr. Storrs said that he would not assume that the vouchers were not removed from the pigeon-holes after the 10th of July, 1871, by Mr. Lynes. After his visit to the office of the Controller with the Mayor, in July, 1871, he did not see the Keyser vouchers until they were brought before the Grand Jury. On the Monday on which the vouchers were stolen, he found the glass of the outer door broken so that a man could put in his hand and turn the knob. The lock was an ordinary one, but he never took any special pains to see if it was all right.

Mr. Graham—The robbery was effected from the inside, and everybody knows in whose interest it was done. There was no burglary, and Mr. O'Conor himself referred to it as the "so-called burglary." Were not these papers in the office the Friday before the so-called burglary, and is it not conceded that on that day, when the Citizens' Committee called, they were in the hands of Mr. Connolly?

Mr. Peckham said they were willing to concede that the vouchers were in the Controller's office on the day alleged.

The witness added that there was a watchman employed in the building, and he did not know why he was not in charge of the Controller's office on the day when the vouchers were stolen.

Stephen C. Lynes testified that he was County Auditor in 1871, under Controller Connolly. He produced the record of vouchers and County expenditures book, and identified them as those under his control.

Deputy Controller Storrs was recalled, and stated that on the morning of the burglary, when the Controller came to the office, he was not there. He was under the impression that Mr. Tweed's signature was on a great number of the vouchers which were lost.

Mr. Graham contended that the vouchers were never lost and that they were still in this City. He maintained that it was an injustice to place Mr. Tweed in the same indictment with Mr. Connolly. The broken glass in the door might have been the result of Mr. Connolly's directions. He asked upon what principle of equity were the jury to be told that the defendant's signature was attached to all the missing vouchers. He denied the correctness of Mr. Storr's recollection, and said that Tweed would be a madman to countenance the distinction of these papers, which were the only things necessary to establish his innocence.

The Court—These papers were public documents kept for public use. They were seen there on Saturday, and on Monday they were lost, and the law requires all having access to them to show that a felony had not been committed.

The witness identified sixteen checks of Garvey on the Broadway Bank. There was also a check in favor of Ingersoll, and one in favor of John A. King, but he was not acquainted with his signature.

The witness said he did not know where Mr. Connolly was, but he supposed he ran away.

Mr. Graham said that indictments had been piled up against these men so high that he was not astonished they did run away.

On cross-examination by Mr. Graham witness said no one suggested to him where to find the resolution of the 5th of May, 1870. He mentioned the matter to Mayor Hall subsequently. He examined the records with Mr. Hall, and the latter told him to notice that the signature of the defendant was across the face of the certificates. Mr. Hall said nothing about his own signature or that of Mr. Connolly. He could not say whether or not he handed the resolution to Mr. Hall and whether he had it in his possession for some time. The Controller was present when the resolution was found. There was a copy of the resolution made for Mr. Hall. Witness next saw the resolution before the Grand Jury. Mr. Graham asked how that resolution got before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Peckham thought the question was immaterial.

Mr. Graham—It is important on another matter to which I do not now wish to refer, as it would defeat our object. If any one knew how to protect himself it was Mr. Hall. He was District Attorney for twelve years, and he did not require counsel to tell him what to do. He knew how to swim, though others sunk.

The witness was asked by Mr. Graham what was the first name on the County liabilities book which appeared to be benefited by the Board of Audit, and he replied that it was that of Judge Bedford.

Mr. Graham—I'd like to know how much he came in for. Most unprecedently he was going to commit Mr. Tweed without bail. It was a horrible exhibition, and I witnessed it myself.

Mr. Tremain—Et tu, Brute! [Laughter.]

Stephen C. Lynes recalled, stated that he never knew or heard of any meeting of the Board of Audit. He detailed the facts connected with the presentation of a claim. He had no knowledge of where the certificates of audit were signed, and he knew nothing of the meeting of the Board of Audit.

Mr. Bartlett said he wanted to convince the court that the Legislature never intended that they should meet together. He also proposed to prove that the law on which the whole proceedings were based was repealed, and he was confident he could make it apparent to every one.

Judge Davis remarked that if it was repealed the defendant would be acquitted.

The witness continued to say that he did not fill up the warrants produced, and did not know if they were prepared correctly. Mr. Watson was frequently absent from the office, alleging that he was examining bills, and he frequently made such examinations in the office. Sometimes he said he was not satisfied of their correctness, and at other times that they had not come back from the Mayor and Controller. At one time there was a custom of swearing to bills, but it was unobserved after 1869. The testimony of the witness in relation to the vouchers, which was given at the former trial, was handed in in evidence.

The court then adjourned.

WHAT LEDWITH THINKS OF CHARLICK.

The quarrel between Oliver Charlick and Senator Ledwith created no little astonishment among politicians, as it was known that for years a most intimate friendship and an alliance offensive and defensive, so far as their political interests were concerned, subsisted between the pair. In fact they were regarded as the Damon and Pythias of the Democratic camp, and no event was less looked for than a severance of their relations.

A reporter of THE TIMES had yesterday an interview with Senator Ledwith for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what were the causes that led to the rupture between himself and Charlick. He saw that Mr. Ledwith was disposed to be reticent, and his reticence, he would have it believed, was dictated by considerations of honor. If he would he "could a tale unfold" that would injure Charlick and astonish the public. But his lips were sealed.

Substantially he said: The break-up of the friendly relations that existed between Charlick and myself dated some months back. Recently we have not even been on speaking terms. I think he has treated me personally with the most infamous ingratitude. Why, to a large extent, he owed his appointment as Police Commissioner, to me. His appointment was determined on at a conference between myself, Mayor Havemeyer, and John Morrissey. I am utterly at a loss to account for the late ingratitude I have experienced from him. I could tell you things in relation to him which would, in my estimation, ruin his reputation politically. But I refrain. Even though he has broken faith with me and betrayed his party, I do not think it would be proper or honorable on my part to imitate his example, and reveal things which I learned in the confidence of friendly intercourse. I have always kept faith with my political associates, even when we happened to find ourselves in opposite camps. Another reason I have for not speaking openly in regard to Charlick is this: I have just been elected Senator, and in that capacity, it is more than probable shall be called upon to pass on questions that will involve the retention of Charlick in his present position. I do not want, therefore, that anybody should be able to say that I had prejudged his case.

Reporter—The Legislature then, you think, will have to deal with questions that may affect the retention of Charlick in his present office of Police Commissioner?

Senator Ledwith—I have hardly a doubt of it.

Reporter—You have heard, I suppose, of the charges made against Charlick in connection with the Street-cleaning Department and the dumping-ground on Long Island?

Senator Ledwith—Of course I have; and furthermore, I believe there is good foundation for the charges. I have not a doubt that he is enriching himself by improving his Long Island property, at the expense of the City.

Reporter—Is this susceptible of proof, do you think?

Senator Ledwith—I decidedly think it is. A Police Commissioner had a consultation with me on the subject a few evenings ago. He told me that Charlick had taken control of the Street-cleaning Department as his own special domain, and mentioned many things to me in connection with the matter that had a very ugly look for Charlick.

Reporter—As for instance?

Senator Ledwith—You must excuse me if, for the present, I decline entering into particulars.

This closed the interview.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, announces that the Macadamized carriageway on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, from the Avenue St. Nicholas to the Boulevard, was thrown open to public travel on Thursday last, and that the Avenue St. Nicholas, from One Hundred and Twenty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets will be open to travel to-morrow, thus completing the whole line of Avenue St. Nicholas, from One Hundred and Tenth street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. An unbroken circuit drive of Macadamized roadway of about ten miles is thus formed, commencing at the southerly end of the Central Park, through the Park, up Avenue St. Nicholas, to and crossing One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to the Boulevard, and down the Boulevard to Fifty-ninth street. The Commissioner also reports that the Department of Public Works has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the cost of the following improvements, in order that the assessments therefor may be made:

Regulating and grading 117th st., from 7th to 8th av.	$15,572 70
Curb, gutter, and flagging Lexington av. from 51st to 60th st.	1,598 46
Flagging 53d st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.	356 02
Curb, gutter, and flagging south-east corner 7th av. and 12th st.	347 87
Sewer in Avenue A, between 59th and 61st sts., with branches	15,458 00
Sewer in Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.	966 50
Receiving basin, north-east corner of Lexington av. and 60th st.	403 80
Paving 11th av. from 34th to 45th st.	46,285 81
Total	$80,989 16

THE LOVETT ESTATE.

The long litigation in relation to the estate of the late George Lovett, which has continued since 1864, was brought to a final conclusion yesterday by the granting of a motion for judgment on the report of the Commissioner in partition, and an allowance of counsel fees to different counsel engaged. As already published in THE TIMES, the litigation was a friendly one throughout, two suits having been instituted by the heirs to determine important questions in relation to the construction of the will necessary to be decided before legal distribution of the estate could be made. The entire estate amounts to about $2,000,000, and is divided between the brother of the deceased, his two married daughters, and the latter's heirs.

CITY HALL NOTES.

About 400 laborers, who were recently discharged by Commissioner Van Nort, the appropriation for the work having been exhausted—assembled yesterday outside the paymaster's office preparatory to receiving their wages for the past fortnight. Some of the men announced their intention to call upon the City authorities for work during the Winter.... An effort is to be made at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen to take from the table the resolution granting a loan of $2,500,000 to McMurdy's Exhibition Company, and have it rescinded. Alderman Morris said to a friend yesterday, "The resolution is sleeping like a serpent, and we must kill it."

MR. SPURGEON ON THE CHURCH.

In a correspondence with Mr. Venables, upon Church Establishment, just now published, the following letter from Mr. Spurgeon appears:

To compel us to support the present Popish Church of England is an act of tyranny. The exaction of tithes from Dissenters, which tithes are apportioned to a religion which they abhor, is oppression which ought not to be endured. The pretense that tithes are private gifts is so absurd that I am sure no man fit to be out of Bedlam believes it for a moment.

The Government, at any rate, does not so think, for it has done for Ireland what I trust it will soon do for England. To throw me into a furnace if I will not bow to an idol is a small matter, for then I have a choice; but without any choice to call a Popish idolatry the national religion, and consequently my religion, is a refinement of oppression scarcely to be paralleled.

Yours truly, C. H. SPURGEON.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Locomotives are now heated in Russia with the raw petroleum of the Volga.

A meeting of "representative working men" at Bradford, Yorkshire, has resolved to bring forward a labor candidate for that borough at the next election.

Lord Carysfort, the owner of extensive estates in the Counties of Wicklow and Dublin, has given £5,000 toward the improvement of Arklow harbor.

It is rumored that the Comte de Chambord has written a letter to Don Carlos, addressing him as "Your Majesty," and that the latter has replied in similar terms.

Mr. Grey, of the Stationery Department of the British Government, has effected a saving of £800 annually by collecting, recutting, and reissuing quill pens that have been used and thrown aside in his department.

The passion for pilgrimages is now prevalent in Central Asia, and the *Levant Herald* announces that a body of about thirty Khivans arrived in Constantinople by the Odessa steamer, the other day, on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

It appears from a statement of the French Minister of Public Works that the production of coal this year in the basin of the Pas de Calais will be 2,300,000 tons. Twenty-five years ago this basin had no commercial existence.

New beds of coal have been discovered in Croatia, extending over about ten geographical miles. The geologists sent to the spot have noticed three veins fit for working, extending, in lines parallel to each other, over a length of from five to eight leagues.

The *Journal de Genève* proposes a new direction for a railway between that town and Italy, and one which certainly is not wanting in boldness. "The line which we recommend," it says, "is that of Mont Blanc, by Geneva, Chamounix, Courmayeur, Aosta, and Milan."

The Melbourne *Argus* states that the Governor of Queensland has released Capt. Booth, of the schooner Jason, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for kidnapping in the South Seas. He has only served two years of the time. The fine of £50 has also been remitted.

The Princess Royal of England (Crown Princess of Prussia) will be present at the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie as representative of the Queen. This is the immediate cause of the journey of the Crown Prince and Princess to St. Petersburg.

The next sitting of the International Congress of Orientalists is announced to be held in London next Spring, and it will extend from the 6th to the 11th of April. France will send about fifty members, England contributes seventy, Germany promises to be very poorly represented.

The example of the inhabitants of San Giovanni del Dosso, who elected their own parish priest notwithstanding the opposition of the Bishop, is being followed by other congregations in Italy, especially in Umbria. *Fanfulla* sees in this movement the beginning of a powerful revolution.

Another agrarian outrage is reported from Wicklow. A small farmer, named Cavanagh, has been murdered "under circumstances of great brutality," which are not specified. Mr. Lefroy, the gentleman who was nearly murdered the other day in Longford, is progressing favorably.

A concession has been obtained from the Municipality of Oporto, and confirmed by the Portuguese Government, for the construction of water works in that city, of which Mr. Alfred Rumball, of London, will be the engineer. The undertaking is to be carried out by an English company, with a capital of £350,000.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says that a movement is on foot to promote the erection of a monument to Oliver Goldsmith, whose memory, it is argued, is not sufficiently honored by the simple slab bearing his profile which is placed in Westminster Abbey, nor by laying a grave-stone on the spot in the Temple which is supposed to be his grave.

The *Times* Calcutta correspondent telegraphs with respect to the impending famine in Bengal that official reports from the threatened district are much worse. The Viceroy has left Simla for Calcutta. The Financial Secretary has also left, and will consult with Sir G. Campbell. Among the relief works projected are the Soane Canal Extension and Darjeeling Railway.

There is a little dispute existing between the British and Turkish Governments relative to the right of a piece of territory on the Red Sea, arising out of negotiations between native tribes and the Egyptian authorities. At the date of the last advices 1,800 Turks had threatened to occupy the place, and 500 British troops were on their way from Aden to prevent the occupation.

The *Popolo Romano* contains the following: "The Commissary General of the Holy Roman Universal Inquisition has summoned the ex-priest Paolo Grassi to appear before that tribunal within a fortnight. He has been informed that, in case he should not appear, he will be formally declared an apostate, and be liable to the punishment provided by the Canon law, viz. 'imprisonment for life and eternal damnation.'"

The Greenwich and Deptford *Chronicle* is informed, upon good authority, that a writ will be applied for in the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, calling upon Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to show by what warrant or authority he continues to exercise the public office and privilege of sitting in the Commons House of Parliament as representative of the Borough of Greenwich, he having (it is alleged) voided his sitting by the acceptance of an office of profit under the crown.

Letters have been received in Gibraltar from Morocco, which state that the present Sultan Mulay Hassan, who is only twenty-five years of age, is much respected. At the time of his father's death he was with the army in Sus, exacting an indemnity from some tribes there who had revolted. His uncle, Mulay Abbas, kept things in order at Morocco until his arrival, at the same time resigning all claims to the crown, the late Sultan having expressed a wish to that effect. The country is reported quiet, and likely to continue so.

Bishop Von Ketteler, of Mainz, has rejoined, in the question between the Pope and the Emperor William, by a bold letter to his imperial Majesty, in which he challenges proof of disloyal intrigues, and the consequent punishment due to treason. The Bishop says: "After your Majesty has uttered so frightful an accusation, at least allow us to prove to you how ill you have been informed." It is declared by the Catholics that a second letter has been written by the Pope, and that the Emperor, to whom it is addressed, dare not publish it.

M. Rivière, the French geologist, who discovered some time ago, at Luzarches, near Paris, the fossil remains of a woman, which are now preserved in the Museum of Paris, has made another discovery of like interest. In one of the caverns on the coast of the Mediterranean, near Nice, he has discovered another human skeleton, lying on a bed of earth and ashes, and with abundance of flint weapons strewn around. The extreme antiquity of the relic is considered proved by the absence of pottery fragments or metals, and by the bones of bears, hyenas, wolves, &c., being in the same grotto. But this is not absolute proof.

We announced some time since an important discovery on the north coast of Australia by the Captain of her Majesty's ship Basilisk. We now learn that the whole of the Island of New-Guinea has been taken possession of in the name of the Queen. The possession of this island, one of the largest in the world, teeming with every variety of mineral and vegetable product, occupied by three distinct races of men, numbering several millions, intersected in every direction by navigable rivers and having every gradation of climate, is of more than ordinary importance, as it virtually gives to England the command of the South Pacific and the China Seas, and must have a very important influence in augmenting her Eastern commerce.

The employes of the Great Northern Railway Company in England are memorializing the Directors for higher pay and shorter hours. A general advance of 3s. per week is asked by those who do the hard work of the line, and that their wages may be paid weekly instead of fortnightly. The inspectors on the line are seeking an advance of 5s. per week. The goods guards ask that the day's work should consist of ten hours, all time worked beyond that to be paid for as overtime. That class of railway servants among whom the greatest amount of mortality, through accidents, occurs, asks for a shorter term of work—viz., eight hours per day—that is at stations where there is a continuous process of shunting going on.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.—Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—ERNANI—Mlle. Torriani, Signor Campanini. Evening—Concert of the Philharmonic Society.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA, (Italian Opera.)—Mme. Nilsson. Signor Del Puente.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHELIEU—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Pateman. Matinée at 1:30. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING—Mr. G. A. Griffiths, Mrs. C. M. Walcot. Matinée at 1:30.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. H. H. Wood. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OURS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée at 1:30.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—HOYDEN DAME—Mr. T. C. King. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mr. Mackay, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinee at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE.—Mr. Robert McWade. Matinée at 2.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, Seymour. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Day and evening.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Dispatches from Havana inform us that fifty-seven more of the captives from the *Virginius* were shot on the 10th. It is calculated at Washington that the order of the Castelar Government forbidding further executions must have reached Santiago de Cuba on the 9th at the latest. There is no longer any question, therefore, that the authority of Spain is not only not respected, but is distinctly defied in the island. It is now no longer possible for our Government to hesitate in taking matters into its own hands.

The arrogance of the Monarchists in the French Assembly is beginning to manifest itself again. The unexpected check they received in being left in a minority of one in the Committee on the Constitutional bills induced them to exhibit, for the first time, a disposition to compromise. Marshal MACMAHON was to be elected for five years as the President of a declared Republic, and the constitutional questions affecting the executive and legislative powers were to be settled in a similar spirit of give and take. The Broglie Cabinet, backed by the majority in the Assembly, have again resolved to demand the prolongation for ten years of the power of Marshal MACMAHON, and the prospect of a successful beginning to the Conservative Republic becomes more distant than it looked a few days ago. Probably the true course for the Republicans to pursue in the apparent hopelessness of getting the Right to keep faith with the country is to insist on an immediate dissolution of the present Assembly, and the subsequent election of an Assembly which will be really Constituent, to which shall be confided the task of deciding upon the permanent form of Government.

Right Rev. GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, has publicly announced his withdrawal from the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop CUMMINS appears to be a representative of the Low Church party in Kentucky, and his resignation has been brought about by a series of severe criticisms on the part of his High Church brethren, based upon his conduct when a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance meeting in New-York. It seems that the head and front of the offending of Bishop CUMMINS was his participation in a Communion service at Dr. HALL'S church in this City. Other clergymen, not members of the Episcopal Church, took part in this celebration, and Bishop CUMMINS objects to remain in fellowship with those who consider his fraternizing with Christians of other denominations at the Lord's Supper to be an act calling for censure.

We are glad to learn that the Cubans in this City indignantly deny all knowledge of the circular which was addressed from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the 19th inst., to Hon. HAMILTON FISH, threatening vengeance against the Secretary of State for the massacres at Santiago. A large meeting of Cubans was held, yesterday morning, in reference to the matter, and a deputation called upon us to state sequence to convey the assurance that there is not one Cuban in the City—still less a hundred—who would sanction such a proceeding. Although the circular bears the name of the Fifth Avenue Hotel it is doubtful whether it was written there, and the impression prevails that it was a device of some of the Spanish residents in New-York to throw discredit upon the Cubans and to alienate from them the sympathy of the American public. Be that as it may, it seems quite certain that the Cubans have no sympathy whatever with any such proceedings, and that they are quite alive to the wisdom of discretion in the present aspect of affairs.

The municipality of Jersey City has got into a somewhat awkward fix. A law was recently passed changing the commencement of the financial year from July 1 to Dec. 1. To pay for salaries and other obligations maturing during the interval, the city authorities were instructed to issue bonds, leaving the taxes, which are now coming in, to form the fund required to pay the current expenses of the new financial year. But the Board of Finance has found it impossible in the present state of the money market to negotiate city bonds, unless at a ruinous sacrifice, and so must either evade the law of last session or virtually declare the city bankrupt. The episode suggests the inquiry whether the people of New-York are sufficiently aware of the difficulty which has been successfully surmounted in this City of meeting the very heavy payments of November in presence of very light tax receipts, and whether they fully appreciate the delicacy and difficulty of the task still to be performed of meeting the still heavier payments which have to be made early next year. Nothing is simpler than to pass laws calling for the issue of bonds, or to demand the active prosecution of local improvements out of the proceeds of assessment bonds, to be negotiated by the City. But the example of Jersey City may help to remind people disposed to carry this cheap kind of public spirit too far, that the difficulties of borrowing money this Winter will be unusually great. For the ordinary expenses of government, this City begins to borrow with the beginning of the year, and raises annually, on revenue bonds, at least $20,000,000 in anticipation of the taxes, the first of which are not paid till October. When the fact is remembered that the savings banks have always been the chief purchasers of City bonds, but that, owing to the steady drain on them this Winter, these institutions are selling bonds instead of buying them, the difficulty of managing our City finances, so as to please everybody, will begin to be understood.

We publish this morning full reports of two papers of exceptional value and interest, read at the closing sessions of the Health Association. The one is by Dr. HARTSHORNE, of Philadelphia, on "What to Do Against Yellow Fever;" the other is by Dr. VANDERPOEL, Health Officer of this port, on "Quarantine." These two papers strikingly illustrate the broad and firm grasp which is taken by the most advanced modern physicians of questions relating to the origin and propagation of infectious diseases. The medical science of a not very remote past was not able to emancipate itself from a share of the superstitious terror with which the popular mind regarded the spread of deadly pestilence. Methods of treatment and prevention were in vogue which could hardly be justified on any other ground save the desire of exhausting all remedies which had the slightest chance of being efficacious as well as those which were actually known to be so. With clearer knowledge medical treatment has lost most of its fussiness, and proceeds on maxims which commend themselves to ordinary common sense. A proof of this will be found in the fact that in the papers alluded to there is no argument used which does not appeal to the average intelligence of the non-professional reader.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH CUBA.

It may fairly be assumed by this time that the *Virginius* was, at the time of her capture, flying the American flag, and in the possession of American papers. Had this not been the case, we should have had a statement to that effect from the Spanish authorities. But instead of denying this essential fact, the Spanish Government, by telegraphing an order to stay the execution of the captives from the *Virginius*, substantially admitted that their seizure required an investigation. It would have required none had there been any pretense that the American flag had not been violated.

This fact being established, further inquiry into the matter can only discover aggravation of the offense. If the seizure of the *Virginius* were illegal, the execution of passengers taken from her would not be justified, even though they were Spanish subjects in rebellion against the Spanish authority. If, on the other hand, the persons shot were American citizens, to the original offense is added one much more grave, so grave, in fact, that international law does not undertake to limit the redress that may be claimed by the nation wronged.

Every nation must defend its flag, because unless its flag is respected the lives and rights of its citizens cannot be made safe. When, therefore, the flag is outraged, and the rights it was displayed to protect are violated, and when the injury thus done—as when life is taken—is irreparable, it is impossible to define the redress which the injured nation may require.

On this state of facts the course open to the Government is plain. It is obvious that its immediate duty is to use all the force necessary to prevent any recurrence of the injury and insult we have already suffered. It is our right, under the circumstances, to so far take the law into our own hands as to dispatch what vessels may be needed to Cuban ports, with instructions to prevent, at all hazards, any assault on the lives of American citizens. It is set up in defense or explanation of the recent outrage, that the Governor General of Santiago de Cuba—a subordinate, but quasi independent official—purposely evaded the supervision of the Captain General and the home authorities. In that case it becomes necessary to bring him, and all similarly disposed Spanish officials, under the guns of an American fleet. The respect which Spain cannot compel, we can. The *Virginius* itself has twice been taken from beneath the guns of Spanish vessels, by a United States man-of-war. There is no reason to doubt that a prompt display of determination, accompanied by a reasonable amount of force, will make the rights of Americans as safe in Cuba as anywhere else. Of course, this is an extreme measure. But the case demands extreme measures. Where offenses are sudden and violent, they can, in full accordance with international law, be met by measures of redress of the same character. Moreover, it is obviously useless to deal with Spain as we should deal with a power capable of keeping all its obligations—with such a power as Germany, for instance, or even France. Such countries can secure to us the fulfillment of obligations and respect for our rights. In the case of Spain, we must furnish our own security. And while a fleet in Cuban waters will protect our national rights for the present, our Government must seek some further and permanent security for the future. It would be an awkward and expensive way of doing this to maintain a fleet about the island. What we have a right to seek is a Government to deal with capable of responding to our just claims, and of guaranteeing the rights of American citizens in Cuba. Spain has not now such a Government, and is not likely to have one. Her hold on Cuba has been steadily weakening for a long time, until it has become nearly nominal. Considering what has just taken place, she can have no right to refuse to the United States any security that this Government may ask. One thing is evident. No security our Government can obtain would be worth a rush which did not include some plan for the ultimate removal of the cause of contention in the island. This substantially is slavery. The residents who profess adherence to Spain are only serving the interest of slavery, which, up to the present time, Spain has defended. The insurrectionists are largely actuated either by hatred of slavery, or, more frequently, by hatred of those who uphold slavery, and who, by its means, are able to oppress their fellow-citizens. Whether or not the civil war on the island can be brought to an end with the abolition of slavery, it is certain that nothing of the kind can be accomplished without it. How slavery is to be abolished, it is not necessary now to discuss. But that it must be put in the way of abolition, and that at the same time the island must be provided with some responsible Government, which can be made to fulfill as well as recognize obligations, is no longer open for discussion. This is a matter for the Executive and Congress to settle between them. Spain, by her weakness, and her nominal agents by their reckless cruelty, have put it in the power of our Government to name its own conditions, and have given it the right, if these are refused, to enforce them. It is an opportunity that cannot be neglected. We have had a great deal of caution, prudence, perhaps skill in the management of Cuban affairs by the State Department. The time has come now when something more is wanted. The occasion demands courage, energy, and determination, and it is to be hoped that these will not be lacking.

HOW A CITY MAY BE KEPT CLEAN.

During the very interesting session of the American Health Association, whose proceedings we have chronicled so fully, a valuable paper was read, showing the disposition of garbage and night-soil in the City of Baltimore. We are generally inclined in the North to look upon the Southern cities as behindhand in all the practical appliances of civilization. This paper, however, showed that Baltimore is immensely in advance of any Northern city in that most difficult machinery, the utilizing and disposing of garbage and sewage. It appears that carefully constructed carts, with a separate division for ashes and for refuse, go from house to house, and that all these leavings of a large city are conveyed away, each to its appropriate place. Other carts carry the night-soil some mile and a half from the city, and there this, with the refuse, is deodorized, and finally converted into poudrette-manure, which sells at a high price. The city is cleansed, relieved of garbage and *ecveta*, and then this is utilized as manure for the worn-out lands of Maryland. This is certainly a great advance in practical sanitary science. We cannot hope as yet in New-York to reach such heights. Our fertilizing stream of sewage, which might cause the sands of Long Island to blossom like a garden, must for the present be wasted in the harbor. But we can and ought to have such an organization for disposing of our ashes and garbage.

We need not too often remind our readers that those festering heaps of garbage before the tenement-houses, those piles of decaying vegetables, dead animals, and mud and manure, those mounds of ashes and filth, in all our poorest streets, are simply the effect of want of honesty and want of brains in City administration. Paris is a larger city, and has as many poor people, but it is carefully cleaned early every morning. All the intolerable nuisances of our low alleys and poor lanes could be removed by a good and honest organizer, who had money enough, in the Street Department. If the matter were only left in the hands of the present Board of Health, we could have streets as clean as those of Paris, and a death-rate at once reduced, with thousands of lives saved. There are certain great practical difficulties in the way of this reform, and great legal powers ought to be given to whomsoever would undertake it. In a ward like the Eleventh, for instance, a piece of ground 25 feet by 100 has a double house, and a resident population, say of 500 human beings. The garbage, refuse, ashes and various substances thrown out by such a number of persons, within the twenty-four hours, is something enormous. They must be heaped up, either in the inner court or in front of the house. If not carefully removed once in the day, they soon become a hardened mound of substances, difficult for a scavenger to readily collect. Even if large receptacles be afforded, it will certainly happen that some of the tenants throw their refuse in the street or in the court-yard. This soon mixes with the mud and becomes a highly deleterious wet soil, or it freezes, and remains through the Winter, the familiar mound of garbage, to melt in the Spring, and scatter abroad seeds of disease and pestilence. Now, it is useless to order such a population not to throw refuse into the street unless you give them ample receptacles, and it is useless to furnish receptacles, unless they are cleansed daily, and all these arrangements are unavailing unless there is a strict law, and some one to hold responsible for its violation, in regard to exposing or throwing out ashes and garbage.

We believe the whole matter of street-cleaning might be organized something in this mode: Let the Board of Health secure a special act putting this important department in their hands, with other laws and regulations making each house-owner responsible, under a pecuniary fine, for garbage left in front of his house outside of a public receptacle. Then ample boxes should be provided for every house needing them, with a division for ashes and another for vegetable and animal refuse. These boxes should be constructed so that they could be easily dumped into carts. And all the former swindling, with miniature carts leaking over the whole street, should be done away with. Large carts, like ox-carts, but with deeper sides, should be employed. The public scavenger should be as regular as a clock, and announce his coming by the ringing of a bell or some public signal, so that many families who might not desire the annoyance of the boxes in front of their houses, could at once make use of him. Any violations of the law in regard to throwing out refuse, should be at once reported to the Police, and a fine immediately imposed on the *house-owner*. The reason for the laws selecting him rather than the really guilty tenant is that, practically, in the large tenement-houses it is impossible to discover or convict the offender. Whereas, if the landlord is made responsible, he will act as such persons do in the London tenements—he will appoint for each house a kind of agent or superintendent, and hold him responsible for all violations of City ordinances. And this man, knowing every tenant, and usually living near the house, will be able to control the whole matter.

The Board of Health, containing such energetic members as at present, could with perfect ease, under such a law or laws, and with some similar organization to that which we have sketched, keep this whole City as clean as Paris, and far more healthy, inasmuch as our site is so much healthier. All that is needed are brains and honesty. A good organizer who did not seek money from contracts, but to do honest work, could make our streets look like a ship's deck, and remove half the causes of fever and cholera infantum among us. We sincerely trust that the Board of Health will seek such an amendment of the charter, or such a law as will put this matter in their hands, and then will show us that unaccustomed spectacle—a clean City.

HOTELS AND HOMES.

No one who has the slightest knowledge of the present state of pecuniary affairs in the community can for a moment doubt that there will be a great cutting down of family expenses this Winter. However much hope we may have in regard to a favorable change in business matters, it is obvious that we cannot expect such a sudden recovery to prosperity as to avoid, for some time to come, the necessity for closer economy among the majority of people than they had, previous to the present crisis, been practicing.

Among the classes of persons who are likely to find retrenchment peculiarly difficult are those who had, before the crisis came on, sought refuge from the troubles of housekeeping in hotel life. We do not know exactly what is likely to be done about a reduction of hotel charges, but at best there is no probability of such a reduction being great enough fully to meet the emergency. There is a certain quality which, for want of a better term, may be denominated "elasticity" in the household expenses of a private family, which exists to a much smaller degree in hotel charges. Even if there were, on the part of hotel-keepers, the most enthusiastic desire that can be imagined for bringing down prices, the percentage of reduction that would be possible for them to make would be far short of what, except among the very poor, could be done in regard to the housekeeping expenses of a family. Cold meat is not half so cold when there is no one but a man and his wife and their children present, as it is when there are one or two hundred other people dining in the same apartment. Pork and beans taste a good deal more like roast turkey, with appropriate accompaniments, in a room half a dozen yards in length, better than in one covering a quarter of an acre. And what is, in this respect, true about the table, is fully as true of many other things. Those pleasing experiments, by the ladies of a family, in the chemical changes produced by the action of caloric upon certain animal and vegetable substances, and those delightful gymnastic exercises, with a round stick with a bunch of broom-corn on the end of it, which are capable of effecting so great a saving in wages, are not practicable for the lodgers at hotels. However much leisure, strength, or skill for such purposes a lady thus boarding may possess, she cannot make it available for the saving of so much as a single nickel in the family expenditures.

These disadvantages of hotel life for families will, in these times, occasion to many persons no small embarrassment and trouble. But whether, when all the interests of the community are considered, their existence is, on the whole, to be regretted, is a point that at least admits of a question. The residence of families at hotels and boarding-houses is not in itself a good thing. There seems, it is true, in multitudes of cases in this City, to be no practicable way of avoiding it. But if necessary—as we do not deny that to some extent it is—it is a necessary evil. A large hotel has few of the characteristics and influences of a home. On the contrary, the whole tendency of a residence in it is to obliterate the home feeling. This is bad enough in men. It is still worse in women. It is worst of all in children. The increase in the number of families which feel compelled to adopt this mode of living is becoming a very serious matter. The home feeling may not in itself be, strictly speaking, a virtue. But it is an exceedingly efficient safeguard of all the virtues. As things are going on now, New-York bids fair before many decades have passed over it to be a City comparatively destitute of homes. The influence of this upon the moral tone of society cannot but be regarded by every one interested in the welfare of our City and country with painful apprehension.

The distress and suffering which will be occasioned in the immediate future by the present pecuniary embarrassment will not be unaccompanied by great and paramount benefits. Among these, it is to be hoped, will be a conviction on the part of some of our people that housekeeping, as compared with hotel and boarding-house life, is capable of being made more economical than they had supposed. Great numbers of families will find, this Winter, that many things which they had gradually accustomed themselves to consider absolutely necessary, can be dispensed with without any material inconvenience. The fictitious standard of respectability which had, in many quarters, been set up, will be a good deal modified. High rents, it is true, will still present a great and, in many cases, an insuperable obstacle. But if the people of New-York had, for the last thirty years, fully appreciated the meaning of the word "home," we should have had here at this time—not, indeed, so many homes as would be desirable—but incomparably more than we have now. One great reason why we have so few is that there has been, in reality, so little urgent demand for them. When style is a necessity, and a home a mere luxury, people who cannot afford both will go without the latter. We would by no means underrate the obstacles in the way of providing even families in good circumstances with homes, which are largely caused by the geographical position of our City, and other unavoidable circumstances; but we believe that, notwithstanding all these difficulties, a fuller appreciation of the advantages of home life, and a willingness to make sacrifices for the purpose of securing them, would serve at least greatly to check the tendency to an increase in the proportion of families which have nothing that can, without greatly disturbing the proper meaning of the word, be fairly called "a home."

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

In the duty of fulfilling engagements, the German Government may find a good example in France. At the termination of the war between the two countries, terms were imposed upon the French people, based not upon any idea of equity or necessity, but only on the supposition that, although accepted, they could not be complied with. Experience has shown how little Prince BISMARCK knew of either the resources or the patriotism of the people he thought to crush. France more than kept her engagements, notwithstanding their exceptional and severe character; and her honor remains untarnished.

But a very different story has to be told of the manner in which Germany has fulfilled the conditions subscribed to in the Treaty of Prague. By the fifth clause of that treaty, made after the assault upon Denmark, Prussia undertook to restore liberty to, and resign her pretensions, always unwarrantable, upon, the northern portion of the Duchy of Sleswick. The understanding thus solemnly made before the world, Prussia has not to this moment regarded. Her faith has been broken in an engagement, not imposed upon her by a superior power, but accepted by herself in dealing with one of the weakest nations of Europe. She has taken advantage of her temporary strength to perpetuate an act of injustice upon a free but small people whom she relentlessly subdued; while she has seen before her the noble example of a great nation fulfilling conditions imposed upon her in her misfortune, such as Germany could not have complied with if the fortune of war had chanced to put them upon her. And it is not for want of protest on the part of other European powers that the German Government has adopted this most undignified proceeding. Protests have been frequent and urgent, but hitherto fruitless. For it would seem that at last the Emperor WILLIAM has yielded so far as to make promises. Whether these are of any more value than Prince BISMARCK'S promises, remains to be seen; but in letters from Vienna we are assured that during the recent visit of the Emperor to that capital, he undertook, in one of his interviews with the Emperor of Austria, to carry out the long-delayed act of justice to Denmark. The German press puts it in the form of a "concession" to be made to Denmark. But it is not a concession. It is a duty. It is the fulfillment of an obligation, nothing more nor less. When done, Germany will be entitled to no credit for it; the discredit for not having done it long ago will still cling to her. Neither will Denmark be the recipient of any favor in receiving back that which is her own. On the contrary, she will still be under the disadvantage of having been so long deprived of her indisputable rights. It is a novel idea which makes the performance of a duty and the conferring of a favor identical acts.

But there is much doubt whether in reality the Emperor WILLIAM was any more sincere in his promise to the Emperor of Austria than Prussia was in signing the Treaty of Prague. Denmark is just now suffering from internal political disturbances, to which we have on a former occasion alluded. Germany covets the position held by Denmark, and the influence it would give her in the Baltic; and it is not the interest of Prince BISMARCK to sanction anything which is not calculated to inflict further injury upon the Danish Kingdom. The tone adopted by some writers in Germany would appear to justify the assertion that the Germans are more anxious to foster the political troubles of Denmark than to allay them. But nothing would tend more to add prestige to the Danish National Party, as represented by the Government, at the present juncture, than a recovery of the national possessions in North Sleswick. Under these circumstances, will the Emperor of Germany be permitted to fulfill his promise? Promises are not sacred in that part of the world, as we all know, and an excuse for breaking the present one can readily be found. Even the performance of treaty obligations, we are now told by the German newspapers, must first have the sanction of the representatives of the people. This looks as if justice to Denmark will be yet longer delayed, or that if it be rendered soon, the act will only be in response to the urgent demands of public opinion. The attitude of Germany in this matter is to be regretted. It is incompatible with the dignity of a nation which aspires to greatness. But especially undignified is it in a nation which is profiting from the fulfillment of obligations to itself, and which thus tarnishes the earlies pages of its history by an act of injustice to a weaker neighbor. It is not very clear that Germany is not alienating from her much of the good opinion and sympathy which she has hitherto enjoyed, and which she may before many years are over, sorely miss and regret. She cannot afford to dishonor her engagements; and it would be well for her to realize this before she is obliged to pay the penalty of a breach of faith which she can neither palliate nor excuse.

BROOKLYN OR NEW-JERSEY.

The owners of property in Brooklyn occupy a somewhat similar position to the man who had an opportunity to very greatly extend his business, by opening communication with the residents of a town on the opposite side of a river, close to the bank of which he lived. He could have well afforded the expense of a boat to row himself across, but hesitated to incur it. While he was waiting for the Government to build a bridge, strangers stepped in and reaped the advantages that he longed to possess, but hadn't either the courage or the enterprise to compete for. During several years past, men of moderate incomes, having become tired of street-car blockades, high rents, and delusive schemes for securing rapid transit, have from year to year been seeking elsewhere what they failed to find in New-York. A great majority, if not all of them, very naturally would have preferred not to remove beyond the boundary of the Empire State, if they could help it. They had to choose between Brooklyn and New-Jersey. They made visits to both, and carefully considered the inducements offered by each. In Brooklyn were found plenty of the kind of houses sought for, fine churches, and excellent schools, but no better or more expeditious means of reaching them than already existed in New-York. In New-Jersey they found as good houses at as cheap if not cheaper prices, churches not quite so good or so numerous, schools as good as they wished them, and steam-cars to ride to and from the ferries. The real question for consideration was, "Would anything compensate for the lack of quick transit?" and the answer in most cases was, "Certainly not." Thousands of New-Yorkers who have gravely put this question to themselves, are now residents of the score or more small cities, towns, and villages lying along the different lines of railroad that either begin or terminate in Jersey City and Hoboken. While New-Jersey has thus been gaining in population at the expense of New-York, what have the Brooklyn property-owners been doing? Imitating the action of the man by the river side—waiting for the State Legislature to empower the City Government to build underground and elevated steam railroads.

In 1870, as we announced in our news columns a few days ago, a charter was granted to the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company, a corporation supposed to include a considerable number of wealthy and influential citizens. It was formed for the purpose of building and operating lines between Fulton Ferry and the southern limits of Prospect Park. Great things were expected of it. No one doubted the sincerity of those whose names were connected with the scheme, and few questioned their ability to do what they promised. As a consequence, a provision of the charter was laughed at which stipulated that all the powers, rights, and franchises granted were to be forfeited in the event of a failure on the part of the company to build at least one mile of the proposed road within a period of three years next after the passage of the charter. Down to the time when all interest in the scheme seemed to cease, only $500,000 of the capital stock had been subscribed, and of that amount but ten per cent. was paid up. The property-owners along the line, it is said, were chiefly to blame for the failure. They watched every step made in getting the company organized, but although their lots would be rendered almost twice as valuable as they are, they wanted to have men supply all the money and do all the work who had little or no pecuniary interest in the real estate to be benefited. It was this selfishness that ultimately caused the death of the scheme. We do not, of course, mean to say that all the property-owners concerned were thus actuated, but that a considerable number were there is very good reason to believe, inasmuch as the road remains unbuilt.

In anticipation of the success of the scheme referred to, streets were marked out to be built upon as far as Bay Ridge, and curbstones put down that have since been covered by drifting sands. There are hundreds of acres overlooking New-York Bay that might to-day be thickly studded with workmen's cottages and handsome villas, if those who have had the power to cause such a result had the good sense to follow the example of the New-Jersey men. It is hardly fair to expect the general tax-payers to pay for building and managing a road which cannot immediately benefit all alike. In this respect the course pursued by the Jersey men is worthy of the very highest commendation. They have made villages and towns spring up as if by magic. Englewood, five years ago, was occupied by a few farm-houses. To-day it has several streets of handsome houses, four or five churches, an equal number of hotels and schools. It is populated almost entirely by New-Yorkers. Tenafly and all the other villages extending from Jersey City to Nyack have sprung up under precisely similar circumstances. If Brooklyn had had rapid transit to its suburbs six or seven years ago, the transplanting, as we have said before, would in great part, if not all, have been done there. Its property-owners cannot help what is past, but if they choose, they can do much to prevent a further increase of the New-Jersey population by uniting now for their common interests, procuring a charter or charters from the Legislature, and building underground and elevated steam railroads.

DELAWARE.

EX-SENATOR WILLARD SAULSBURY APPOINTED CHANCELLOR—A BANKING FIRM DECLARED BANKRUPT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 14.—Gov. Ponder to-day appointed Ex-United States Senator Willard Saulsbury to be Chancellor in place of Judge Bates. The Ex-Senator is brother-in-law to the Governor. His reputation while in the Senate is well known to the whole country, and his habits since he left it have by no means improved; on the contrary his constitution has shown signs of being seriously shattered, and his health has become so impaired that he has been under medical treatment in Philadelphia for several weeks, returning home to Delaware within a few days. The appointment will give great public dissatisfaction, though it has been to some extent anticipated.

John Malone & Son, bankers, who suspended during the panic, were to-day declared bankrupts by the court, all attempts at negotiation and settlement with creditors having failed.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

In consequence of the sudden indisposition of Signor Campanini, the audience at the Academy of Music last evening witnessed a performance of "Faust" instead of a recital of "Trovatore." There is nothing new to be said of the representation, which has been written of in these columns time and again, except that it passed off very smoothly. Many good things in this world are not appreciated as they deserve to be until they are lost, and while Mr. Strakosch cannot complain that the present opera season is at all disregarded, it is certain that it is only in the future that the excellence of his company's entertainments will be extolled as it ought to be.... At the matinée, to-day, "Ernani" will be given. "Gli Ugonotti" is to be done Monday, and "Mignon" on Wednesday.

OPERA AT THE LYCEUM.

In spite of a rumor which unaccountably got abroad during the afternoon, "Il Trovatore" was sung at the Lyceum Theatre, yesterday evening, by Mme. Di Murska, Mme. Lucca, and Signor Tamberlick. An audience that crowded the house enjoyed the performance, which was more notable because of the joint appearance of three distinguished artists than by its impressiveness or symmetry as a recital of Verdi's well known work. We were rather disappointed at Mme Lucca's *Azucena*, although the lady rendered the music usually allotted to a contralto with the eloquence which a fine voice and unflagging earnestness of delivery can impart to much poorer themes. Mme. Di Murska's *Leonora*, however, was all she was expected, and the artist's facile and brilliant execution of "Tacea la notte;" or the still more florid allegro following that piece, and of "Amor sull' ali rosee" delighted the Hebrews. Signor Tamberlick's *Manrico* was an admirable personation. In none of his previous efforts have the finish and grandeur of his style been so apparent, and in none—because of the lack of opportunities—has his art as an actor been made so clear. Last night's work convinced us more than ever that we have seen too little of this great tenor, whose repertoire embraces the most trying rôles, and who thus far has only come forward in "Lucia," in "Il Poliuto," and in "I Trovatore." In the latter opera at least some estimate of his capabilities could be arrived at and while his picturesque presence literally filled the stage from the moment of *Manrico's* entrance his scholarly and tasteful recitatives, his delicious phrasing in "Ah! sì, ben mio," and in the love song, and his fiery declamation of "Di quella pira, in which he touched and maintained the C in alt, made up a real treat. A stormy encore was the result of the beautiful rendering of "Di quella pira," and after the brief but vigorous air had been given anew, Signor Tamberlick was summoned before the curtain again and again.

SUNDAY CONCERT AT WALLACK'S.

The second Sunday concert given by Mr. Strakosch's Opera Company at Wallack's may be attended to-morrow. The programme is arranged as follows:

Overture, "Le Gazze Ladra."..... Rossini
Orchestra.
Trio, from "Attila."..... Verdi
Miss Annie Louise Cary, Mr. Castel and Maurel.
Romanza, from "La Traviata."..... Verdi
Signor Del Puente.
Scena and Aria from "Der Freischütz."..... Weber
Sung in German by Mlle. Ostava Torriani.
Piano Solo, Andante and Finale from Concerto in G minor..... Mendelssohn
Signor G. Morosini.
Aria, "Oh, Rest in the Lord," from "Elijah"..... Mendelssohn
Miss Annie Louise Cary.
Romanza, from "L'Ebrea"..... Halevy
M. Victor Capoul.
Duet, from "Le Nozze di Figaro"..... Mozart
Mlle. Ostava Torriani and M. Victor Maurel.

Part II.

Souvenir of Wagner's Tannhauser..... Wagner
Grand Orchestra.
Romanza, from "Maria di Rudens"..... Donizetti
M. Victor Maurel.
Polacca, from "Mignon"..... Thomas
Mlle. Ostava Torriani.
Piano Solo, Fantasia on themes from "Il Trovatore"..... Prudent
Signor G. Morosini.
Quartet, from "Martha."..... Flotow
Mlle. Torriani, Miss Cary, M. M. Capoul and Del Puente.
March of Priests, from "Athalia."..... Mendelssohn
Orchestra.

TO-NIGHT'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The first Philharmonic concert of the present season is to take place at the Academy of Music this evening. The last rehearsal occurred yesterday when the selections following were rendered, previous to final performance to-night: Symphony in B flat (op. 60), No. 4, Beethoven, orchestra; scena, "Otello," Gluck, sung by Mlle. Drasdil; concerto for violin (op. 9,) Spohr, Herr Schiever; introduction, "Loreley," Bruch, orchestra; cavatina, "Di tanti palpiti," from "Tancredi," Rossini, sung by Mlle. Drasdil; "Les Préludes," Liszt, orchestra.

CANADA.

MINISTERIAL BANQUET—RESULT OF THE ELECTION—THE SNOW-STORM—EARLY CLOSING OF NAVIGATION.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—Sir John Macdonald and the members of the late Ministry were entertained at a grand banquet, given by their friends, last night. A number of distinguished professional men and prominent citizens were present.

Dispatches from St. Johns Newfoundland say the Government have secured a majority of four or five as the result of the general election.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—A search has been made in the Bonsecour Canal Basin, with the view to definitely ascertain whether there was any ground for the conjecture that the missing Mr. Rimmer has been drowned. The search was in vain.

Nearly all of the fleet have left port, and navigation will probably close early this season. The steamer Pictou left this morning for Halifax, on her last trip. The arrivals to date for the present season were 944 vessels; 37 less than in last year. The departures for 1873 were 936, and for 1872, 935.

There is considerable snow here, and sleighs are used instead of cars by the city railways.

The arrivals and tonnage at Quebec, to date, for the year were 904 vessels and 622,779 tons; the number of ocean steamers, 133 vessels and 196,369 tons.

THE THORNDIKE MURDER.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTERS—THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

BELFAST, Me., Nov. 14.—This is the fifth day of the trial of the Thorndike murder case. Sheriff Norton testified to finding a letter in the jail office addressed to the prisoner, purporting to have been written by a man who confesses to the murder of the Gordon family. The theory of the prosecution is that the prisoner was its author. The remainder of the forenoon was occupied by the testimony of experts as to his handwriting.

In the afternoon the testimony was principally confined to the appearance of blood upon the prisoner's clothing after his arrest. His shirt and vest were exhibited to the jury. The anonymous letters offered yesterday were finally excluded, but the one found in the jail was admitted as evidence and read. The statement made and signed by the accused at the Coroner's inquest was also put into the case. It is rambling and contradictory, and fails to account for his conduct at the time of the tragedy. In fact attempting to reconcile the family nor make inquiry for their safety. At 4 o'clock the testimony for the State was completed, and the court adjourned for the day.

CALIFORNIA.

THE GREAT RACE—THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The weather promises to be excellent for the great race to-morrow. A light rain yesterday put the course in fine condition. Pool selling is brisk. About $60,000 sold last night. Thad. Stevens and True Blue are about even, Thad leading in popular favor.

The Anti-Chinese Convention has adopted a set of resolutions in favor of the abrogation of our treaty with China; against Chinese immigration and the employment of Chinese labor. The convention has adjourned. The attendance last night was very small and the proceedings dull.

Duncan Cargill, a son of H. A. Cargill of New York, was drowned on Monday in the San Joaquin River, near Webb's Landing.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 14.—The returns of the recent election for members of the Legislature show the following result: Senate—Democrats, 21; Republicans, 14. House—Democrats, 61; Republicans, 38.

THE CUBAN MASSACRE.

Continued from First Page.

indignation at the outrages committed by the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba. On the building of one of the Brooklyn evening papers the American flag is displayed at half-mast, and the Cuban ensign floats from the mast-head. The paper in question makes the announcement that until the United States Government has taken action worthy of it in respect to the Virginius matter the flags will be kept in the same position.

AMONG THE CUBANS.

At 3 o'clock a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cuban League was held at the Astor House. There were present Gen. W. W. Abrill, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Hon. Douglas Taylor, Gen. Vanallan, Hon. Charles Watrous, Col. Macias, Major Bundy, Gen. Knox, Col. H. C. Lockwood, Capt. G. Brown, Bernard Casserly, &c. Hon. Charles Watrous, Vice President, called the meeting to order.

Gen. Knox, on behalf of the committee appointed at last meeting, reported that it was decidedly necessary that a mass-meeting should be held to show the indignation felt by the people at the outrage committed by the Spanish authorities on the American flag. For this purpose the committee endeavored to engage Cooper Institute, but it was found impossible to obtain it this or next week. The report was accepted, and it was agreed that the committee be directed to get another hall as soon as possible.

It was also moved that the committee should be enlarged to nine; that the Chairman, Gen. McMahon, Gen. Vanallan, and Col. Lockwood, be added to it, which passed unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned until to-day at 3 o'clock, and the subcommittee went into session, and it was finally agreed that the mass-meeting should take place in Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening next.

INDIGNATION IN PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 14.—The greatest excitement was caused here this afternoon by the publication of a dispatch stating that 150 of the passengers of the Virginius had been put to death by the Spanish authorities. The general opinion was that the American and British Governments should avenge the outrage. The announcement, published later, that the Government had resolved to declare war against Spain was everywhere received with approval.

MEETING OF CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—This morning a large number of Cubans and American sympathizers congregated at the corner of Eutaw and Baltimore streets, for the purpose of indicating sympathy with the Cuban cause, by parading through the principal streets, and holding an indignation meeting in Monument square. The procession carried the Cuban flag draped in mourning, side by side with the flag of the United States. Arriving at Monument square, the meeting organized by calling Col. E. M. Yerger to the chair. A number of Vice Presidents were appointed, after which speeches were made, and a committee was appointed and resolutions passed in favor of giving belligerent rights to the Cubans. The meeting then adjourned, subject to a call from the Executive Committee.

SOUTHERN OPINION ON THE OUTRAGE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—The details of the butchery of Capt. Fry and the crew of the Virginius have excited intense indignation among the people in this section against the Spanish power in Cuba. Swift and decisive action is looked for on the part of the Administration. The general opinion is that American citizens and interests must be protected, even though Spain should lose Cuba. Several Southern papers think that the Government would be justified in declaring war against Spain.

THE SPANISH OUTRAGE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14.—A dispatch which was posted on 'Change to-day, stating that the remainder of the persons on the Virginius, numbering 111, were shot, created a good deal of excitement, and the war feeling ran pretty high. The matter was the subject of much comment during the afternoon and to-night, and the general feeling is that our Government should use prompt and energetic means, not only to vindicate its honor, but to punish the authors of the fiendish butchery. Some even advocate a proclamation by the President suspending the neutrality laws, for sixty or ninety days, to give the incensed people of this country an opportunity to go to Cuba and inflict summary vengeance upon the bloodthirsty Spaniards, and wrest the island from their control. A large number of prominent merchants and other influential citizens, believing that American honor requires, as common humanity urges, prompt and vigorous action on the part of our Government, signed a call to-night for a public meeting at the Court-house to-morrow evening, to express the public feeling on the subject.

EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR AT THE CHARLESTOWN AND PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARDS—THE FRANKLIN AND BROOKLYN BEING FITTED FOR SEA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—There is a good deal of excitement in this city in relation to the Virginius affair, and as a topic for street, hotel, and dinner-table talk, it has quite supplanted the financial uneasiness. There have been no meetings or popular demonstrations of any sort, for the reason that we have no Cuban organizations in Boston, but the public interest in the threatened outbreak between the United States and Spain is deep-seated and all-pervading, and the newspaper bulletins are eagerly scanned for the latest news pertaining to the all-engrossing subject. In the present condition of affairs the operations at the Charlestown Navy-yard are naturally invested with considerable importance, and a visit to that station this afternoon disclosed the fact that actual preparations are making to fit the Franklin, a first-rate screw, thirty-nine guns, and the Brooklyn, second-rate screw, twenty guns, for immediate service. It is asserted, on the best authority, that orders to this effect were received from Washington to-day, and the work of getting these vessels ready for sea will be pushed forward with all possible speed. The Brooklyn is now in the dry dock, and it will take six weeks to complete the repairs upon her, unless a large addition should be made to the force of men now employed in the yard. The Franklin is in a somewhat more forward state of preparation, new boilers having just been put in and her steam department being in perfect readiness, but in consequence of the recent discharge of employes she could not put to sea much inside of six weeks. It is probable, however, in view of the imperative nature of the orders received, that some 500 or 600 men will be taken on at once, preference being given to those recently discharged, and in case this is done, the vessels above named could, of course, be got ready considerably inside of six weeks. The Vandalia, fourth-rate sloop, thirteen guns, now building, could be launched within a month, if she should be needed, and made ready for service within two months. There are also three monitors at the yard, two of which could be fitted in a month, but as the third has her plating off, she could not be relied upon for an emergency. There is another crowded on the stocks, ready for plating, and a new torpedo boat in the same condition, and this latter could be launched in two weeks, and fitted very easily. This completes the list of vessels at the Charlestown Yard upon which a demand could be made, and if they are not in that degree of forwardness so desirable at this juncture, the public has every assurance that the work of preparation will be pushed forward with all possible dispatch. Information from Portsmouth received this evening indicates that the orders for extra work have been promulgated at that yard. The only available ship there is the Plymouth, a third-rate screw, twelve guns, and several months would be required to put her in a sea-going condition. The work upon the new sloops, in process of construction, has but just begun. The Marion, rebuilt fourth class sloop, will be launched about Dec. 1, but it will take three months to fit her for sea. The order sending Commander Arthur P. Yates to the Mahopac has been countermanded, and he will leave Portsmouth next Monday to take command of the iron-clad Manhattan, at Philadelphia. It is said that the men on board the receiving ship Sabine are to be immediately transferred to the New-York station.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

SEAMEN ORDERED FOR SERVICE IN CUBAN WATERS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 14.—By an order from the Navy Department all the sailors on board the United States receiving-ship Sabine, at this station, were this morning dispatched to New-York for service on United States vessels in Cuban waters.

THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—Orders have been received at the Navy-yard here to fit out the United States frigate Brooklyn, so that she can sail on the 15th of December. It is stated that the Franklin is also to be got in readiness for sea. Two hundred sailors leave the receiving-ship Ohio to-morrow for the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

A SIGNIFICANT MOVE.

Admiral Porter left the City yesterday for Washington, and it is shrewdly suspected on business connected with the Cuban imbroglio.

THE VICTIMS.

LIST OF PASSENGERS ON THE VIRGINIUS.

The Havana papers of Nov. 8 give the following list of 103 so-called "filibusters," captured upon the steamer Virginius, not including among them those who acted as the crew, and who numbered sixty-three. It will be noticed that all are of Cuban birth except the last eight:

Bernabe Varona,	Jose Boite,
Pedro Cespedes,	Ricardo Trujillo,
Arturo Mola,	Ramon Calvo,
Jose Diaz,	Augustin Varona,
Francisco de Porras,	Silverio Salas,
Juan Marrero,	Salvador Penedo,
Alfredo Lopez,	Enrique Castellanos,
Jose Ignacio Lamar,	Rafael Pacheco,
Andres Villa,	Alejandro Calvo,
Andres Acosta,	Canuto Gnerra,
Francisco Castillo,	Jean del Sol,
Benjamin Olazaba,	Camillo Sans,
Jose Madeo,	Leon Bernal,
Raimundo Pardo,	Emilio Garcia,
Francisco Gonsales,	Gil Montero,
Jose Pelaez,	Rafael Cabrera,
Leonardo Alvarez,	Amador Rosello,
Julio Arango,	Ignacio W. Tapin,
Jose Hernandez,	Manuel A. Silvelro,
Nicholas Ramirez,	Santiago Rivera,
Ignatio Quintin Beltram,	Antonio Gomez,
Perfecto Bello,	Andres Echevarria,
Benito Glodes,	Luis Martinez,
Luis Sanchez,	Jose Marin,
Nicholas Ruiz,	Domingo Salazar,
Juan Alvarado,	Pedro Pajarin,
Manuel Padron,	Pedro Saez,
Alejandro Cruz Estrada,	Miguel Saya,
Felix Fernandes,	Severo Mendive,
Juan Soto,	Patricio Martines,
Manuel Perez,	Enrique Ayada,
Jose Otero,	Manuel Sannedo,
Jose Antonio Ramos,	Domingo Rodrigues,
Ramon Barrios,	Phillips Abecaler,
Ignacio Valdes,	Evan Pento,
Felix Morejon,	Leopold Riso,
Jose Santisevan,	Luis Rebello,
Francisco Pacheco,	Arturo Rivera,
Evaristo Sunsunegul,	Carlos Martin,
Ramon Gonzales,	William S. Valls,
Antonio Chacon,	Ramon R. D. Armas,
Francisco Rivero,	Manuel Menenses,
Sireno Otaro,	Jose A. Smith,
Carlos Pacheco,	Gen. W. A. C. Ryan,
Antonio Padilla,	William Curtis,
Enrique Canals,	Samuel Hall,
Indalecio Trujillo,	S. Gray,
Domingo Diaz,	Sidney Robertson,
Carlos Gonzales,	George Winters,
Oscar Varona,	William Marshall,
Justa Consuegra,	George Burke.
Pedro Sariol,	

SKETCHES OF THE MOST PROMINENT OF THE PASSENGERS ON THE VIRGINIUS.

Below we give sketches in brief of a number of the better known and more prominent of the victims who have not heretofore been noticed in detail.

SALVADOR PENEDO.

Salvador Penedo, Captain and commandant in the Cuban Army, was well known throughout this City, especially in Cuban circles, as an enthusiast in the cause of Cuban independence. Capt. Penedo was born in Nuevitas, and joined in the Cuban revolution at the very first, and for a time was Aid de Camp of Gen. Aguilera. He was taken prisoner at one time, but escaped from the Spaniards and came to this country, and waited an opportunity to do further service for the cause he espoused. When the leaders of the Virginius expedition were raising men for the trip, Capt. Penedo was one of the first volunteers, and labored hard to make it successful. He was connected with one of the first families in Cuba, and, at the time of his execution, had barely attained his twenty-fifth year.

ENRIQUE CASTELLANOS.

Enrique Castellanos was another of the passengers on the Virginius, was at one time a commandant of the Cinco Villas, and a native of Port-au-Prince. He was thirty years of age.

SIRENO OTARO.

Sireno Otaro, another of the victims, was a youth of seventeen years, a native of Havana, where his father was shot by the Spaniards about two years ago, for his complicity in the Cuban cause. Otaro's mother resided for some time in Harlem, and died last year. Otaro was one of the first to enter upon the late expedition to Cuba, and went there to avenge the death of his father.

RAMON RUBIEVA.

Ramon Rubieva was a young man about twenty-two years of age, and belonged to one of the best families of Camaguey. He was the nephew of a well-known journalist named Jose Armas y Cespede, now in this City. Rubieva had made several attempts to join expeditions to the Island of Cuba, and was in the Lilian expedition. He leaves some other relatives in this country.

YGNACIO VALDES HERRERA.

Ygnacio Valdes Herrara was a young man of twenty, and belonged to one of the very foremost families in the City of Havana. When about seventeen years old he left his home, and went to Cuba, from Nassau, in the Salvador expedition, commanded by Gen. Raphael Quesada. He fought as a private soldier in several battles on the island, and for bravery was promoted to a Lieutenancy. Was in the Cinco Villas through the long campaign there, where he fell into the hands of the Spanish volunteers, being very ill at the time. Through the influence of his parents, and some other connections, he was released and returned to Havana, and thence came to the United States for the purpose of joining the late expedition of the Virginius. Herrera was to act as Adjutant or Aid de Camp to Gen. Verona when captured and shot.

JOSE A. RAMOS.

Jose A. Ramos is said to have been a very poor, but ambitious youth, only sixteen years of age, and has friends and relations in this City who earnestly endeavored to persuade him not to go on the fatal expedition. Ramos, however, was determined to join any expedition of the kind, and concealed himself and sailed at the last moment, joining the Virginius at Jamaica.

JOSE R. AGUERO.

One of the passengers or volunteers on board of the Virginius was a colored man, a refugee from Cuba, named Jose R. Aguero, above fifty years of age, who having his whole heart and earnest sympathies enlisted in the Cuban cause, at the last moment, just as the steamer was about putting out of port, made his appearance and begged to be enlisted. Aguero gave up a good position in the City for the purpose of joining, and after begging earnestly to be allowed to go was taken on board, his passage paid, and thus bid adieu to his adopted home forever.

FRANCISCO C. JOIMIL.

Francisco C. Joimil was a young man of good family connections in Remedios, his former home, and was by profession a physician of some repute. He joined the Virginius expedition early in the season, and was to be the surgeon or physician to the troops.

MANUEL A. AGUERO.

Mannel A. Aguero was a native of Puerto Principe, and had long been a worker in the cause of Cuban independence, and was enlisted in the cause during the time of Lopez. Aguero was a wealthy planter, and a refugee to this country. He was a cousin of Joaquin Aguero, who was shot in Puerto Principe in the year 1831. Some time before the rising in Yara, in 1848, Manuel Aguero raised a company of more than 200 men, and armed them for a revolution in Cuba, and at the time sent word to President Cespedes to this effect. He was taken prisoner by the Spaniards shortly after this, but managed to escape to America, joined the last expedition, and bravely met his death.

RICARDO TRUJILLO.

Ricardo Trujillo and a brother were among the Cubans who were recently shot at Santiago de Cuba. They both resided in New-York for a short time, and have now two brothers here, who keep a restaurant on Pine street. They are natives of Guines, near Havana, and were both very young men, the eldest being less than twenty years of age. The two brothers attempted to join the Hornet expedition, but were not received, but were welcomed on board the Virginius when it started on its dangerous cruise.

CORNEL JOSE BOITEL.

Cornel Jose Boitel belonged to one of the wealthiest families in Remedios, and is spoken of as having been a very brave and experienced officer, having served in several battles, in which he distinguished himself as a brave man and a soldier. A year and a half ago Boitel surrendered when unfitted for active duty, but luckily escaped with some companions to America. At one time he commanded a detachment of 600 troops, and ranked as Colonel. In New-York Col. Boitel worked hard to raise means for the Cuban cause, and joined the patriots in every movement that seemed to look to the banishment of the Spanish volunteers from the Cuban Island. He has two brothers older than himself, and a mother and sister residing in Brooklyn.

FRANCISCO DE PARRAS PITA.

Francisco De Parras Pita was a native of Havana, a rich farmer, and left Havana for New-York two years ago to join the Fannie expedition, but was left behind. Since that expedition left he lay in readiness to join any similar expedition, and the Virginius affording an opportunity, sailed on that. He has many relations in Cuba, earnest sympathizers in the cause.

AUGUSTIN VARONA.

Augustin Varona was a young man twenty-four years of age and a cousin of Gen. "Bambetta," better known as Gen. Varona, whose Aide de Camp he was for a long time in Cuba. The deceased is a descendant of one of the first and most distinguished families in Puerto Principe. When hedged in by the Spaniards Augustin made his escape from the Island of Cuba, landed in Jamaica, and then came to the United States on purpose of joining Gen. Varona, his cousin, on his last expedition.

RAMON BARRIOS.

Ramon Barrios was a nephew of Bejucal, residing near Havana, and was about nineteen years of age at the time of his execution. He came to this country about two years ago from Key West, where he was for a time sojourning in the hope of joining an expedition. Barrios, like most of the Cuban patriots, found it impossible to unite with the insurgent patriots to battle for the cause while in Havana, as it was difficult to join the patriots from that point, so came to this City for the purpose and enlisted on the Virginius expedition. This was his first military experience.

THE PACHECO BROTHERS.

Francisco Pacheco and a brother were members of the expedition. They were both young men, former residents of Havana, where their near connections reside. These young men, although never before on any expedition of the kind, were spoken of as having been excellently drilled soldiers, having gone through a course of thorough training in this City to fit them for camp duty. They left these shores full of courage, and hopeful of the successful results of the expedition.

SEVERO MENDIVE.

Severo Mendive was a native of Cuba, where his father at present resides, and was well known as a literary gentleman and poet of some repute. Most of Mendive's connections fled to this country to avoid the persecutions of the Spaniards. Severo Mendive entered the service against his father's wishes. He was but nineteen years of age.

PHILLIPS ABECSLER.

Common report says there were some few native Englishmen on board the Virginius at the time of her capture, but data of them is hard to obtain. Phillips Abecaler, however, was one, and known as an English infantry officer—who met Gen. Ryan in Washington City last Summer, and was induced to join the expedition. Gen. Ryan brought Abecaler, with others, here to New-York, introduced him to the favorable notice of the Cuban leaders, and his passage was speedily engaged for the expedition.

LEOPOLD RISO.

Leopold Riso was the son of an eminent lawyer, resident in Havana, who sent him to Philadelphia to be educated. Young Riso was much attached to his old Cuban home, and, hearing of a movement to fit out an expedition, came to New-York and enlisted. He was said to be very handsome, intelligent, and quite young.

PERFECTO BELLO.

Another on the list, was by no means the least of the many who were so cruelly slaughtered by the Spaniards. Perfecto Bello was a poet of some distinction among his countrymen, twenty-seven years of age, and has a brother, a wealthy business man, resident in Baltimore. Bello's sympathies were from the first enlisted in the cause, and he was one of the first to join the late expedition. Before he started for Cuba, Bello's brother wrote him from Baltimore, bidding him God speed on his journey, and telling him to deal with the Spaniards just as the Spaniards would deal with him—never to surrender, but to fight until death.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 14.—Capt. Brooks, of the steamer City of Richmond, reports that the machinery was disabled by the breaking of her cylinder cover when the ship was four days out from New-York. She proceeded under sail, but had contrary winds and heavy weather, which caused further delay. The City of Montreal came up with her on Monday last and took her in tow.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE PROJECTED RAILROAD ABANDONED.

LONDON, Nov. 15—6 A. M.—The plan of constructing a railway in connection with Ashantee expedition, has been given up as impracticable, and the shipment of rails from England is countermanded.

THE CHICAGO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—In the billiard tournament last night Ubassy beat Snyder, the score standing 400 to 321. The winner's average was 5 60-68. His highest run was 57.

In to-day's playing John Bessunger defeated Peter Snyder in 71 innings, scoring 400 to Snyder's 331; winner's average 5 45-71. Largest runs: Bessunger, 45 and 44; Snyder, 40 and 36. In the second game, between Garnier and Slosson, Garnier won the lead. The game was closely contested and interesting throughout, first one and then the other leading, and each doing considerable safety business toward the close. Garnier finally won in his forty-fourth inning, scoring 400 to Slosson's 390; winner's average, 9 1-11; Slosson's, 9 3-43. Largest runs: Garnier, 42, 50, and 77; Slosson, 44, 37, and 40.

The first game to-night was between Ubassy and Joseph Dion, and attracted the attention of a large audience. In stringing for the lead, Ubassy won, and started off with a run of 3, Dion following with 12. In the ninth inning, Ubassy ran 56, and in the next 30, turning his first hundred, Dion making only single counts. Ubassy turned his second string in the twenty-second inning, his score standing 221 to Dion's 67. In the thirty-second inning Ubassy, with a run of 50, turned into the home stretch, and in the forty-sixth inning, with a run of 26, won the game. Dion, who turned into his first 100 only in the twenty-ninth inning, picked up toward the last, his score standing at the close 230. Ubassy's average was 8 16-23.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF GOLD—A CRUEL REPORT—RAILROAD STOCKS—THE MISSOURI, KANSAS, AND TEXAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Wall street was excited yesterday, and speculation in gold and stocks was brisker than at any time since the beginning of the panic. The comparative ease in money has induced outside parties—who have kept aloof from Wall street for several weeks past—to again enter the field of speculation. As a consequence, the brokers who have dragged out a precarious existence recently, are now enabled to do business on a more legitimate basis. The chief feature of the day was the rise of two and one-quarter per cent. in the price of gold, based on the complications of the United States with Spain, and the probability that war will be declared upon the meeting of Congress. The power of the speculators to advance the price has been increased by the low figure to which gold has fallen, and by the increasing ease in greenbacks, which enables them to carry their holdings at low rates of interest. The news obtained throughout the day from every quarter tended to strengthen the general opinion formed after the intelligence of the execution of the first four of the crew of the Virginius was received—that the United States Government will not submit tamely to the insult offered by the acts of the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Stock speculation yesterday, after three days of victory for the "bulls," veered about, and the market weakened considerably. This was due to the fact that nearly all of the "shorts" who were caught by the rise settled up, and left the market without the strong prop of a large short interest. The rise was too sudden and considerable to last, particularly as the parties who engineered it were not over "flush" with money, and, moreover, found stocks coming in from outside holders in greater quantities than they anticipated. One of the Western Union clique, too, became frightened by the decline in the early morning, and seized upon a favorable opportunity of "running" upon his friends. In the afternoon, a large number of shares were "unloaded" in this way, and a general demoralization ensued as soon as the fact became known. Then a cruel report was started by some one that Commodore Vanderbilt was dead. Telegrams were received at all of the leading houses in the street, signed "C. V., Jr.," or "W. H. V.," saying: "Father is dead. Don't tell the street. Come up." And "Father is dead. Do something for me." At first it was believed by many that the Commodore was really dead, and the Stock Exchange became a scene of wild confusion, every one being eager to get rid of his stocks. The market did not recover from the effect of the announcement during the afternoon. Telegrams sent up town proved that the messages announcing the death of the Commodore were fraudulent. The name of the author of the bogus dispatches could not be ascertained. Pacific Mail was the weakest stock on the list, selling down to 26¼ on the report of the committee that the expenses for the past five months had eaten up all the earnings, and chiefly by reason of fears that the business of the company would be broken up should the United States declare war against Spain. Even if the steamers should get from here to the Isthmus without capture by the Spanish cruisers, no passengers would risk the trip, and shippers of freight would hesitate to trust their possessions to ships likely to fall into the hands of the Spaniards. While Pacific Mail declined for three reasons, Union Pacific stock advanced, it being argued that the immense freight which now goes to the Pacific coast by Panama would have to be transported by rail.

The news of a large misappropriation of funds in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Construction Company, by the Treasurer, which came to light yesterday morning, was very generally commented on in the street. The friends of Mr. Crawford asserted that he had been guilty of no defalcation whatever, but that a misconstruction had been placed on his actions. There was a very general hurrying to and fro, to impress everybody with this belief, and as a consequence the following notice was sent to the Stock Exchange:

> OFFICE OF THE LAND GRANT RAILWAY,
> No. 7 Nassau street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,
> NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 14.
>
> *David Crawford, Jr.:*
>
> DEAR SIR: I have been instructed by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company to transmit to you the following letter, viz.:
>
> In your settlement of accounts with said company all matters have been satisfactorily adjusted.
>
> (Signed,) Respectfully yours,
> J. H. FAIRBANKS, Secretary.

This letter was written from the office of a company the President of which denied before the publication of the story that the rumor had any foundation in anything connected with that corporation. It seems that it had, however, and that Mr. Crawford was mixed up in the affair, and that he has, if the statements of the officers can be relied on, settled up in full.

The Secretary of the Construction Company gave the following explanation of the report concerning Mr. Crawford yesterday:

> A large amount of the town and county bonds which were given as subsidy along the line of the railroad were accepted in payment by the Construction Company, and were converted into other securities by the Treasurer, Mr. Crawford. This transaction occasioned dissatisfaction, and the company rejected these securities, holding the Treasurer responsible for the amount. The matter had just been settled by the Treasurer, however, in a manner that was satisfactory. The affair concerned the Construction Company only, the railroad having no connection with the case.

This statement, which seems, and is intended, to whitewash the affair, is all the information vouchsafed to a confiding public. A more detailed explanation was declined, on the ground that the difficulty is now ended. Precisely how and why these town and county bonds given into the hands of Mr. Crawford, the Treasurer of the company, were turned into other "securities," is not known. Nobody outside of the company knows what the "securities" which he tendered the Construction Company were. Every one is curious to find out why he should have converted the town and county bonds into other "securities." It could not be that the bonds were used as margin for stock speculation? It hardly seems plausible that he exchanged the town and county bonds into Governments.

The failure of the New-York Warehouse and Security Company, in the beginning of the panic, was a serious affair, and was intimately connected with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. No news could be obtained in regard to that concern from the parties in control. Every effort was made to withhold information as to the real state of affairs. The same difficulty was experienced in obtaining information at the offices of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. The officials were unwilling to be questioned in regard to the state of the corporation and its connection with the New-York Warehouse and Security Company. Then a heavy defalcation is reported in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Construction Company, which is a concern organized by the inside ring to build the railroad. There is the same disinclination to give the news and the real figures, which would at once quash all the assertions regarding Mr. Crawford or confirm them. The railroad system of the country is at present conducted in such a way that it is almost impossible to obtain information which the public have a right to demand. When an attack is made upon a railroad corporation, which affects the price of the stock, there is generally a terrible burst of indignation by the parties in control. Letters are sent to the press, and printed circulars are distributed in every direction, yet, strange to say, the books are not shown. The measure proposed by the New-York Stock Exchange will, in a great measure, remedy this evil. With a sworn monthly statement presented to the Exchange of the condition of the road, any trouble of a serious nature will be brought to light. Until some such measure is adopted there can be no substantial recovery of prices in the stock market. Even yet there are rumors concerning a heavy defalcation in another of the roads prominent in the dealings of the Exchange, and it is probable the details cannot much longer be kept secret. It is not fair to expect investors to buy securities, so-called, representing a road, a half or third of the funds of which have been deftly stolen by some speculating official. When the affair comes to light, the party who bought stocks or bonds finds that he has been absolutely swindled. The officers of the road, knowing that a defalcation has been committed, never say a word, but allow people to buy a comparatively worthless piece of paper at a high figure. The authorities of Lake Shore, so far, have never presented any statement whatever, of the defalcations in that corporation. It seems likely that no statement will be made to the public, unless forced out by a Legislative committee.

A largely-attended meeting of the secured and unsecured creditors of the Grinnell estate was held yesterday before Register Allen; there were also present a large number of counsel. The Register decided that unsecured creditors only were entitled to vote; the secured creditors entered a demurrer, and the question goes to the court for decision. The unsecured creditors voted to postpone the election of assignee until Dec. 5, and in the meantime the whole estate remains in bankruptcy.

Work has just been commenced in construction of the Missouri, Kansas and Gulf Railroad of Texas at both ends of the road, viz.: at Paris, on the Red River, and at Sabine Pass, on the Gulf coast, near the eastern confines of the State. The road is to be 320 miles in length, and is to afford connection to the great trunk extending northward to Kansas City and Omaha. It will intersect the Texas and Pacific, the Atlantic and Pacific, and to both these lines it will afford the shortest tide-water connections. The projectors of the railroad contemplate, also, the improvement of Sabine Harbor, a terminal point of the railroad, to make it accessible to the largest vessels of the mercantile marine service.

ENCOURAGING REVIVAL IN BUSINESS.

In wholesale lines down town there was a marked improvement reported in many branches of trade, with advancing prices, stimulated to some extent by the rise in gold, the more favorable course of exchange, and the gradual working of the money market toward renewed ease. At the Produce Exchange values were generally higher, 15 to 25 cents per barrel on the low grades of Flour; 3 to 4 cents per bushel on Spring wheat and mixed Western corn; 2 to 3 cents a bushel on oats; and stronger also on most kinds of provisions and whisky. The dealings were on a more extensive scale, particularly in flour, wheat, corn and oats for prompt delivery, and pork and lard for forward delivery. At the Cotton Exchange quotations were also advanced sharply, on a very large business, chiefly in options for the Winter months; but the later transactions indicated a lower range of prices under more urgent offerings of stock. In general merchandise a livelier movement was reported. Copper and tobacco were in better demand, and held more confidently. Wool was more freely dealt in, but at easier figures, in view of the depression in woolen goods. Groceries were in more request, particularly sugars, which were quoted a fraction dearer, influenced in part by the exciting reports relative to the Cuban question, and teas, which were steady. Ocean freights were quoted a mewbat firmer, on a moderately active demand for accommodation. As a whole, the feeling in commercial circles was much more cheerful, and the outlook wase demed more promising.

LARGE FIRE AT ST. JOHN.

TWENTY DWELLINGS DESTROYED—THIRTY FAMILIES RENDERED HOUSELESS—FURTHER LOSSES PROBABLE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 14.—A fire broke out at 6 o'clock this evening in Allen's Foundry, at Carleton, on the west side of the harbor, and at 9:30 o'clock continued to burn fiercely. The foundry, together with some twenty dwellings, was entirely consumed, rendering thirty families homeless. Three steam fire engines have been sent from St. John to assist in subduing the flames. A strong westerly wind is blowing, the tide is falling, and fears are entertained that the water will leave the slips before the fire is got under. The loss will be heavy.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the North-west and upper lake region, with southerly winds and generally clear weather. South-westerly winds and cold, partly cloudy weather prevail on the lower lakes. Southerly winds, clear weather, and slowly rising temperature in the Ohio Valley, and thence to Southern Tennessee. Southerly winds and clear weather in the Southern States where the barometer is highest. Westerly winds and clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and New-England, westerly winds, backing to southerly, with a slowly rising temperature, and partly and increasingly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Lakes, south-westerly and south-easterly winds, rising temperature and cloudy weather.

For the Upper Lakes and the North-west, south-westerly winds, rising temperature, and cloudy weather, followed at night by occasional snow in the North-west.

For the Ohio Valley and thence over the Gulf States, southerly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, southerly winds, rising temperature, and clear weather.

IN THE CITY.

The following shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 27°; 6 A. M., 26°; 9 A. M., 27°; 12 M., 32°; 3 P. M., 32°; 6 P. M., 28°; 9 P. M., 26°; 12 P. M., 25°. Average, 27⅜°. A slight sprinkling of snow fell at 2:30 P. M.

THE GRANT PARISH OUTRAGE.

SEVEN OF THE NEGROES IMPLICATED KILLED BY CITIZENS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—The *Times'* special reports the killing by citizens of seven of the nine negroes implicated in the recent Grant Parish outrage.

WITHDRAWAL OF BISHOP CUMMINS FROM THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14.—The reception of a circular letter from Bishop Cummins, of the Diocese of Kentucky, announcing his withdrawal from the Protestant Episcopal Church, has created a profound sensation among Episcopalians here. Private letters from him intimate his intention to continue his Episcopal office on the basis of Bishop White's prayer-book. Bishop Smith, Censor Bishop, will be written to at once to return to Kentucky to continue the Episcopal authority. Bishop Cummins' withdrawal, it is thought, will create some complications between the two phases of theology in the Kentucky Episcopal Church.

SERENADE TO HON. JAMES W. BOOTH.

James W. Booth, Republican Senator elect from the Fifth District, was serenaded last evening at his residence, No. 78 Bedford street. Among those present were, Mr. Hugh Hastings, Sheridan Shook, Commissioner Gardner, E. Delafield Smith, Hon. Charles Spencer, Alderman Morris, Gen. Patrick H. Jones, William A. Darling, J. D. Lawson, Assemblyman Leak, Commissioners Van Nort and Van Cott, Alderman Koch, Jacob M. Patterson, Judge Cassimire, Assemblyman Dean, Barnard Biglin, John J. O'Brien, Daniel F. Croley, Judge Morgan, Police Commissioner Smith, Commissioner Budd, Ex-Senator Lynch, Col. Stevens, Alderman Vance and Alderman Coddington. Several thousands of people assembled in front of Mr. Booth's residence, and a procession of some two thousand came from the Seventh Assembly District to swell the throng. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment band was in attendance. Appropriate speeches were made from the stoop of the house by several of the guests.

GREAT FOUR-MILE HEAT RACE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Pools were sold last night at Johnson's and Chamberlin's pool-rooms on the great four-mile heat race at San Francisco to-day, between Thad. Stevens, True Blue, and Joe Daniels and Minnie Hall. True Blue was the favorite here against his three opponents, while Thad. Stevens sold about even against the field in San Francisco. True Blue being the favorite in New-York may be accounted for by the fact that a dispatch was received from John Chamberlin stating that the horse was in excellent condition.

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MARRIED.

FALCONER—BUNNELL.—On Thursday, Nov. 13, at Seventh Street M. E. Church, by Rev. John Parker, WILLIAM W. FALCONER to LIDIE C. BUNNELL, daughter of Frederick Bunnell, Esq., all of this City.

FLETCHER—SHAY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at St. James' Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. H. J. Morton, D. D., ISAAC D. FLETCHER, of New-York, to MARY E. SHAY, daughter of the late Wm. L. Pickering.

FRANKLIN—EGBERT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, Stapleton, Staten Island, by Rev. Kingston Goddard, FREDERICK W. FRANKLIN, Jr., to Miss MARY A. EGBERT.

HOFFMAN—ELLIS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 13, by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., assisted by Rev. Wm. M. Postlethwaite, GEORGE HOFFMAN and MARY MARTIN, daughter of John W. Ellis, Esq.

MORRIS—EDGAR.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 13, at Woodbridge, N. J., by Rev. J. A. Maxwell, of Hazleton, Penn., HENRY A. MORRIS to REBECCA, only daughter of A. A. Edgar, Esq., all of Woodbridge.

PETERS—HEATH.—On Thursday, Nov. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Wm. J. R. Taylor, EDWARD H. PETERS to ANNA W., youngest daughter of S. R. W. Heath, Esq., all of Newark, N. J.

PLUMMER—COOK.—On Thursday, Nov. 13, by Rev. E. T. Hiscoy, A. HALSEY PLUMMER to Miss ELIZABETH Cook, both of Brooklyn.

TEN EYCK—CHAPMAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 13, at St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, by Rev. Rob. Harris, WM. H. TEN EYCK, of Harlem, to HATTIE H., daughter of John Chapman, of Tremont. No cards.

TISDALE—BLACKWELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at St. George's Church, Astoria, Long Island, by Rev. Dr. R. W. Harris, SAMUEL B. TISDALE to EMMA L., daughter of Josiah Blackwell, both of Astoria, Long Island.

TREADWELL—BRAINARD.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Watertown, N. Y., on Nov. 6, by Rev. J. J. Porter, D. D., MARY SEYMOUR BRAINARD, of Watertown, to JOHN H. TREADWELL, of New-York.

WINANT—COLLERD.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., at Prospect Home, Bergen County, N. J., the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. B. Romeyne, Mr. JAMES J. WINANT, Jr., of New-York, to EFFIE, daughter of Abram Collerd.

DIED.

ALLYN.—At Vevey, Switzerland, on the 26th of October last, JANE, widow of the late Capt. Francis Allyn, of New-London, and daughter of the late Alexander Colden, of Coldenham, of New-York.

BEEKMAN.—On Thursday, 13th inst., ELIZABETH S. ROBINSON, wife of Mr. Abram Beekman, in the 63d year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, 15th inst., at 12:30 o'clock, at the Methodist Church, corner of 126th st. and Madison av.

COPELAND.—On Friday, Nov. 14, JENNIE E., daughter of John C. and Ellen A. Copeland, of consumption, aged 12 years, 9 months and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 349 6th st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

COX.—On Sixth day, in this City, MARTHA L., wife of Benjamin Cox, of Whitestone, Long Island.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CROWN.—On Thursday, Nov. 13, JANE CROWN, aged 68 years.

Her funeral will take place this (Saturday) day at 1 P. M., from the residence of her relatives, No. 527 3d av.

DEGROOT.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, 14th inst., WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, in his 62d year.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of Bedford Street M. E. Church, also friends of his son-in-law, Alpheus Freeman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 15 St. Luke's place.

FARNSWORTH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, BLANCHE, eldest daughter of Mrs. Hattie A. Farnsworth, aged 9 years and 5 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 360 West 45th st., on Saturday, Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HENDERSON.—On Thursday morning, Nov. 13, after a protracted illness, MARGARET, wife of Isaac Henderson, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 18 West 54th st., on Monday, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock M.

JONES.—At the residence of his uncle, Mr. J. A. Cowing, in Brooklyn, FRANK H. JONES, aged 24 years, 2 months, and 25 days.

The remains will be take to Jamestown, Chautauqua, for interment. Funeral services there Sunday, 16th inst.

MONTGOMERY.—At Nyack on the Hudson, Nov. 13, LINA, only daughter of James and Anna V. Z. Montgomery, aged 15.

Funeral at Trinity Church, this City, Sunday, Nov. 16, immediately after morning service. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

OVERROCKER.—On Thursday, Nov. 13, EMMA MITCHELL, second daughter of W. F. and Mary E. Overocker, aged 2 years and 22 days.

Funeral on Sunday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, from First M. E. Church, Hunter's Point.

PALMER.—On Nov. 14, DAVID PALMER, M. D., aged 83 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 295 Henry st., Brooklyn, at 11:30 A. M., Nov. 15. Remains will be conveyed to Greenwich, Conn., for interment by the 2:23 P. M. train, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

PRATT.—In this City, on Friday, the 14th inst., of consumption, CHARLES D. PRATT, of Logansport, Ind.

PARET.—On Thursday, Nov. 13, STEPHEN PARET, aged 75 years.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner of Broadway and Vesey st., on Saturday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2:45 o'clock.

STANLEY.—At Cleveland, Ohio, Friday morning, Nov. 7, 1873, of diphtheria, GEORGE FOOTE STANLEY, only child of George A. and Helen E. Stanley, aged 3 years and 6 months.

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The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 15, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; on Thursday at 12 M., and on Saturday at 11 A. M. and 12 M.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	18	Hides, No.	205
Breadstuffs, bales	40	Hides, bdls.	7
Copper, bbls.	6	Leather, sides	5,839
Copper, cakes	79	Tallow, pkgs.	243
Cotton, bales	3,112	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Flour, bbls.	12,843	Beef, pkgs.	65
Meal, bbls.	1,000	Pork, pkgs.	519
Wheat, bushels	275,612	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,051
Corn, bushels	100,338	Lard, tcs.	175
Oats, bushels	36,100	Butter, pkgs.	3,709
Rye, bushels	1,600	Cheese, pkgs.	3,358
Barley, bushels	35,250	Pea-nuts, bags	134
Peas, bushels	270	Tea, pkgs.	19
Grass-seed, bags	162	Starch, pkgs.	2,170
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	41	Tobacco, hhds.	181
Eggs, bbls.	2,292	Tobacco, pkgs.	467
Beans, bbls.	243	Wool, bales	99
Hemp, bales	95	Whisky, bbls.	482
Hops, bales	301		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Maressa, for Gloucester—22,600 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Anne, for Oporto—600 Staves, 326 bbls. Flour, 19,432 bushels Wheat, 7 cases Clocks, 21 bdls. Paper.

By the brig Stella, for Gaeston—3,000 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Sio Giorgio, for Queenstown—23,195 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Ercole, for Cork—30,650 bushels Corn.

By the bark Leon, for St. Valerie—13,799 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Rosina, for Cork—29,276 bushels Corn.

By the bark Abdel Kader, for Gibraltar—500 cases Petroleum, 159 cases Tobacco, 205 hhds. Tobacco, 1,010 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. Beef, 14,640 Staves.

By the brig Ellen Maria, for Palanda—1,162 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Mio Cugino, for Cork—32,932 bushels Corn.

By the bark Kolga, for Rotterdam—19,838 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Gionne, for Hull—27,979 bushels Corn.

By the bark Michael, for Liverpool—52,26 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Santa Maria Vecchia, for Trieste—412 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 1,500 bbls. Resin, 146 hhds. Tallow.

ASHES—Dull and unsettled; no important dealings reported.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been comparatively tame and unsatisfactory in nearly all lines. The orders for goods have been mostly to provide for urgent wants, partly to keep up assortments of seasonable work. The tardiness of collections is complained of, but, in view of the extraordinary monetary disturbances, this feature is not regarded as peculiarly discouraging or significant, as even more dissatisfaction is expressed on this subject in several other branches of business. Supplies of goods of desirable styles are not large, and are held with a fair show of confidence in regular trade channels. The auction sales, however, show very unusual irregularity as to values, the bulk of the offerings passing into distribution at remarkably low and wholly unremunerative rates, owners evincing much urgency to realize, especially on other than strictly seasonable stock.

COFFEE—Has been in very limited demand, and quoted nominal in price. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19c.@19½c.; fair, 20c.@20½c.; good, 21¼c.@21½c.; prime, 22c.@22¼c., gold, ₽ lb. 60 days credit; Rio, in job lots, 19½c.@20c., gold; Java, 26c.@28½c.; Maracaibo, 22½c.@24½c.; Laguayra, 21½c.@23½c.; San Domingo, 19c., gold. Of the cargo of Maracaibo by the Iiva, 1,575 bags had been sold previous to arrival, and 2,06 bags are going to Canada.

COTTON—Has been quoted ⅛c. ₽ lb. higher for early delivery, but buyers have been unwilling to pay the advance with freedom, and the market closed dull, with prices irregular and nominal. Sales 958 bales, including 347 bales to shippers, 411 bales to spinners, and 200 bales to speculators. The business for forward delivery has been unusually active, offering at an advance of ⅛c. ₽ lb., but through the late afternoon there was a decidedly strong pressure to sell, and values receded materially, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,500 bales, (of which 7,400 were on last evening, 30,100 bales to-day,) with 1,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 15c.; December, 14 15-16c.; January, 15⅛c.; March, 15¾c.; April, 16⅛c.@16¼c.; and May, 16⅜c. The earlier sales were of November options as high as 15⅛c.; December, 15 7-16c.; January, 15⅝c.; February, 16c.; March, 16¼c., and April 16⅝c. ₽ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,113 bales, including 1,587 bales from Norfolk, 77 bales from Baltimore, and 1,449 bales ₽ railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 24,395 bales, and for the week, 129,991 bales, against 133,569 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 741,970 bales, against 892,049 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EGGS—Have been moderately active at from 26c.@29c. for ordinary to choice stock, chiefly at 28c.@29c. for very good to choice stock.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, with Dry Cod quoted at $5@$6 ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$28; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $10@$13 ₽ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 25c.@28c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ₽ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite active, the demand having been particularly brisk for shipping extras and superfine brands, which have advanced 15c.@25c. ₽ bbl., with a much lighter offering noted, especially in lines. Trade and Family Extras have also been quoted stronger in price on a good demand, though the improvement in these has been less marked than in the lower grades of stock. The rise in Gold tended to stimulate purchases, especially for export. The sales reported since our last reached 21,200 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 at $3 75@$4 90, chiefly at $4 25@$4 75; inferior to family Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 75, chiefly at $5 35@$5 60; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 60, mainly at $6 25@$6 50; very good to very fancy do. at $6 60 @$7 15, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 75@$6 40, chiefly at $5 85@$6 15; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 10@$6 60. We quote:

No. 2 Flour		[illegible]
Sour Flour		[illegible]
Superfine State and Western		[illegible]
Extra State		[illegible]
Extra City		[illegible]
Extra Genesee		[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands		[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands		[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands		[illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands		[illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy		[illegible]
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative		[illegible]

Southern Flour has been attracting more attention, mostly in a jobbing way, at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,575 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$7 35 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 55@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5 25@$6 for inferior stock, ₽ bbl....Oregon Flour has been very quiet, with Extras quoted from $7 75@$8 25 ₽ bbl....California Flour, good to choice Extras, $8 50@$9 ₽ bbl....Rye Flour has been in better demand and quoted firm, ranging from $4 25@$5 35 for inferior Fine to choice Superfine; sales of 500 bbls. chiefly at $5 10@$5 35 ₽ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fairly active demand at from $3 50@$3 65 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 50@$3 65 for choice, and $3 30@$3 45 for fair to very good; $3 65 for Golden Ear, $3 60@$3 15 for White do.; $3 25@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 35@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,300 bbls., part to arrive....Sago-meal has been in demand at $1 12@$1 14 for Coarse, $1 18@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 50 for White, ₽ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at $6 25@$8 ₽ bbl....Buckwheat Flour selling in lots within the range of from $3 25@$4, the latter for fancy, ₽ 100 lbs.

FRUITS—There has been less inquiry, with prices without important changes. Sales, 8,900 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 35; 500 half bxs. Valencia Raisins on private terms; 200 cases Figs on private terms; 50 bbls. Currants, 5¼c.; 1,000 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 55@$2 75; 15 cks. Turkey Prunes on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been decidedly more active and quoted 3c.@4c. a bushel higher. The demand has been mainly for shipment. The bulk of business has been in No. 2 stock, which was in most liberal supply. No. 1 was comparatively scarce, and held with much confidence, at the extreme advance. The poorer grades attracted less attention at the current quotations. Winter Wheat was in more request for export and milling purposes, and also quoted higher. The general market closed strong and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 212,000 bushels at $1 43@$1 45 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $1 37@$1 40 for fair to very choice No. 2 do., closing with $1 39 bid, and $1 40 asked for prime samples; $1 35@$1 36 for No. 2 Chicago do., closing with $1 36 bid for strictly prime; $1 36@$1 37½ for good to choice No. 2 North-west Spring, mostly car stock; $1 30@$1 33 for No. 3 Spring; $1 50@$1 70 for poor to prime White Western; $1 45@$1 50 for Red Western; $1 52@$1 55 for Amber do. (these in odd lots;) $1 60 for White Canada, in bond—two boatloads. For forward delivery a rather better demand has been noted, with sales reported of 8,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 do., December options, at $1 47 and $1 43, respectively.... Corn has been much brisker at an advance of 3c.@4c. ₽ bushel, with the main inquiry for stock for home trade purposes. The market, however, closed a shade easier, and rather weak, with holders apparently more urgent in their offerings of stock. Sales have been reported of 181,000 bushels at 65c.@66c. for sail mixed Western, closing at about 65c.@65½c. for good to prime, afloat; 64c. for strictly prime do., in store; 65c.@67c. for Yellow Western; and (nominally) 70c. for White do....Rye held firmly, but inactive; small lots of State sold at 88c.@90c.; prime boat-loads of Western quoted at 94c.@95c. ₽ bushel....Barley in fair demand at steadier prices; sales have been reported of 23,000 bushels at $1 60 for Canada West; $1 45@$1 50 for Canada East, and, in part, $1 30 for two-rowed State....Malt quiet and nominal....Oats have been quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel higher, with a fairly active demand noted for the better grades, particularly of White. Sales have been reported of 70,000 bushels at 47c.@48½c. for new Mixed Western; 47c.@47½c. for old do.; 50c.@54c. for ordinary to very choice White do.; 48c. for Mixed State.... Feed in moderate request at from $18@$25 ₽ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in very limited request since our last, with Calcutta Bags quoted at 11½c.@12½c.; Bagging at 9½c.@10c.; Domestic Cloth, 11½c.@12½c.

HARDWARE—More inquiry is reported for suitable supplies of goods, with some indications of a partial restoration of trade confidence. Collections are said to be progressing rather more satisfactorily, and a somewhat more cheerful temper is manifested.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in pretty fair demand, with prime shipping Bale Hay quoted at 95c.@$1; retailing qualities at $1 15@$1 50, and Rye Straw at 65c.@75c. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Prime Hay, $25@$28; good Hay, $22@$25; good shipping Hay, $18@$20; common shipping Hay, $12@$15; Long Rye Straw, $15@$16; short Rye Straw, $12@$14; Oat Straw, $15@$16 ₽ ton.

HEMP—A moderately active inquiry has been noted for Jute Butts, with sales reported of 2,900 bales at 1¾c. from dock, and 1⅞c.@1 13-16c. for job lots, currency, short time. Other kinds dull. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $200@$230 for Dressed, ₽ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 8½c.@9c., gold; Jute, 3c.@6½c., gold; Jute Butts, 1⅝c.@1 13-16c., currency, ₽ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been very dull and quoted heavy; 200 Wet-salted Texas Kips sold on private terms.

HOPS—Hops have been in rather more request and quoted somewhat steadier, though, as a rule, without material alteration as to values. California product exceptionally weak, and reduced 5c. ₽ lb. We quote: New-Yorks, growth 1873, 40c.@48c.; Western, 1873, 40c.@45c.; Eastern, 1873, 40c.@45c.; Yearlings, 1872, 20c.@30c.; Old Olds, 1870, '69, and '68, 8c.@15c.; Genuine Bavarians, 1873, 50c.@55c.; Patent Bavarians, 1873, 50c.@55c.; English, 1873, 47c.@52c.; Belgians, 1873, 38c.@42c.; California, 1873, 45c.@50c. ₽ lb. The receipts of domestics have been 633 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmet Wells, 7,528 bales, against 9,984 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign 1,133 bales, making the total since Sept. 1 at 5,385 bales, against 1,408 bales same time in 1872. Mr. Wells remarks: "The importations are still too heavy for the amount of business being done, and there appears to be a growing disposition on the part of importers to leave their goods in bond, withdrawing only small quantities at a time, as they are wanted by their customers, the brewers. Prices remain quotably unchanged on all descriptions excepting Californias, which are 5c. lower, but in these there is a corresponding decline in the quality of the few remaining unsold. Another order is now being executed on this market for 500 bales of old Hops for the same brewer in Boston who ordered the 700 bales referred to in last week's circular. We receive very little news from the markets of the interior this week. Inactivity seems to be the prevailing feature throughout all the country markets. Growers in most instances have given up the hope of realizing 50c. at their doors, and when pressed for money are quite willing to accept the market price, which is 38c. to 40c. The large shipments from Europe are beginning to show their effects, and what proved to be a great scare last season, this time, is now a reality so far as it relates to heavy importations."

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—There has been a very slow trade noted in these branches, as a rule. Laths have been in rather better request on the basis of $1 90 for Eastern ₽ thousand....Lime has been generally inactive, including common Rockland at $1 10 and Lump at $1 75 ₽ bbl.; Portland Cement, $5 15@$5 75; Roman, $4 50@$4 75; Rosendale, $1 75 ₽ bbl....Lumber has been in very moderate demand in most instances, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $16 50@$18 for cargoes, and $18 50@$20 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $30@$38; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Spruce Boards and Planks, $30@$32; Clear Pine, $60@$75; Oak and Ash, $45@$55; Black Walnut, $100@$130; Shingles within the range of $2@$6. White Oak Staves, hhd., $100@$220; do. pipe, $140@$280; do. bbls., $60@$135.

METALS—The demand for goods in this line is rather more encouraging, especially so for Copper, but is yet far from indicating anything like general activity. Values are quite unsettled, though, in some instances, showing a steadier range....Copper has been quite active, sales having been 3,000,000 lbs. Ingot, at 22c.@22½c. cash, and 23c. for future delivery. Scotch Pig Iron has been steadily held, with a little better inquiry from manufacturers. We quote nominally: Eglinton Pig at $34@$39; Glengarnock, $38@$40; Coltness, $43@$45; Gartsherrie, $48; No. 1 American Pig at $32@$37; No. 2 do. at $30@$32; Gray Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $62@$65, gold; American Rails, (nominal,) at works, $70@$72 50; Old Rails, $35 50@$35; Wrought Scrap, $32@$38....Pig-lead has been dull, with foreign quoted at 7c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6½c.@6¾c., gold; Bar, 9½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10½c.... Spelter has been quiet, and quoted nominal at 7½c., gold, for foreign....Pig-tin has been dull and lower, with Straits quoted at 29c.; English at 26¼c.@26¾c.; Banca at 32c., gold. Plates have been offering at weak prices; sales have been 160 bxs. 10x14 Coke, $8 62½, gold; 250 bxs. C. W., 14x20, Coke, on private terms, and 200 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $9 50, gold. Charcoal Plates quoted at $9 50@$10; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke, $7 50@$8; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 50, gold, ₽ box. Zinc nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been generally quiet and unsettled in price; 120 hhds. Cuba Muscovado sold at 20c. ₽ gallon. We quote: Cuba Clayed nominal at 18c.@22c.; Muscovado Refining, 19c.@23c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@35c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@60c.; English Islands, 26c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@85c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more actively sought after and quoted somewhat stronger in price, with sales reported of 900 bbls. Strained at $2 60@$2 65; 900 bbls. No. 2 and low No. 1 at $2 75@$3; and 200 bbls. Pale at $3 75@$6 ₽ 280 lbs....Tar held firmly, but quiet. ....Spirits Turpentine has been in more request and quoted up to 40c. for merchantable; sales, 215 bbls.

OILS—Whale and Sperm, both Crude and Manufactured, are dull and nominal in price. Linseed is selling slowly on the basis of 90c.@91c., in casks. Lard Oil is very quiet at the reduced figures, ranging from 61c.@63c. ₽ gallon. Menhaden is inactive, within the range of 32½c.@35c., the principal holders, however, showing reluctance to accept current low quotations. Cotton-seed is in limited demand, on the basis of 40c. for Crude and 50c.@57c. for Yellow. Other kinds partially neglected and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, since our last, yet quoted steady on the basis of 5⅛c.@5¼c. for bulk lots....Refined has been quite moderately inquired for, with early deliveries quoted irregularly at from 13½c.@14c., and December options at 13⅛c.; sales 2,000 bbls., December, at 13⅛....Refined at Philadelphia, dull; quoted, for early delivery, at 14c....Refined, in cases, quiet and unsettled, within the range of 19c.@20c.... Naphtha, 9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy for early delivery, with sales reported of only 50 bbls. new Western Mess at $14 75; small lots of Western Prime Mess at $15 50; and Extra Prime at $13 75....For forward delivery, a more active demand has been noted at much firmer rates, with sales of 3,500 bbls. new Western Mess, February options, at $14@$14 25 ₽ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in better request at rather higher prices; City quoted at from 5¾c.@6¼c. ₽ lb....Cut-meats in rather more demand, with sale reported of 3,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 11½ lbs., at 8½c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders at 6¼c.; 1,000 Fresh Hams at 8½c. for light averages; 1,800 Pickled do., 16 to 10 lbs., at 8¾c.@9¼c., with small lots of Smoked Meats at former rates. And for forward delivery, 500 boxes dry-salted Shoulders, deliverable at Chicago from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15, were sold at 4c.; quoted here for Winter delivery, at 4⅞c.@5c....Bacon has been more sought after for prompt and forward delivery, and quoted a shade dearer, with sales reported for early delivery of 50 bxs. Long Clear at 7¼c.; 200 bxs. Short Rib at 7¼c.; and 100 bxs. English Cuts, fancy, at 8¾c. And for forward delivery, 3,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December and January options, at 7c.@7⅛c.; 500 bxs. do., February, at 7¾c.; 100 bxs. Long Clear, December, at 7c. And for Western delivery, 750 bxs. Short Rib, December options, at 6c.... Lard has been in more urgent request, and quoted a shade higher in price, but closing tamely and heavily at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 1,250 tcs. Western Steam at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; 200 tcs. Western Kettle at 7¾c.; 600 tcs. City Steam at 7½c., and small lots of Refined, for the Continent, on the basis of 8⅛c.@8¼c. And for forward delivery, 250 tcs. Western Steam, November options, at 7⅝c.; 750 tcs. do., December, at 7⅝c.; 250 tcs. do., January, at 7¾c., closing at 7 11-16c.@7¾c.; and 2,500 tcs. do., February, at 8c.@8⅛c., closing at 8c. ₽ lb....Beef has been in moderate demand and held with confidence. Sales, 60 bbls. within our range, and 100 tcs. extra India Mess at $27 ₽ tierce. We quote: On the basis of $8 50@$10 for plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for extra Mess, ₽ bbl.; $19@$21 for prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $27@$28 for extra do. ₽ tierce....Beef Hams quiet at $22 50@$28 for the best brands, ₽ bbl.... Butter has been quiet within the previous range of from 24c.@36c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by product; at 36c.@45c. for strictly choice to very fancy lots, (including pails,) and 17c.@32c. for the range of Western, including rolls at 23c.@30c....Cheese has been in rather better demand, especially for export, and quoted steadier as to the prices of strictly prime stock. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 9c.@13¾c., chiefly at 13c.@13½c. for good to strictly fine, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@13½c., the latter rate for very choice; Western product at 9c.@13c. for fair to very choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed Stock, ₽ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₽ lb. higher.

RICE—Has been selling quite slowly, with Carolina at $6 75@$7 50; Patna, $7@$7 25; and Rangoon at $6 12½@$6 50, ₽ 100 lbs. Sales included 750 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $2 75, gold, ₽ 100 lbs.

SALT—Most kinds have been quite moderately sought after since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 25@$1 30; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, 45c., from store, 32½c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been neglected and nominal; Crude quoted at 6¾c., gold, ₽ lb.

SEEDS—Have been in limited request, with Clover quoted at 8½c.@8¾c. ₽ lb.; rough Flax at $1 80; Timothy, $2 75@$2 90 ₽ bushel; Calcutta Linseed $2 30@$2 37½c., gold, which allows a marked decline from the price at which the last previous sale was made; sales have been reported of 9,625 bags at $2 30, gold, ninety days; and 2,000 pockets at $2 37½, gold, sixty days.

SOAP—Has been very quiet, with Castile quoted at 8⅞c.@9¼c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been quoted about steady with a very moderate demand noted; Mace quoted at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 08½; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves, 29½c.@31c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 32c.@32½c.; Pimento at 11c.@11¼c.; Ginger at 12c.@13c. ₽ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been decidedly more active, the demand for refining stock having been quite brisk, and prices have advanced fully ⅛c. ₽ lb., closing strong, influenced in part by the rise in Gold and the exciting reports relative to the Cuban question. Sales have been reported of 3,840 hhds., 4,353 boxes, 39 bbls. and 71 cereons, including 1,800 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba at 7c.@7¼c.; 300 hhds. very inferior to fair refining do. at 5¾c.@7c.; 100 hhds. good common refining do. at 6¾c.; 700 hhds. Molasses Sugar and common refining Muscovado (placed a day or two since, but not previously made public,) at 6c.@6½c.; 250 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7c.@7¼c.; 340 hhds. Centrifugal at 7⅞c.; 300 hhds. do. at 8c.@8⅛c.; 50 hhds. grocery Cuba at 7¾c.; 39 bbls. and 71 cereons San Domingo at 6¼c.; 2,000 boxes Centrifugal on private terms; 676 bxs. Molasses Sugar and low grade Muscovado at 5¾c.@7c.; 1,397 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 5¾c., and 280 bxs. good Molasses Sugar and Clayed stock at 7c.@7¼c. ₽ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 7c.; good do., 7¼c.; prime do., 7⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 7¾c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 7¾c.@8¾c. Refined Sugars have been in more request, but at easier prices, with Hard quoted at 10c., A's at 9½c.@9¾c., Yellow at 8½c.@9c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quoted firmer, with a moderate demand noted, the advanced prices asked checking the inquiry, especially for export. Sales, 94,000 lbs., at 6⅞c.@7⅛c., with best City quoted at 7⅛c.@7¼c. ₽ lb. Of Stearine, 30 tcs. prime sold at 8c., and 10,000 lbs. No. 1 at 7½c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—Have been more sought after within the previous range, with recent sales reported of 996 half chests Green, 4,424 half chests Oolong, and 2,442 half chests Japan, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in better request at unchanged quotations, with sales reported of 350 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@12c.; 100 cases 1870 Seed-leaf, Connecticut and Massachusetts, 5¾c.@8c.; 100 cases 1871 Seed-leaf Sundries, 7c.@50c.; 200 cases, Seed-leaf, 1872, including Wrappers, 18c.@25c.; Seconds, 10c.@12c., and Fillers, 4¾c.@6c.; 172 cases Seed-leaf, 1872, Ohio, 6c.@7c.; 161 cases Seed-leaf Wisconsin, 1872, 8½c.; 200 bales Havana, 70c.@85c.; 200 bales Havana, 15c.@18c., gold, in bond.

WHISKY—Advanced to 93c.@93½c. ₽ gallon; sales 425 bbls. in lots.

WOOL—Has met with a readier sale, but at somewhat easier prices in view of the marked depression in the market values of Woolens. Manufacturers have been buying with more freedom at the modified figures. Sales have been reported during the week of 171,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece within the range of from 44½c.@52c. for X to XX; 232 bales and 430 bags Domestic Pulled, chiefly super, at 37½c.@39c.; 3,000 lbs. Georgia at 30c.@35c.; 35,000 lbs. Oregon at 35½c.@40c.; 24,500 lbs. scoured stock at 80c.@90c.; 1,000 lbs. Texas Lambs on private terms; 64,000 lbs. California Spring at 25c.@32c.; 130 bales and 23,500 lbs. California Fall at 18½c.@23c.; 69 bales and 41,000 lbs. Cape, mostly at 33c. ₽ lb....From Boston the report is of a very limited inquiry for supplies, as a rule, with unusual reserve manifested by manufacturers in their bids. While the leading holders do not offer stock with remarkable urgency, some forced sales are noted, which, of course, involve sacrifices as to values, but these are regarded as rather exceptional transactions. X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are quoted there at 47c.@50c.; Michigan and Wisconsin at 42½c.@46c., and super and X Pulled from 40c.@50c. ₽ lb. Combing and delaine fleeces are quiet at about 50c.@52c. ₽ lb. In foreign no transactions of any importance are noted, and quotations are unsettled.

FREIGHTS—Business in berth freights has been on a moderate scale at rather firmer rates for Flour, Grain, and Cotton. The chartering movement was comparatively tame. Tonnage suited to the Grain trade was offered rather less freely, and was held with confidence, checking negotiations. Vessels for the Petroleum, Cotton, and Tobacco trades were in less request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 800 bales Cotton at ½d.@9-16d. ₽ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 13½d. ₽ bushel; and by steam, 550 bales Cotton at ⅝d. ₽ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 14d. ₽ bushel. Also, a British steam-ship, 2,788 tons, and three ships, 1,584, 1,239, and 1,174 tons, and a bark, 400 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 14½d.; 4,000 bushels Grain at 14½d. ₽ bushel; also a Norwegian ship, 778 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Dublin, a British brig, 180 tons, hence with about 1,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 626 tons, hence, with about 4,300 quarters Grain, at 9s. 3d.; another, 457 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do., at 9s. 6d. ₽ quarter; also, a ship, 1,284 tons, and two barks, 538 and 453 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For Antwerp, by sail, 1,050 bags Coffee at 47s. 6d.; 1,000 tcs. Lard at 48s. 9d.@50s., 1,500 feet Lumber at 40s., and 500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 9d. ₽ bbl.... For Cadiz, an American bark, 541 tons, hence with Staves, on private terms....For Santander, a Spanish brig, 808 tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Residuum reported at 8s. 3d. ₽ bbl....For Barcelona, a British brig, 290 tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. ₽ bbl.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; an advance asked, but none established. Wheat active and higher, but very irregular; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 06@$1 08; No. 2 do., $1@$1 01; closing at $1 00¼ cash, $1 01¼ December, $1 03 January; No. 3 do., 93c.@93½c.; Rejected, 86½c. Corn active and higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 38¼c. cash, 38⅞c. December, 39⅞c. January; Rejected, 36½c. Oats steady at 30c. for No. 2 cash, 30½c. December, 31¼c. January; Rejected, 28¼c. Rye firm and scarce, at 61c.@61½c. for No. 2. Barley active and higher, at $1 25 for No. 2 Fall; 82c.@88c. for No. 3 Spring, according to location. Provisions active and higher. Pork sold at $11 87½ cash; $12, January; $12 50, February. Lard steady at 6⅞c., cash; 7.05c., December; 7⅛c., February. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders held at 4⅛c. December; sales of Old at 3⅞c.; Short Rib Middles, packed, 6c.; Long and Short Clear Middles, December, 5⅞c.@6c., packed. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 88c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 12c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 97,000 bushels Oats, and 44,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Lake and Rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,200 bbls.; Wheat, 47,557 bushels; Corn, 39,500 bushels; Oats, 31,500 bushels; Barley, 7,212 bushels; Peas, 700 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 163,535 bushels; Corn, 128,531 bushels; Oats, 38,348 bushels; Barley, 18,843 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 69,928 bushels; Corn, 28,600 bushels; Oats, 32,200 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Freights firm; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Wheat quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels Green Bay Spring Wheat at $1 28; 350 bushels Port Washington Spring at $1 30; quoted, Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 28; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 28; Milwaukee No. 2 do., $1 25; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 17; Red Winter, $1 45@$1 50; White Michigan, $1 67@$1 70. Corn firm; sales of 8,000 bushels No. 2 at 49c.; 16,000 bushels No. 2 at 49½c.; 5,000 bushels No. 2 in lots at 50c. Oats active; sales of No. 2 at 40c.@42c. Barley active; sales of 30,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 88; 7,000 bushels two-rowed State at $1 20. Rye nominal at 75c. Other articles unchanged. The market is bare of Breadstuffs, and there is not sufficient wheat and corn to supply the demand.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Flour steady; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $9 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat in fair demand; sales, 1,400 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 65; 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40; 10,000 bushels do. on private terms. Corn in good demand; sales, 7,000 bushels at 55c.; 1,000 bushels at 56c.; 1,600 bushels at 57c., and 29,000 bushels on private terms. Barley quiet; nominally $1 50 for Up-lake Canada. Corn-meal, $1 20 for bolted; $1 15 for unbolted, ₽ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20@$22 ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9½c.; Barley, 7½c. to New-York, 6½c. to Albany, and 11c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—74,800 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Barley, 18,400 bushels Rye, 54,600 feet Lumber. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 39,600 bushels Barley, 191,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—Cotton strong and buoyant; Low Middling, 14c.@14¼c. Flour fairly active, and prices unchanged. Wheat active and firmer; choice White, $1 65; fair to prime do., $1 40@$1 60. Corn dull for Southern; White Southern, 71c.@73c.; Yellow do., 62c.@63c.; Mixed Western scarce, and firm at 61c. Oats dull; Southern, 48c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 45c.@47c.; do. White, 48c.@49c. Rye quiet at 75c.@80. Hay dull and lower, $18@$22. Provisions unsettled and irregular. Mess Pork unchanged. Bacon lower at 6¾c.@7c. for both Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides. Bulk Meats—Sales of shoulders at 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides held at 5¾c., 5½c. bid. Sugar-cured Hams, 11c.@13c. Lard, 7¼c. Western Butter scarce and firm, out prices unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky dull at 91½c.@92.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—Flour firm at $6 15@$6 50. Wheat firm at $1 25@$1 26. Corn firm at 45c. Rye steady at 70c. Oats firm, 38c.@40c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter in fair demand; firm. Provisions firmer. Pork firm at $12@$12 25. Lard firm; sales of Steam at 6⅞c.; Kettle, 7⅛c.@7¼c., latter for small lots; held higher. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 4¼c.@4¾c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 5½c.; sales of Clear Sides at 5¾c.; Sides held at ¼c. higher. Bacon firm; Shoulders scarce; sales at 6c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 6c.; sales of Clear Sides at 6½c. Live Hogs easier, drooping at $3 80@$4; receipts, 12,500 head. Green Meats steady; sales of shoulders at 3⅞c.@4c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at $5 18¾@$5 25 ₽ cwt.; Clear Sides, 5¼c.@6⅛c. Hams, 7c.@7¾c. Whisky steady at 87c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at 93c.; No. 3 Fall, $1 25; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50. Corn higher at 40c.@40⅞c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats active and higher at 36½c.@37¼c. for No. 2. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye active and higher at 65c.@66c. for No. 2. Whisky nominal. Pork quiet at $12@$12 50. Bacon firm at 5⅞c. for Shoulders; 6¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6⅞c. for Clear Sides. Lard quiet at 7c.@7¼c. Hogs higher at $3 40@$3 70. Cattle dull; sales of through Texans at $1 75@$2 70; good Wintered, $3 12½@$3 25; choice Natives, $4 12½. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 Hogs, and 1,300 Cattle.

TOLEDO, Nov. 14.—Flour steady. Wheat excited, prices higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 48; No. 3 ditto, $1 47; Amber Michigan, cash, $1 39; December, $1 40¼@$1 41; No. 1 Red, cash, $1 44; No. 2 Red, $1 35, cash; December, $1 36; No. 3 Red, $1 23; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 50; No. 2 ditto, $1 45. Corn active and higher; High Mixed, cash, 47c.@47⅛c.; December, 47c.@47⅝c.; January, 49c.@49¼c.; Low Mixed, 46c.@46½c. Oats active and higher; No. 1, 38c.; No. 2, 36½c. Freights—To Buffalo, no inquiry, 4c.@4¼c.; to Oswego, 8½c.@9c. Clover-seeds, $4 60. Dressed Hogs, 4½c. Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—25,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat nominal and dull. Corn steady; light demand; sales at 55c.@60c. for shelled and sacked. Oats easy; light demand; sales of sacked at 43c.@47c. Rye inactive; held at 70c., on arrival. Barley nominal. Hogs advanced at $4, gross weight, for choice; $4 35 for medium; receipts, 3,000. Provisions in fair demand. Pork quiet at $13@$13 50. Bacon firm at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 6½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6⅞c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 9c.@10c., packed. Bulk Meats sold at 5c. for Shoulders; 5¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6c. for Clear Sides, loose. Lard sold at 7¾c.@8c. for tierce; 8¼c.@8½c. for keg. Green Meats quiet. Whisky steady at 87c.@88c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Flour—Only a city demand; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7 75; Family, $8 50@$9 50. Corn easier; Mixed, 69c.@70c.; White, 72c. Oats firmer at 52c.@55c. Bran dull at 95c. Hay in good demand; Prime, $22@$24; Choice, $25@$26. Pork, $15. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders scarce at 6¼c. Bacon quiet at 6¾c.@7c. Hams—No demand. Lard dull; Tierce, 8½c.@8¾c.; Keg, 10c. Sugar dull; strictly prime, 8c.; Seconds, 6c.@7¾c. Molasses dull; Inferior, 30c.; Fair, 41c.@45c.; Prime, 47c.@50c.; strictly Prime, 52c.@54c. Whisky firm; Louisiana, 90c.; Cincinnati, $1 02. Coffee, 22c.@23¼c. Corn-meal, $3 10@$3 15. Gold, 109@109⅛; Currency, 2@2½ premium. Exchange—New-York Sight, 1½ premium for checks; Sterling bank, 117@117½.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Clover-seed dull at $5@$7 50; Timothy firm at $2 50; Flax-seed, $1 90. Flour dull; home demand limited; Superfine, $4; Extras, $5@$5 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do. $7 12½@$7 50; high grades, $8@$9 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 48@$1 55; Amber, $1 63@$1 64. Rye steady at 78c.@80c. Corn dull; Yellow at 63c.; Mixed Western at 61c.@62c. Oats advancing tendency; White 50c.@52c.; Western Mixed, 46½c.@48c. Petroleum weak; Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 14c. Whisky dull; Western, in iron, 91½c.@92c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 10¼ for No. 1; $1 04¼ for No. 2, cash or November; $1 03¼, December. Oats firm and in fair demand, at 32½c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand, at 42c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand, at 66c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand, at $1 32 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 12c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, and 95,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, and 121,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat active and higher; sales of Extra at $1 53@$1 54; No. 1 White, $1 47@$1 49½; Amber Michigan, $1 35. Corn steady; sales of Yellow at 45c. Oats in good demand at 36½c. Freights—To Oswego, 8½c.@9c. Receipts of two days—15,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—63,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn in good demand at 70c., in store. Oats firm and scarce at 52c., in store. Bacon in good demand and higher; Shoulders, 5¾c.@6c.; Sides, 6¾c.@7c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 5¼c.@5½c.; Sides, 5¾c.@6¼c. Lard dull and drooping, at 8c. Pork market bare.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Grain flat. Wheat held at $1 45 for No. 1 Red; $1 31 for No. 2 do. Corn sold at 52c.@54c. for Low and High Mixed. Oats steady, at 42c. for No. 1 State. Petroleum dull and lower at 13c. for Standard White in car lots.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Wheat—Sales about 6,000 bushels, but dealers refuse to give the figures. Nothing doing in Rye or Corn. Oats—Sales of small lots at 50c. for No. 1 Western.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873.

Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the condition of the beef trade on yesterday forenoon. The fresh Cattle to hand were only in part sold off, and were again offered for sale on this forenoon, together with a very light run of Beeves to hand on this early morning. At noon to-day all the herds on sale had not been cleared off. Prices on both days ranged from 6¾c.@12c. ₽ lb., weights from 4¾ cwt. to 8 cwt., on 54@57 lbs. to the cwt. net; quality ranged from poor to fair, with a few good top Steers, also some very lean Spanish Cattle that sold at $28 ₽ head. Veals remain scarce and prices firm. Veals sold from 7c.@10c. ₽ lb.; Grass Calves sold from $5@$8 75 ₽ head. There were only a few sales in Milch Cows; prices ranged from $37@$68 50 ₽ head. Sheep sold from 4c.@5¾c. ₽ lb.; Lambs, from 6c.@7¼c. ₽ lb. Trade in Hogs was active on yesterday forenoon, and opened firm on this forenoon, with an upward tendency; prices for live Hogs ranged from 4¼c.@4⅜c. ₽ lb.; City Dressed, from 5¾c.@6¼c. ₽ lb., with choice light Pigs at 6⅜c. ₽ lb.

SALES.

Coney & McPherson sold for selves 81 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 9½c.@12c. ₽ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8 cwt.; on commission, 51 Ohio Steers, from coarse to fair, from 9c.@10½c. ₽ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; held on sale, 84 Indiana Steers; had due 12 cars of Cattle. C. Khon sold for self and company 16 common Kentucky Steers at 9c. ₽ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; on commission, 127 generally fair Kentucky Steers, from 10c.@11½c. ₽ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 34 common Kentucky Steers at 9¼c. ₽ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. Seigel sold for N. Morris 80 rough Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₽ lb., weight 7 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for N. Morris 208 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 9¾c.@11½c. ₽ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 96 common Illinois Steers, from 9c.@9¼c. ₽ lb., weight 6½ cwt., scant; 49 fair Illinois Steers, from 10c.@10½c. ₽ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold for N. Morris 114 Cherokee Steers at 6¾c. ₽ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 75 Texan Steers at $28 ₽ head. Martin Fuller & Co. sold on commission 45 rough Virginia Steers, from 9c.@9¾c. ₽ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 90 poor Virginia Steers, from 7½c.@8½c. ₽ lb.; weights from 4¾ cwt. to 5¾ cwt.

There were no sales of Sheep at Communipaw Yards on either yesterday or to-day, neither was there any fresh stock on sale.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,663 head of horned Cattle, 84 head of which arrived on this forenoon; 4,126 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 34 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,737 head, or 22 cars, against 400 cars for the same time last week. There is nothing in the yards for sale to-day but a few odds and ends. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,200 head, against 21,000 head for the same time last week. The market closed sluggish. Canada Sheep and Lambs, $4 50@$5 25; Western Sheep, $3 50@$4 50. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 31,300 head, against 37,700 head for the same time last week. A light run and scarcity of supply caused owners to be stiffer in their demands; good Yorkers brought $4 ready; prime Heavy Hogs for the Boston market ranged at $4 10@$4 20; about 2,000 head were disposed of.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Cattle—Receipts only 25 car loads, against 380 car loads last week; what few sales were made show an advance of ¼c.@½c.; the market for Milch Cows is the same, with a downward tendency; prices ranged from $35 to $65 for common to fair. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light, being only 7,000 head, against 10,200 head last week; Lambs, $5@$6 50 for fair to good; $4@$5 for fair to good Sheep.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Cotton active; higher; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; net receipts, 7,675 bales; gross, 8,185 bales; exports, to France, 251 bales; to the Continent, 3,677 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 95,568 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 36,150 bales; gross, 41,186 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,183 bales; to France, 5,494 bales; to the Continent, 8,226 bales; coastwise, 2,146 bales; sales, 27,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 2,752 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,187 bales; coastwise, 1,921 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 36,277 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 13,276 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,062 bales; to the Continent, 2,137 bales; coastwise, 4,573 bales; sales, 7,400 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 14.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,282 bales; exports coastwise, 434 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 21,659 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,811 bales; exports coastwise, 4,591 bales; sales, 4,650 bales. Yesterday's exports to Great Britain should have been, exports coastwise, 916 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 14.—Cotton—Demand fair; Good Ordinary, 13c.; Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 1,403 bales; exports, coastwise, 71 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 28,402 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,015 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 518 bales; to France, 830 bales; coastwise, 1,492 bales; sales, 7,800 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 6,390 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,050 bales; sales, 1,233 bales; stock, 93,000 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 34,477 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,577 bales; to the Continent, 630 bales; coastwise, 5,176 bales; sales, 9,182 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 14.—Cotton firm; active demand; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 2,611 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,267 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 5,520 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 13,117 bales; exports, coastwise, 14,360 bales; sales, 2,550 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14.—Cotton active and excited; Low Middling, 13¼c.@13½c.; receipts, 1,959 bales; shipments, 3,924 bales; stock, 1872, 28,801 bales; 1873, 25,811 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 14,944 bales; shipments, 16,182 bales; sales, 15,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 14.—Cotton strong; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 157 bales; exports coastwise, 40 bales; sales, 101 bales; stock, 1,841 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 892 bales; exports to Great Britain, 913 bales; coastwise, 937 bales; sales, 446 bales.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 14.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14c.; receipts, 2,055 bales; sales, 1,371 bales; stock, 1872, 2,094 bales; 1873, 1,969 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 9,608 bales; shipments, 8,702 bales; sales, 8,045 bales; spinners, 344 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Cotton active and higher; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 307 bales; gross, 801 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 6,000 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,074 bales; gross, 4,931 bales; sales, 1,600 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 14—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92¾@92⅞. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 96⅛; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 90⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 37⅝.

1:15 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 37⅞.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36⅞.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 37.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 37¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 30c.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £109,000. Erie Railway Shares, 37¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 20c.

4 P. M.—All stocks on the list are strong and higher, with the exception of Spanish Securities, which are affected by the Virginius affair. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅜; 1867s, 96⅛; 10-40s, 91¼; new 5s, 90⅛.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞@92⅞; for the account, 92¾@92⅞. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 57f. 30c.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, firmer. Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8 5-16d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8⅜d.; do. do., deliverable November, at 8⅜d. The sales of the week have been 72,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were taken for export and 3,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 503,000 bales, including 73,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 43,000 bales, including 22,000 bales American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 27,000 quarters, including 28,000 quarters American. The receipts of Corn for the same time have been 7,000 quarters, including 6,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8 5-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Orleans on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8 9-16d. The stock afloat is 270,000 bales, including 130,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Corn, 33s. ₽ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 66s. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 39s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 1,500 bales were American. Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, deliverable November, at 8 5-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8 5-16d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 8⅜d.; do. on the basis of Low Middling, shipped November, at 8⅝d.; do. do., deliverable November, at 8 5-16d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8⅜d., shipped November at 8⅜d. The market for Yarns and Fabrics, at Manchester, is firmer and slightly dearer for all articles.

5 P. M.—Sugar, 28s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard, on the spot.

LONDON, Nov. 14—Evening.—Sperm-oil £92 ₽ ton.

ANTWERP, Nov. 14—Evening.—Petroleum, 35½f. for fine pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Court of Appeals day calendar for Nov. 17—Nos. 97, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Union Dime Savings Bank vs. Smith et al.; order granted for distribution of surplus.

Turner et al. vs. Brown; application to stay proceedings as a judgment should be made in the action where-in the judgment was obtained.

In the matter of the application of M. E. Farrell et al. for leave to sell, &c.; order granted.

Getty et al. vs. Devlin et al.; motion to amend granted in part on terms as stated in opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Romaine vs. Romaine; order of reference.

Stout vs. Clement et al.; order denying motion for reference.

Strong vs. New-York Laundry Manufacturing Company; Seltzer vs. Nicolay; Ryan vs. Williams; Loughran et al. vs. Mullins; Peters et al. vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; Arnold et al. vs. Keyes; Simmons vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; Rodrigas vs. East River Savings Institution; orders granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

By Judge Curtis.

Pollack vs. Brennan, Sheriff; motion for new trial denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

In the matter of the petition of Charles Adolf Kladskoff to change his name. Petition granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 91.—*Webber vs. Harbor Commissioners of California.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of California.—This is a contest between Webber and the Harbor Commissioners, concerning the title to certain tide lands in San Francisco, lying about 120 feet on the water front, and extending between Sacramento and Commercial streets. The defendants claim under an act of the Legislature of the State, granting an estate in the tide lands around the city to it for ninety-nine years, for a water front. The appellant claims under title derived from the city, and the questions are, first, whether he holds a good title; and second, if he does, whether he is a riparian owner, and has the right to put out wharves. The appellant contends that the ownership of the land on the water front entitles him to build wharves so long as he does not obstruct navigation, and that he cannot be cut off from the water by the City or State authorities; and if it is held, as urged by the commissioners, that his title is void because it has been held by the State Courts that the ordinance authorizing the transfer to his predecessors was void, then he has a good title by prescription, under the statute of limitations of the State. The Commissioners insist that the ordinance under which the title was passed to the appellant's predecessors is void; that riparian ownership is confined to lands bordering on fresh-water streams, or water-courses, and cannot extend to water-fronts on such a water-course as the Bay of San Francisco; and that the description of "water-lots" contained in the deed given by the City and State to the appellant's predecessors did not grant riparian rights. It is also urged that the statute of limitations pleaded do not affect the case.

The appellant sued to enjoin the Harbor Commissioners from interfering with his wharf. The decree below was against him, and he presents the questions for review here.

W. Irvine and S. Hydenfeldt for appellant, T. P. Ryan and T. T. Crittenden for appellees.

No. 96.—*United States vs. Lapice et al.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The claimants, being partners in trade and residents of New-Orleans in March, 1862, requested one Avegno, about to go into the Interior, to furnish a traveling clerk of theirs (then in New-Orleans making collections and acting as their agent to buy cotton) with four or five thousand dollars to purchase cotton. At the time of the arrangement the city was within the Confederate lines. Avegno went into the interior before the capture of New-Orleans, complied with the request of the firm, and the cotton, the proceeds of which were claimed in this suit, was purchased after the capture of the city, partly with money collected by the agent and partly with the money furnished by Avegno. From these facts the Court of Claims concluded that the captured cotton was not purchased in violation of any law relating to commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of loyal and insurrectionary States, and the judgment was for the claimants. The Government insists that after the capture of New-Orleans, its inhabitants became enemies of the inhabitants of the parishes beyond the Union lines, and that the purchase of the cotton being made after that date, the transaction became a violation of the Non-intercourse acts.

Attorney General and Solicitor General for Government; W. P. Clarke for appellee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse for growing children and seamstress; can embroider; best City reference. Address V. G., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-RECOMmended nurse and seamstress; can embroider for infants or grown children; good City reference; country preferred. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; superior cutter and fitter of children's clothes, and has a knowledge of hair dressing; excellent reference. Call or address No. 64 West 53d st., present employer's.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as waitress and chamber-maid, or will assist with washing if required; first-class reference from last employer. Call at No. 478 3d av., fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY CAPABLE YOUNG woman, with two years' City reference from last place, that may be seen, as first-class waitress; understands chamber-work thoroughly, and is willing to take chamber-work, with waiting; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; would assist with chamber-work. Best City reference. Call at 203 West 29th st.

WAITRESS. — BY A TIDY, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 68 East 43d st., Room No. 17.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN, COMPETENT AND RELIABLE, with twenty years' experience in the insurance business, desires a situation. Address J. C., Post Office Box No. 4,175, New-York.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN who is strictly efficient in either capacity; has unexceptionable references from his former employers whom he leaves on account of their breaking up house keeping. Call on or address F. H., No. 76 3d av. Ring fourth bell.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH BUTLER (Protestant,) with all the knowledge of the service in both countries; unexceptionable references; will go to any part with the right kind of a family.

BUTLER OR FOOTMAN.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, by a young man who understands his business and well recommended. Address for two days F. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

CARPENTER, USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A young man, lately landed, who is a good carpenter; can also drive, do gardening, and make himself generally useful; wages moderate; reference good. Call at Carpenter's, No. 128 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

ENTRY AND PACKING DEPARTMENT.—Having had charge of the entry and packing room of one of the largest dry-goods jobbing-houses in this City with fifteen years' experience, I desire a similar position either in New-York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati or St. Louis; first-class City reference. Address PACKER, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 9.

FIREMAN.—A COLORED YOUNG MAN WANTS some furnaces and fires to attend. Address Frank Sewell, No. 345 West 36th st.

GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN AS groom; thoroughly understands his duties and has excellent references. Call or address at No. 124 West 18th st.

TO INVALIDS.—AS EXPERIENCED NURSE OR valet to an elderly gentleman, by an intelligent Englishman, who has had fifteen years' experience in this City; can refer to some of our first physicians. Address A. S., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF A GENTleman's place, to make himself generally useful; can milk and do stable-work; good references. Call on or address H. V. T., No. 44 Gregory st., Jersey City.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT French waiter in a private family; speaks English and has three years' reference from last employer. Address C. H. T., Box No. 17 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; VERY COMPETENT; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT FRENCH waiter; thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Can be seen, with references, at No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER; a thorough expert at his business; speaks English fluently; excellent City references. Address H. G., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT home, $20 to $50 per week guaranteed; no capital required; greatest chance ever offered; particulars free. Address M. MITCHAM, No. 2 Potter bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner Grand and Elm sts., New-York, Nov. 11, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 26th day of November instant at 3 P. M. for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1874.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the Committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for. A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Buildings, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Nov. 24, 1873, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for iron stairs, for Primary Schools Nos. 17 and 33. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

WILLIAM DOWD,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
CHARLES V. LEWIS,
ROBERT HOE,
DAVID F. BAKER,
Committee on Buildings.

Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1873.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 10, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Dec. 14, 1873, for furnishing the FRESH BEEF required by the Subsistence Department United States Army, at this station during six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1874.

Separate proposals for choice Fresh Beef for commissioned officers will also be received.

Information as to conditions, quality of Beef, payments, &c., can be obtained on application to

LEWIS SMITH,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery, A. C. S.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 13, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., Dec. 22, 1873, for furnishing fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station for six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1874.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, &c., can be obtained by application to R. M. POTTER, Captain and A. C. S., Fort Wood.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—IN BANKRUPTCY, DIStrict of New-Jersey.—At Jersey City, the 5th day of November, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DELOS E. CULVER, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. WASHINGTON B. WILLIAMS, Assignee,
n8-law3w8* No. 45 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDWARD STEPHENS, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
n1-law3w8* No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO., IMPORTERS OF METALS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ALCHEMY OF HAPPINESS. By MOHAMMED AL-GHAZZALI, the Mohammedan philosopher. Translated from the Turkish by HENRY A. HOMES, Librarian State Library. Albany: J. MUNSELL.

People who, without caring to learn what Mohammedanism is, are ever ready to regard the dominant religion of Asia as a form of paganism, will do well to examine this book. In describing the character of the author, Mr. Homes might have added the word "divine" to that of "philosopher," for, from his own standpoint, that of the Koran, Ghazzali stands on a level in practical religion with many of the highest authorities professing the Christian faith. Islamism, he tells us, "consists essentially in believing and confessing the Lord God and the future world," and upon this basis he, in the present work, lays down rules of faith and of conduct which are in strict accord with the loftiest precepts of practical Christianity. The subject is divided into five parts, "the knowledge of the soul, of God, of the world, and of the future world," with a concluding section on the "Love of God." There is nothing in it of any importance which cannot be accepted, and although written in the eleventh century, and therefore presenting very closely the doctrines and morality of Islamism at a period comparatively near to the Mohammedan era, it may, for reasons we will mention, be taken as a true reflection of the faith as it exists now. Mr. Homes has done his translation from an edition published in Turkish in 1845, which, since it issued from the Imperial press at Constantinople, must be regarded as orthodox in its relation to the tenets of the present day. But the Turkish edition was not complete, and we suggest to the translator that a comparison between it and the original would be interesting. Mr. Homes mentions a Persian edition, published at Calcutta, but it does not appear whether that would facilitate the inquiry. If it is a full translation it would be well to procure it in the interests of the Albany Institute, for which the present work has been prepared. We may also mention that we have had in our possession, though it is some time since, a copy of the complete work in Sanscrit. If such an one exist in any of our libraries it might be yet more useful, for a review of any discrepancies between the two works would form a valuable contribution to the transactions of which this translation is a part.

Abu Hamid Mohammed ben Mohammed al Ghazzali flourished in the fifth century of the Mohammedan era, when his learning and genius commended him to the sovereign Nizam ul Mulk, who gave him a professorship at Bagdad. But anxious to arrive at the truth respecting the faith of his ancestors, he resigned his appointment, visited Mecca and Jerusalem, and finally settled at Khorassan, where he devoted himself to monastic study and devotion. In the history of philosophy the name stands out with great prominence. Tholuck says of him that he was truly a divine, and may justly be placed on a level with Origen, so remarkable was he for learning and ingenuity, and gifted with such a rare faculty for the skillful and worthy exposition of doctrine. "He adorned the doctrines of the Koran with so much piety and learning that in the form given them by him they seem worthy the assent of Christians."

Ghazzali defines the alchemy of happiness to be simply the knowledge of God, and this, he says, cannot be acquired without self-denial and effort. Mind, discernment, and reason were bestowed upon man that when he looks upon the world and sees in every object illustrations of various forms of perfection, he may turn from the work of the artist to the artist himself—from the thing formed to Him that formed it; that he may comprehend his own excessive weakness and the perfection of the wisdom and power and attributes of the Eternal God. If men refuse to recognize their own dignity, if they also neglect their duty and prefer the qualities of devils and beasts of prey, they will possess the same qualities in the next world, and will be judged with the devils. We are not to regard as impossible all those states ascribed to the prophets which we cannot understand, for the prophets were the accepted and permanent servants of God, and their ways of life were laws.

The soul is like a clean mirror, into which, if a man will look understandingly, he may there see God. The knowledge of our own existence implies the knowledge of the existence of a Creator. This is a hard rebuke to the skepticism of the secularists; but the Mohammedan goes further. For he tells us that the man who knows his own attributes knows the attributes of his Maker; for, from the control which he has over his own kingdom, he knows the control that God exercises over the world. The first part of this statement might bring a speck of comfort to the Pantheists, but it is instantly swept away by the subsequent portion; and in like manner there is nothing absolutely affirmed which does not entirely upset the doctrines of every class of non-believers in the existence and attributes of the Christian God.

Of the Creator himself, we are told that he exists exempt from and independent of the notions that enter the mind, and the forms that are produced to the imagination. He is not subjected to reasoning, and time and place cannot be ascribed to Him. Still His exercise of power, and the inauguration of His glory are not independent of place. When we are told that "God created man in His own image," we are to understand that affairs of government are confided to us. The body is subjected to us by Him as the universe is itself subject to Him. The soul is our dominion and kingdom, and to be regardless of it is to be regardless of our Creator, and to lose His attributes and His likeness.

In his remarks on the knowledge of the world, Ghazzali gives some remarkable similes, all set forth with the beauty of Eastern ornament and aptitude; and most of them eminent for the most vivid realism. For the full enjoyment of this chapter we must refer to the book itself, content with one brief quotation only. "In proportion," says the author, "as any one in the world has indulged in the pleasures of life and dissipation, so much the greater will be his anguish and torment at the moment of death. He who possesses gardens and fields, houses, lands, and money, servants and horses, will be subject to regret and affliction at death in proportion to their amount. This misery does not close with death, but, on the contrary, afterward increases. The Lord Jesus (upon whom be peace!) declares that the world is like the man who drinks sea-water. The more he drinks the more his internal heat increases, and unless he stop he destroys himself by drinking." The full force of this remarkable paragraph it is not necessary to dwell upon.

In considering the character of the future life, the author has displayed consummate knowledge and respect for revelation as we understand that term. The mysteries of futurity in all their details are beyond human comprehension, but it is known that neither matter nor spirit is indestructible, and that it is the form only of the former that undergoes change. The spirit which has been absorbed in the occupations and the glare and glitter of the world, when it loses them in an instant by death, will be the prey of endless sorrow and grief, mortification and remorse. But if we realize that the world is but a stage of a journey, and that the purpose of our coming here is to acquire a knowledge of God, and if we forsake the pleasures of the world, and perhaps even long for death, "there can be no doubt that in that event all pain and sorrow cease, and rest and spiritual union are attained." The spiritual hell is of three kinds: First, the fire of separation from the lusts of the world; secondly, the fire of shame, ignominy, and reproach; and thirdly, the fire of exclusion from the presence of God. These are spiritual pains, and are, therefore, more excruciating than mere bodily pains.

The means taken by this Mohammedan writer to convey an idea of eternity is very characteristic. He says: "If the space from between the empyreal heaven to the regions below the earth, embracing the whole universe, should be filled up with grains of mustard-seed, and if a crow should make use of them as food and come but once in a thousand years and take but a single grain away, so that with the lapse of time there should not remain a single grain, still at the end of that time not the amount of a grain of mustard-seed would have diminished from the duration of eternity." And he adds: "Beware, therefore, of exposing yourself to eternal torments."

We have thus presented some of the salient points of belief, of doctrine, and of morality which this most interesting volume discloses as the creed of the Mohammedans. But it is impossible to do full justice in a brief notice to a work so replete with interest. A studious perusal of it will alone convey a sufficient knowledge of the lofty sentiments and religious fervor as well as of the consummate ability of its author. We can now only congratulate Mr. Homes on the happy design of his translation and the good service he has rendered in adding so important an acquisition to our literature.

IRISH EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES. What it has been and what it is. Facts and relations especially addressed to Irish people intending to emigrate from their native land, and to those living in the large cities of Great Britain and of the United States. By Rev. STEPHEN BYRNE, O. S. D. New-York: The Catholic Publication Society. 1873.

The appearance of this little book at a moment when the subject of emigration is attracting new attention in Ireland is well timed. The object of the various societies that are now being formed in the old country seems, so far as we can judge from reports of their proceedings, to be directed rather to regulating than to stimulating the flow of emigration; and in that idea the author of the present work appears to sympathize. He tells us he does not want to encourage more emigration, but he feels that so many emigrants have made a fatal mistake in crowding the large cities instead of going into the interior, that he writes if possible to check that tendency. The intention is good, but the reason why so many immigrants crowd the cities is not always due to any volition of their own. It is often easier to say "go West" than it is for the immigrant to go. A man cannot settle on the land without money, and that is a commodity which the Irish immigrant is very little acquainted with. Moreover, Mr. Byrne says very boldly and very justly that mechanics, farmers, laborers, and men of business who are doing well at home should not emigrate. But in that case where are the men to come from who can buy land even on credit, seeing that they must also maintain themselves and their families until that land has become sufficiently productive? The truth is, the question here treated upon is full of complications and difficulty; but it is important, and should be handled by some one who has courage to speak the whole truth. We do not wish to imply that Mr. Byrne is not himself in that condition. He may be, though he does not show it. Nevertheless he has produced a book which his countrymen will find exceedingly useful. The first part is full of sound advice, and the second contains a quantity of information respecting the different States which will be convenient for reference to persons proposing to settle in the country. The author is justified in expressing some pride at the great value which the Irish race has been in promoting the material welfare of the United States; and he gives his countrymen a piece of counsel which, if acted upon, will render them yet more valuable, when he reminds them that notwithstanding their love for their native land, emigration should make them Americans. There is more plain common sense in this little book than we usually find in publications which address themselves to the emigrating classes.

POPULAR OBJECTIONS TO REVEALED TRUTH. Considered in a series of lectures delivered in the new Hall of Science, Old Street City Road, London, under the auspices of the Christian Evidence Society. New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH & Co. 1873.

Skepticism is supposed to be the chief characteristic of modern thought. As an indication of increased mental activity, it need not be regarded with disfavor; but when it is applied to define the crowd of Materialists, Free Thinkers, Secularists, and professed Atheists that surrounds us, the necessity for some counteracting influence becomes apparent. In its relation to physical science skepticism, in matters of revelation, is very constantly due to too little knowledge. Much of the skepticism that is attributed to men who hold a high place in the world of science is imaginary and unjust, and a deduction drawn by others, but not in any measure sanctioned by themselves. If a smattering of scientific truth raise, as it often will, a doubt in the mind of an inquirer, it is very seldom that that doubt is not dissipated by further information. But there is a skepticism of another kind, more dangerous because more obstinately held and more ignorantly sustained. This springs from the unbridled exercise of free judgment and the license of self-assertion. It prevails especially among certain comparatively well-defined sections of society, and in its most virulent form finds a fitting association in communism, gravitating toward it with almost unvarying constancy. It is this form of skepticism which the lectures now under consideration were designed to meet, and it will not be denied, even by the most abject disbelievers in revelation, that they are filled with arguments that will be very hard to answer. In one or two the device sanctioned by the ethics of rhetoric, which allows of the enforcement of an argument by repetition, has been overstrained, and weakness and confusion are the consequence. But as a whole this volume is a forcible and emphatic response to the leading objections of free-thinkers; and is a well-timed and very necessary protest against much of the speculative ignorance which offends the better balanced minds of the community. The lectures are twelve in number, of which eleven were duly delivered. The subjects, as well as the authors, are varied, as follows: "Secularism and Atheism," by Rev. A. J. Harrison; "Human Responsibility," by Rev. C. A. Row, M. A.; "Christianity not the Invention of Impostors, or of Credulous Enthusiasts," by Rev. John Gritton; "The Facts of Christianity Historically True," by B. Harris Cowper, Esq.; "Science and Scripture not Antagonistic," by Rev. G. Henslow, M. A., F. L. S., F. G. S.; "Moral Teaching of the Old Testament Vindicated," by Rev. J. H. Titcomb, M. A.; "The Metaphorical Language Applied to God in the Old Testament," by Rev. R. B. Girdlestone, M. A.; "Miracles as Credentials of a Revelation," by J. H. Gladstone, Ph. D., F. R. S.; "The Historical Evidence of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ," by Rev. C. A. Row, M. A.; "The Moral Teaching of the New Testament," by Rev. Henry Allon, D. D.; "The Gradual Unfolding of Revelation," by Rev. Gordon Calthorp, M. A., and "Perfection of the Human Character of Jesus Christ," by Rev. Canon Barry, D. D.

Mr. Harrison, in the first of these lectures, deals very ably with the creed of the National Secular Society, of which Mr. Bradlaugh is the most prominent disciple. According to that, the theological teachings of the world have always been "most powerfully obstructive of human improvement and happiness." This doctrine forms a part of the written faith which Mr. Bradlaugh further defines by affirming that if all men who are Secularists are not yet Atheists, yet the logical consequence of the acceptance of Secularism must be that the man gets to Atheism if he have brains enough to understand it. Indeed, he has gone beyond this since, and he now admits not only that Secularism leads on to Atheism, but that in fact it is Atheism under another name. In other words, the doctrines of the National Secular Society are the doctrines of Communism, which the members attempt to conceal under a less repulsive name. "Atheism, properly understood," says Mr. Bradlaugh, "is the hearty, truthful affirmation of all truth. You cannot get your scheme of morality without it." Then, as Mr. Harrison remarks, "What a modest, what a remarkably unassuming claim! Atheism identical with all science! Here is a royal road to learning, with a vengeance! Here is a solution of the educational question! Away with school boards! Away with school rates! Only let the people cease to believe in God, and they have at once the 'affirmation of all truth!'"

The claims of atheistic secularism, which, in the person of Mr. Bradlaugh, have lately been so warmly supported by some of our citizens, are, however, examined in this lecture in detail, and we can certainly commend it for perusal to all who would see this phase of modern skepticism in its true colors, under the light of exposure and examination at the hands of a competent and impartial critic.

In the present condition of popular ideas, all these lectures are of the utmost value and importance. We have named one without any invidious designs upon the rest, for each is in itself an able and powerful answer to some of the false teachings of the day. The authors are all men of high mark in the world of science or theology, men of authority, of deep learning and research, men who realize the necessity of reasoning upon solid facts when dealing with the sophistries that grow out of presumptuous ignorance or propensity to evil. Moreover, the work is done with laudable brevity. The style all through is attractive. There is no circumlocution, no vapid embellishment. The reasoning is strong, well defined, and goes straight to a conclusion with irresistible effect, so that the most moderate intellect can understand it and the most careless will be attracted by it. The volume is one which everybody should read. It would serve to clear up many difficulties that sometimes suggest themselves in the Scriptures, and it will furnish a host of weapons against the assertions of unbelievers.

THE PEARL OF THE ANTILLES. By A. GALLENGA. Author of Country Life in Piedmont, &c. London: CHAPMAN & HALL. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG. 1873.

The real condition of Cuba has hitherto been very imperfectly understood. Information said to be gathered on the spot, and heralded forth with great flourish of trumpet, has invariably proved to be utterly worthless, sometimes absolutely false. From such it is a pleasure, indeed, to turn to the volume before us—the work of a man of large experience, possessed of great powers of observation, and, moreover, trustworthy. The question propounded by the conductors of the London *Times* to Mr. Gallenga was this: "What are we to think of the Cuban insurrection?" and he forthwith took ship for Havana to find an answer. The results of his inquiries were forwarded from time to time to his newspaper, and the whole are here collected into the form of a narrative, that excels in brightness of description and practical information any contributions that have recently been offered to our knowledge of the "ever faithful isle."

Although enchanted with the picturesque beauties of some parts of Cuba, Mr. Gallenga does not give an attractive account of Havana as a place of residence. But we must pass that by. His references to the insurrection are necessarily first in importance. After the close of our civil war the Spanish Antilles monopolized slave labor, and this gave rise to the formation of a strong Spanish party in the island, with whom the cause of slavery and that of Spanish domination were synonymous. These are known as Peninsulares or Negreros. The National Party, or Insurrectos, consists of Creoles, or native Cubans, the descendants on one side of Spanish immigrants. Until the revolution of 1868 in Spain, when Queen Isabella's Government was overthrown, these parties stood alone. But the prospect of "reforms" held out by the Spanish authorities alarmed the Peninsulares, who now resisted not only the Insurrectos, but the Government itself, and from that moment Spanish authority ceased to have any real power. The volunteer battalions which had been raised years before to guarantee the public peace and protection were reinforced from the Negrero party exclusively, and now repudiating all control, they became masters of all the chief cities, and of the Government itself.

With respect to the insurrection, Mr. Gallenga describes it as simply contemptible, so far as it is open, but most formidable in its latent sympathies and associations. The number of insurgents in arms is estimated at from 3,000 to 15,000, the latter number being almost certainly far too high an estimate. But of the latent insurgents—that is, people who, without taking any active part, still have "*le tocsin dans le cœur*"—there are probably as many as 150,000. The charges of exaggerated reports of victories and defeats, and of reckless destruction of life and property, are alike just, whether against Creoles or Peninsulares. The war is a ruthless and barbarous one, and on that score neither party has any right to defame the other. But antagonistic as they are, even to the perpetration of the grossest barbarities, there is one ground upon which Mr. Gallenga says they can agree. His statement in this respect is most important, and we do not remember to have seen it so emphatically made elsewhere. In their hatred to the Spanish Government the Peninsulares and Insurrectos are one. So long as the former can control the Government and the native population—so long as, under the name of the Spanish crown, they can defy or baffle the intimations of foreign powers, and the outcry of public opinion for negro emancipation, they are willing to go hand in hand with Spain. But otherwise, they are heartily sick of the corruption, the rapacity, and perfidiousness of Spanish rule; so that if slavery were once hopelessly abolished, it is more than probable that all interests would be united to sever the connection with Spain and to be free.

Of late years the value of slaves has risen from $250 to $1,500 and $2,000 per head. Slave-owners set the collective value of their slaves at $3,500,000,000, but other estimates reduce this to about one-third. The general condition of the slaves is good, better than that of many of the free cultivators of Europe; and the feeling among all classes and parties on the island is in favor of the institution, although many are to be found who, for the purpose of opposing the Peninsulares, affect a sense of disgust for it. The insurgents care nothing for abolition, except as it serves them to make political capital, and Mr. Gallenga expresses his inability at present to perceive how or by whom slavery in Cuba is to be abolished.

For a long time the insurrection did not appear to be very disastrous to the material interests of the country, and even now the cities of Havana, Matanzas, and Cardenas are not affected by it. But other ports are beginning to suffer, and in the central and eastern departments of the island, where beauty and fertility were most conspicuous, there is a very evident decline. Every place, however insignificant, is virtually an encampment. Fine coffee plantations have disappeared. Life and property are alike insecure. Towns once rising into opulence are stunted and death-stricken. The people are refugees in foreign lands, and distress and misery are everywhere apparent. Many Cubans have found an asylum in Jamaica, where they are happy and prosperous, and so contented with the Government and institutions that most of them have become naturalized as British subjects and the owners of large estates. Thus the miseries of Cuba are likely to prove a blessing to the British Island, and they have already added something to its prosperity and wealth. The connection thus arising has induced Mr. Gallenga to devote a chapter to the characteristics of Jamaica, with which he was greatly pleased. His description is brief, but vivid, redolent of the inspiration of tropical atmosphere and rich scenery, and serves as a delightful termination to a most valuable and interesting book.

MARTIN'S NATURAL HISTORY. Translated from the German by SARAH A. MYERS. New-York: MASON, BAKER & PRATT. 1873.

In scientific works accuracy is of the first importance. This claims to be a scientific work, and it contains 932 pages, in almost every one of which its value can be measured upon that standard. We may, therefore, take a few illustrations. For instance, it tells us that it is only "now" that oysters are admitted to be "of animal nature!"—that all vertebrate animals are warm-blooded!—that carbonic acid and nitrogen are identical in their mode of action upon life!—that the natives of Van Diemen's Land (extinct) are "a hindrance to civilization!"—that "Creoles are children born in America of European parents!"—that "endosmose imbibition" is the property that permits fluids to pass through membranes in either direction!—that Bengal is not in the East Indies!—and a host of other similar wonders which, if we were to enumerate completely, would make a list whose length would be beyond our present powers of calculation. In all other respects, the book is half a century behind the time—except the cover. That is attractive, but we do not think that it needs to be opened.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. Complete edition. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. 1873.

There is nothing ambitious in Mr. Stedman's poetry, nor anything objectionable. His verses are best described as pretty, with an air of gentility about most of them. They are generally rhythmic and flowing, but often wanting in polish, as though they were produced too readily to be deemed worth the trouble of revision. Occasionally we detect a faulty measure, which the smallest care would have served to correct, and there are others which we judge to be intentional, but not ornamental. We are not disposed to rank Mr. Stedman among the poets. He is a facile versifier, and he has produced several little pieces which will suffice to bring pleasure to very amiable people. But he is not a poet yet.

THE STORY OF GOETHE'S LIFE. By GEORGE HENRY LEWES. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1873.

This is an abridgment in convenient form from *The Life and Works of Goethe*, by the same author, whose name alone is a guarantee for the merits of the work. It is not intended to take the place of the original biography, but as an impartial and pleasantly-written record of the career of the great German poet, it will be found of much value by those who have any interest in the subject. They will also find some well-directed criticisms, which tend to set out in clearer relief some features that characterize German literature.

FLOATING METALS.

DIVISIBILITY OF QUICKSILVER, SILVER, AND GOLD.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* says: "The divisibility of quicksilver, and also of silver and gold, as shown by the milling operations conducted in this State, is almost incomprehensibly great, and would seem to be almost illimitable, particularly in the case of the metal first named. A globule of quicksilver may be divided until no longer visible to the naked eye, and, indeed, until scarcely visible under a powerful microscope, yet even the most minute subdivision shall be found to contain silver or gold, perhaps both. How infinitesimally small, then, must be the particles of silver or gold contained in one of these invisible and unmeasurable globules of mercury! In regard to the astonishing divisibility of the metal mentioned, we have just learned some interesting facts of Dr. Buncher, Superintendent of the Rock Point Mill, Dayton. This gentleman informs us that some time since, when working in his mill for a considerable period an ore in which gold largely predominated, he used every precaution to guard against loss. In addition to the usual settling tanks, he caused to be dug in the ground a number of large pits, into which the waste water flowed after leaving the tanks. After leaving these pits, the water passed off in a small flume, and to the eye appeared as clear as the water of the purest mountain stream. For the sake of experiment, Mr. Buncher coated a copper bowl with quicksilver and placed it in such a position that the water of the flume should fall into it. He also placed in the flume, below the bowl, some copper riffles, properly coated with quicksilver. Although the water passing through the flume seemed to be perfectly clear, yet at the end of three months the bowl and riffles were cleaned up and over $100 worth of amalgam obtained. His mill is driven by water taken from Carson River, and carried for a considerable distance through a large wooden flume. A month or two since it became necessary to shut off the water and repair a portion of this flume. In making the needed repairs it was found that in many places the heads of the nails driven into its bottom had been thickly coated with amalgam. Within the distance of about three rods along the bottom of the flume the workmen engaged in making the flume collected over on ounce of amalgam. This was where there were no copper plates or other special facilities for catching the floating particles of quicksilver. The water flowing through the flume was taken from the river below a number of large mills, and, though far from being clear, would never have been suspected of containing floating quicksilver in such quantities as to amalgamate the heads of iron nails. In order to amalgamate iron it must be scratched or polished while immersed in quicksilver, therefore, it will be seen that much amalgamation must have passed by before the occurrence of the accidents required for the commencement of the accumulations found on the nails. As another evidence that quicksilver in considerable quantities floats in the water of flumes and streams below reduction works in a state of invisible division, and yet carries with it the precious metals, Mr. Buncher gave us this additional instance: On a certain occasion one of his workmen required a piece of copper. Remembering to have seen some old sheets of that metal lying near the waste gate of the main flume, he went to the spot, and hauled them out of a puddle in which they were lying, and found them heavily coated with amalgam, and so eaten up that they were hardly thicker than writing paper. The water pouring out through the waste-gate had a fall of about fifteen feet. It did not fall directly upon the copper-plates, but in such a manner as to keep them constantly splashed and wet. Dr. Buncher thinks the plates had lain in the place four or five years. Over a pound of amalgam was scraped off them. It appears to us that in these several striking instances of the treacherous and unsuspected floating away of the precious metals there is for mill-men food for reflection, and for inventors a field in which to reap both profit and distinction."

THE TROY IRON WORKS TO RESUME.

The Troy *Times* of Wednesday evening says that a rumor is being circulated at the iron works to the effect that Corning's mills will resume operations on Monday next, the men having accepted the reduction of fifteen per cent, in wages, and it adds: "This is a step in the right direction, and will, no doubt, be the cause of preventing much suffering from want and privation. It is also stated that steps are being taken by the puddlers employed in Burden's steam mill, on the flats, looking toward a resumption of work in that mill. A meeting of the puddlers was held Saturday night, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Messrs. Burden and inform them of the determination. The committee subsequently refused to act, and Mr. Burden has as yet received no notice of the meeting. It is understood that in case the men return to work they will be paid as usual, and that Summer prices will be paid them, and a year's steady work guaranteed them. From indications it would seem that there is a prospect of a speedy termination of the long strike. It was six months on the 10th of November since this strike commenced, it being the longest and most disastrous one that ever occurred at the iron works."

THE BOSTON CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.

The committee which had charge of the children's free excursions in Boston last Summer has made its final report, which shows that over 5,000 children were carried upon the nine excursions, at a cost of $4,618 63—about ninety cents each. The expenses were divided as follows: Refreshments, $1,750; fare and grove, $2,300; help, $300; music, $175; incidentals, $100. The committee has a balance on hand, in cash and utensils, of about $200, which will be placed in the hands of a proper committee.

THE STATE ELECTION.

ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL COUNTY RETURNS.

The following are the results of the official canvass of votes in the counties named:

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Thayer	5153	Willers	3714
Hopkins	5137	Nichols	3716
Fort	5073	Raines	3779
Silliman	5076	Pratt	3760
Taylor	4993	Sweet	3818
Mead	5095	Jackson	3755
Platt	5135	Millspaugh	3715
Senator.			
Baker	3748	Parmenter	4669
Assembly.			
1. Law	3797	No candidate	
2. Hall	1797	Davis	2190
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 575	No, 3849	

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Thayer	2018	Willers	1728
Hopkins	2148	Nichols	1593
Fort	2007	Raines	1734
Silliman	2017	Pratt	1729
Taylor	2002	Sweet	1740
Mead	2014	Jackson	1728
Platt	2143	Millspaugh	1603
Assembly.			
Gregory	1873	McGuire	1857
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 254	No, 1758	
Local Courts	Yes, 324	No, 1783	

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Thayer	10538	Willers	8830
Hopkins	10699	Nichols	8668
Fort	10563	Raines	8795
Silliman	10549	Pratt	8814
Taylor	10539	Sweet	8733
Mead	10543	Jackson	8812
Platt	10695	Millspaugh	8660
Senator.			
Lowery	11051	Armstrong	8822
Assembly.			
1. Chadwick	3194	Talcott	2430
2. Brown	2442	Cleveland	2425
3. Parry	2279	Bristol	2636
4. Jones	2527	Whipple	1892

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Thayer	3638	Willers	2687
Hopkins	3683	Nichols	2642
Fort	3645	Raines	2678
Silliman	3633	Pratt	2638
Taylor	3613	Sweet	2687
Mead	3685	Jackson	2658
Platt	3678	Millspaugh	2643
Senator.			
Wellman	3644	Farnham	2609
Assembly.			
Morey	3723	Allen	2526
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, ...	No, ...	
Local Courts	Yes, ...	No, ...	

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Thayer	3118	Willers	2809
Hopkins	3162	Nichols	2463
Fort	3122	Raines	2791
Silliman	3126	Pratt	2801
Taylor	3090	Sweet	2807
Mead	3108	Jackson	2801
Platt	3449	Millspaugh	2470
Senator.			
Selkreg	3036	Schuyler	2991
Assembly.			
Bostwick	3078	Bates	2802
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 319	No, 3324	
Local Courts	Yes, 348	No, 3726	

WARREN COUNTY.

Thayer	2130	Willers	1869
Hopkins	2130	Nichols	1868
Fort	2130	Raines	1872
Silliman	2128	Pratt	1870
Taylor	1999	Sweet	1900
Mead	2126	Jackson	1873
Platt	2124	Millspaugh	1871
Senator.			
Tobey	2103	Gay	1333
Assembly.			
Woodward	1942	Holden	2003
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 492	No, 2042	
Local Courts	Yes, 513	No, 2027	

WYOMING COUNTY.

Thayer	2882	Willers	1613
Hopkins	2877	Nichols	1611
Fort	2681	Raines	1804
Silliman	2881	Pratt	1614
Taylor	2772	Sweet	1695
Mead	2830	Jackson	1664
Platt	2883	Millspaugh	1609
Senator.			
Wellman	2600	Farnham	1777
Assembly.			
Tewksbery	2522	Mordoff	1882
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 713	No, 2353	
Local Courts	Yes, 548	No, 2267	

YATES COUNTY.

Thayer	2095	Willers	1935
Hopkins	2352	Nichols	1672
Fort	2114	Raines	1941
Silliman	2095	Pratt	1931
Taylor	1872	Sweet	1946
Mead	2093	Jackson	1934
Platt	2357	Millspaugh	1673
Senator.			
Woodworth	1999	Johnson	2008
Assembly.			
Flinn	1934	Spencer	2058
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 420	No, 2458	
Local Courts	Yes, 375	No, 2395	

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Thayer	3528	Willers	2881
Hopkins	3620	Nichols	2830
Fort	3581	Raines	2869
Silliman	3593	Pratt	2855
Taylor	3546	Sweet	2870
Mead	3586	Jackson	2857
Platt	3594	Millspaugh	2847
Senator.			
King	3546	Thompson	2760
Assembly.			
Petty	3792	Terry	2507
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 1380	No, 2793	
Local Courts	Yes, 1265	No, 2977	

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Thayer	2133	Willers	2171
Hopkins	2180	Nichols	2436
Fort	2124	Raines	2464
Silliman	2140	Pratt	2456
Taylor	2052	Sweet	2499
Mead	2134	Jackson	2463
Platt	2141	Millspaugh	2459
Senator.			
King	2302	Thompson	2220
Assembly.			
Wood	2454	Stephens	2197
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 1345	No, 1625	

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Thayer	6150	Willers	3924
Hopkins	6184	Nichols	3900
Fort	6134	Raines	3948
Silliman	6173	Pratt	3906
Taylor	6105	Sweet	3944
Mead	6161	Jackson	3864
Platt	6177	Millspaugh	3889
Senator.			
Woodin	5303	Cuyler	4018
Parshall, Independent Republican			686
Assembly.			
1. Hardy	3403	Kerr	1997
2. Hussey	2975	Brown	1683

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Thayer	4062	Willers	3595
Hopkins	4075	Nichols	3586
Fort	4058	Raines	3607
Silliman	4067	Pratt	3605
Taylor	4028	Sweet	3605
Mead	4062	Jackson	3601
Platt	4076	Millspaugh	3583
Senator.			
Thompson	4268	Youmans	3661
Assembly.			
Beecher	3858	Shattuck	3722
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 384	No, 4236	
Local Judges	Yes, 753	No, 4253	

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Thayer	4559	Willers	3658
Hopkins	4568	Nichols	3558
Fort	4557	Raines	3572
Silliman	4563	Pratt	3567
Taylor	4494	Sweet	3606
Mead	4565	Jackson	3558
Platt	4572	Millspaugh	3551
Senator.			
McGowan	4612	Avery	3496
Assembly.			
Miller	4475	Maben	3616

CLINTON COUNTY.

Thayer	3672	Willers	3726
Hopkins	3742	Nichols	3656
Fort	3559	Raines	3732
Silliman	3671	Pratt	3729
Taylor	3665	Sweet	3727
Mead	3671	Jackson	3726
Platt	3870	Millspaugh	3485
Senator.			
Tobey	3550	Gay	3659
Assembly.			
Wood	3044	Weed	4289

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Thayer	8677	Willers	7234
Hopkins	8762	Nichols	7158
Fort	8678	Raines	7243
Silliman	8570	Pratt	7345
Taylor	8386	Sweet	7275
Mead	8703	Jackson	7217
Platt	8771	Millspaugh	7150
Senator.			
D. P. Wood			10450
Assembly.			
1. Gere	2571	Alvord	2851
2. Barrow	2644	Britton	2365
3. Furbeck	2556	Simon	2730
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 599	No, 10722	
Local Judges	Yes, 614	No, 10637	

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Thayer	5653	Willers	3312
Hopkins	6429	Nichols	3375
Fort	5653	Raines	4098
Silliman	5304	Pratt	4100
Taylor	5631	Sweet	4100
Mead	5656	Jackson	3748
Platt	6384	Millspaugh	3376
Senator.			
Dow	5263	Brown	4090
Assembly.			
1. Brewer	2228	Pringle	1404
2. Hiller	2887	Edson	2815

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Thayer	6462	Willers	7116
Hopkins	6331	Nichols	7185
Fort	6457	Raines	7103
Silliman	6486	Pratt	7053
Taylor	6427	Sweet	7106
Mead	6506	Jackson	7062
Platt	6516	Millspaugh	7048
Senator.			
Hogeboom	6125	Ray	7296
Assembly.			
1. Bartram	2826	Mackin	3956
2. Eastman	3568	Brown	3441
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals		No, 2237 maj.	
Local Judges		No, 2554 maj.	

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Thayer	4483	Willers	2730
Hopkins	4689	Nichols	2473
Fort	4479	Raines	2681
Silliman	4446	Pratt	2722
Taylor	4455	Sweet	2723
Mead	4454	Jackson	2750
Platt	4686	Millspaugh	2510
Senator.			
Wellman	4223	Farnham	2794
Assembly.			
Stacy	4177	Higgins	2830
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 291	No. 4389	
Local Judges	Yes, 270	No. 4365	

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Thayer	3037	Willers	2063
Hopkins	3037	Nichols	2060
Fort	3026	Raines	2075
Silliman	3032	Pratt	2068
Taylor	3010	Sweet	2075
Mead	3035	Jackson	2063
Platt	3037	Millspaugh	2051
Senator.			
D. P. Wood	2971	Mills, (Temperance)	16
Assembly.			
Phillips	2733	Kingman	2141
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 407	No, 2249	
Local Judges	Yes, 297	No, 2271	

BROOME COUNTY.

Thayer	4109	Willers	3234
Hopkins	4131	Nichols	3209
Fort	4107	Raines	3225
Silliman	4226	Pratt	3218
Taylor	4139	Sweet	3194
Mead	4128	Jackson	3216
Platt	4132	Millspaugh	3210
Senator.			
Selkreg	4046	Schuyler	3200
Assembly.			
Sherwood	3900	Wells	3384
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 543	No, 4868	
Local Judges	Yes, 560	No, 4649	

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Thayer	4152	Willers	3744
Hopkins	4208	Nichols	3685
Fort	3995	Raines	3838
Silliman	4154	Pratt	3728
Taylor	4151	Sweet	3722
Mead	4159	Jackson	3728
Platt	4165	Millspaugh	3729
Senator.			
Woodworth	3988	Johnson	3959
Assembly.			
1. Van Dusen	2035	Hammond	2261
2. Lincoln	1976	Shepard	1621
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 420	No, 5159	
Local Judges	Yes, 452	No, 5005	

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Thayer	1792	Willers	2459
Hopkins	1806	Nichols	2445
Fort	1794	Raines	2448
Silliman	1799	Pratt	2453
Taylor	1764	Sweet	2466
Mead	1795	Jackson	2454
Platt	1800	Millspaugh	2449
Senator.			
Robertson	1919	Marshall	2295
Assembly.			
Dederer	1814	Knapp	2424
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 1049	No, 1918	
Local Judges	Yes, 1049	No, 2078	

SENECA COUNTY.

Thayer	1956	Willers	3015
Hopkins	2283	Nichols	2886
Fort	2221	Raines	2747
Silliman	2218	Pratt	2741
Taylor	2179	Sweet	2752
Mead	2276	Jackson	2694
Platt	2282	Millspaugh	2690
Senator.			
Woodworth	2345	Johnson	2600
Assembly.			
Johnson	2334	Hasleton	2454

ERIE COUNTY.

Thayer	14198	Willers	13049
Hopkins	14177	Nichols	13009
Fort	14176	Raines	13060
Silliman	14197	Pratt	13051
Taylor	13981	Sweet	13120
Mead	14137	Jackson	13131
Platt	14218	Millspaugh	13051
Senator.			
Lewis	12987	Ganson	13936
Assembly.			
1. O'Brien	2649	Hanrahan	3425
2. Balta	2671	[illegible]	2841
3. Alburger	4083	Doyle	2514
4. Nice	2160	Eldred	1742
5. Foote	2455	Thorn	2315

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Thayer	10054	Willers	9157
Hopkins	9871	Nichols	9333
Fort	9871	Raines	9335
Silliman	9878	Pratt	9360
Taylor	9835	Sweet	9389
Mead	9864	Jackson	9350
Platt	9866	Millspaugh	9342
Senator.			
Baker	9652	Parmenter	9454
Assembly.			
1. Rankin	3785	Cleary	4668
2. Dickson	2864	Knickerbocker	2488
3. Fenton	2445	Whitbeck	2938
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 3106	No, 7672	
Local Judges	Yes, 2888	No, 7533	

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Thayer	6657	Willers	7076
Hopkins	6931	Nichols	6780
Fort	6850	Raines	7074
Silliman	6852	Pratt	7074
Taylor	6623	Sweet	7094
Mead	6654	Jackson	7071
Platt	6954	Millspaugh	6769
Senator.			
Prindle	5853	Bradley	7851
Assembly.			
1. Minor	2665	Shattuck	3129
2. Houghton	3979	Dudley	3084

GREENE COUNTY.

Thayer	3053	Willers	3767
Hopkins	3079	Nichols	3758
Fort	3064	Raines	3756
Silliman	3064	Pratt	3762
Taylor	3055	Sweet	3766
Mead	3062	Jackson	3764
Platt	3065	Millspaugh	3760
Senator.			
Connolly	3109	Meech	3643
Assembly.			
Lockwood	3490	Van Steenburg	3252

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Thayer	3642	Willers	3511
Hopkins	3682	Nichols	3488
Fort	3627	Raines	3525
Silliman	3647	Pratt	3503
Taylor	3610	Sweet	3530
Mead	3648	Jackson	3508
Platt	3655	Millspaugh	3486
Assembly.			
Stover	3520	Frost	3562

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Thayer	4378	Willers	3589
Hopkins	4467	Nichols	3593
Fort	4378	Raines	3588
Silliman	4380	Pratt	3590
Taylor	4369	Sweet	3601
Mead	4380	Jackson	3591
Senator.			
Thompson	4287	Youmans	3589
Assembly.			
1. Bassett	2057	Chambers	1998
2. Not yet declared.			

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Thayer	4316	Willers	3183
Hopkins	4395	Nichols	3162
Fort	4266	Raines	3297
Silliman	4316	Pratt	3243
Taylor	4277	Sweet	3253
Mead	4315	Jackson	3242
Platt	4403	Millspaugh	3155
Senator.			
Dow	4282	Brown	3087
Assembly.			
1. Vedder	1966	Ward	1580
2. Manley	2163	Miller	1079

GENESEE COUNTY.

Thayer	2654	Willers	1558
Hopkins	2628	Nichols	1575
Fort	2628	Raines	1578
Silliman	2636	Pratt	1579
Taylor	2623	Sweet	1579
Mead	2624	Jackson	1584
Platt	2638	Millspaugh	1575
Senator.			
Cole	2625	Copeland	1540
Assembly.			
Townsend	2612	Foreman	1530

SARATOGA COUNTY.

Thayer	6087	Willers	4336
Hopkins	6090	Nichols	4328
Fort	5984	Raines	4353
Silliman	6059	Pratt	4348
Taylor	6035	Sweet	4352
Mead	6071	Jackson	4341
Platt	6076	Millspaugh	4340
Senator.			
Wagner	5613	Scattering	223
Assembly.			
1. West	2778	Ensign	2358
2. Batcheller	3180	Scattering	27
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 846	No, 3510	
Local Judges	Yes, 960	No, 3679	

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Thayer	6446	Willers	4678
Hopkins	6434	Nichols	4671
Fort	6503	Raines	4685
Silliman	6419	Pratt	4691
Taylor	6384	Sweet	4715
Mead	6425	Jackson	4694
Platt	6425	Millspaugh	4683
Senator.			
Kellogg	8061	Shoecraft	4867
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 2008	No, 4183	
Local Judges	Yes, 1537	No, 3389	

ORANGE COUNTY.

Thayer	6740	Willers	6541
Hopkins	6835	Nichols	6341
Fort	6753	Raines	6543
Silliman	6747	Pratt	6519
Taylor	6707	Sweet	6557
Mead	6732	Jackson	6556
Platt	6592	Millspaugh	6723
Senator.			
Madden	6531	Abbott	6269
Assembly.			
1. Denniston	3026	Miller	2783
2. Bailey	3345	Wood	4013
Constitutional Amendments.			
Court of Appeals	Yes, 4177	No, 6005	
Local Judges	Yes, 3592	No, 5999	

WESTERN HARBORS.

THE PORTS ON THE GREAT LAKES—HOW THEY HAVE BEEN IMPROVED.

At a recent meeting of the Civil Engineers' Club in Chicago, Col. D. C. Houston, of the United States Engineer Corps, who is in charge of the harbor improvements at South Chicago and the improvements on the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers read an interesting paper on the "Harbors of the Great Lakes," of which the following is an abstract:

The harbor improvements on the great lakes, which have been carried on so extensively during the past few years, to the great benefit of commerce, have assumed at the present time the character of a system. The lake harbors are of two classes—first, those which are entirely artificial; and second, those which are in part natural and in part artificial. The first class embraces those where no protection whatever is afforded against preventing on-shore winds by the line of the coast or by natural inlets, in which case all the protection afforded is by breakwaters. The second class embraces, first, those indentations in the coast which afford protection from certain winds, but not all, and require a partial protection; and second, natural inlets and rivers which require improvement to enable vessels of the larger class to enter them safely. The general principle involved in the construction of the first class of harbors and the first division of the second class, are well known. They consist in inclosing the waters to be protected by barriers called breakwaters, upon which the force of storms shall be expended. The mouths of rivers which empty into the great lakes present certain peculiarities of importance in discussing projects of improvements. Very few, if any, of the rivers emptying into the great lakes have sufficient volume of discharge to maintain a channel into the lake of sufficient width and depth to accommodate the wants of commerce. As a rule, it is observed that except in times of freshets the volume of discharge is so small that the direction of the current at the mouth varies constantly with the rise and fall of the lake. The lake surface is in a constant state of oscillation of such extent and frequency as to give to the lower portions of the streams emptying into them the character of tidal rivers. These oscillations are sometimes as great as three feet, but they are irregular as to extent and time of occurrence. They frequently take place several times a day, causing an alternate ebb and flood current at the river mouth much in excess of the volume due to the discharge proper of the river. An oscillation of a foot is quite frequent. When we find small lakes separated from the great lakes only by narrow strips of land, the outlet of these lakes is maintained by this ebb and flow, as on the sea-shore. The improvement of these river mouths and inlets consists in widening and deepening the channel out to the deep water of the lake, and in vacating the sides of the excavated channel. It is generally found that immediately inside of the mouth these streams have considerable depth, but this is separated from the deep water of the lake by what is known as the bar. This is composed generally of sand or shingle. The existence of bars is sometimes ascribed to the deposit of sediment brought down by rivers, but this is not the case with bars at the mouths of rivers emptying into the lakes, as far as the writer's observation has extended.

The effect of waves is to stir up the material on the bottom to a certain depth, and this material, being temporarily held in suspension, is moved about by the current. The southern portion of the west side of Lake Michigan is a good example of the effects of waves and currents. The principal storms affecting this portion of the lake are from the north-east. The waves constantly strike the shore at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and produce a strong littoral current in a southerly direction. The material on or near the shore out to a varying depth, according to the height of the waves, is stirred up and moved to the south. When it meets the mouth of a stream it is carried out and deposited on the north side of the channel, so that the channel of the river is forced to the south. This is found to be the case with all streams from Milwaukee southward, and in many cases the mouths of streams are entirely barred up by the sand and shingle. The depth to which this drift motion occurs has not been determined, but some years ago a vessel loaded with coal was wrecked some miles north of Racine, Wis., and afterward large quantities of this coal were found south of Racine, and must have passed around the ends of the harbor piers, which were in fourteen feet depth of water.

In making the channel through the bar, we are to consider, first, its width and depth; second, its direction; third, the character of the works for its maintenance. Its width should be, in the first place, sufficient to allow a free discharge of the river water during freshets, and, secondly, to accommodate the necessities of commerce. In general, our artificial channels are too narrow, (about 200 feet.) This has partly resulted from motives of economy, and upon the theory that the object of the piers was to confine the current of the river so as to scour out a channel between them. This theory is in general very fallacious, very few of our rivers having sufficient discharge to scour out a channel 200 feet wide and 12 feet deep, as is shown by the fact of the channels filling up, and in some cases closing up by the lake drift. In almost all cases, dredging must be resorted to, and kept up until the piers are extended to deep water.

The piers and break-waters in the lakes are constructed either of cribs of timber and iron filled with stone, or of pile-work. The work under water, if put together so as to resist the forces to which it is subjected, may be considered permanent, as timber, under fresh water, will last indefinitely. Above water, the timber will last from ten to fifteen years, when it must be renewed. The portion of the work known as the "superstructure," may be replaced by masonry, when substantial cribs are used. This is one advantage which the crib pier possesses over the pile pier that has been adopted. A modification of the latter could be made by driving additional piles, which would afford a support to a masonry superstructure by sawing off the piles at or below the water-level after the portions above water had decayed. These two kinds of pier have their respective advantages. The pile pier adopted thus far consists of two rows of close piling filled in with brush or slabs, loaded with stone and surmounted by a superstructure of timber filled with stone. The rows of piles are tied together at the water surface by wooden ties connecting oak binders or wall pieces placed outside of the piles. This plan has the merit of economy, but it is evident that if the ties give way the pressure of the filling will force the rows of piles apart and render repairs very troublesome. This, however, can be remedied by introducing ties of wood or iron below the water. The pile pier has the advantage of staying where it is placed if the bottom is favorable for this kind of work, which is more than can be said for the crib pier.

The first crib in the Chicago breakwater was placed at the north end of the work in twenty-four feet of water. The crib was fifty feet long, thirty feet wide, and twenty-six feet high. Three months after it was placed, during a heavy north-east storm, the crib moved to the north about twelve feet and to the east about one foot. This occurred in December, 1850. Since that time the crib has not moved. Crib piers, however, where well placed in good alignment, and close together, make very satisfactory and substantial work.

There has been much discussion as to the forms to be given to the cross section of break-waters which are exposed to the force of waves. There are those who advocate the long slope, and others who advocate a vertical fall to the exposed side. Some engineers have given a curved form to the exterior face. The discussion of their respective merits involves the theory of wave and the manner in which the force is exerted. The advocates of the vertical wall argue that in deep water, where the waves do not break, they have simply an oscillatory motion nearly vertical, and, consequently, the particles of water will move parallel to the face of the wall, and exert little, if any, pressure against it except the hydrostatic pressure due to the height of the wave; whereas, in the case of a sloping wall this oscillatory motion is converted into a motion of translation, as on a beach, and the water is propelled with greater or less velocity, depending on the height of the wave. The worst form of break-water is the long slope brought up to just above the water level, and then surmounted by a parapet. The latter is then placed so as to receive in a limited space the almost entire wave force.

During the conversation on Col. Houston's paper, it was said that in the neighborhood of South Chicago seven acres of land have been formed by accretion in three years. At Lakeview several speculative parties have constructed breakwaters of brush to catch the alluvium made by the action of the lake.

HAWAII AND RECIPROCITY.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Nov. 4 says: "If we may judge from the tone of the Hawaiian journals, the people of that Kingdom no longer contemplate trying to obtain a treaty of reciprocity with the Australian colonies. They have found that colonial prices of three cents per pound for mat sugars, and from four to five cents for best yellow counters, are returns which will not increase the sugar trade of the islands. In fact, the *Gazette* says that with the regular duties removed in New South Wales and Victoria 'the prices realized would not be worth what it cost to get the treaties.' The Hawaiians have been trying to play off the Australian colonies as against the United States, but finding that they cannot get much from them, now turn round and maintain that the best course is to endeavor to secure the best terms they can with their nearest neighbors, the people of the United States."

A SINGULAR INCIDENT.

A newspaper published in Laconia, N. H., relates the following: "A few days since a well-known citizen, then living near the Wiers, was quite sick, and a diet of partridge was recommended, to procure which a son of the sick man traveled the woods in all directions, without success, and returned home disappointing the household. Very soon a hawk was seen flying over with something struggling in its claws, and the something proved to be a nice fat partridge, wounded, but not dead, that while over the dooryard of the sick man's house got free of the hawk's claws and came tumbling down at the very door where he was needed. The time was when such an event would have been accounted a miracle, now it only happened so."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union.... 56½	100 Rock Island....c. 88
1000 do.... 56	300 do.... 87¾
200 do......c. 56¼	200 Lake Shore.... 67¼
400 do.... 56⅛	300 do......c. 67
100 do.... 56	500 do.... 67⅛
1300 do.... 56¼	200 do.... 67¼
600 do.... 56¾	200 do......c. 67¼
100 do......c. 56¾	500 do.... 67⅛
600 do.... 56¾	500 do.... 67
100 do......c. 56⅝	500 do.... 67⅛
1500 do.... 56⅛	500 do.... 67¼
300 do.... 56⅝	1200 do.... 67⅜
400 do.... 56¼	400 do......c. 67¼
200 do.... 56⅛	200 do.... 67⅛
400 do.... 56¼	400 do.... 67
800 do.... 56⅝	500 do.... 66⅞
15 do.... 56⅝	500 do.... 66¾
500 do.... 56⅝	500 do.... 66⅞
400 do.... 56¼	300 do.... 67
200 do.... 56⅛	200 B., H. & Erie.....c. 1⅜
200 do.... 56	400 do.... 1½
900 do.... 55⅞	300 Union Pacific.... 18⅝
500 do.... 56	800 do.... 18½
200 do.... 56⅛	100 do......s3. 18⅝
100 Consol. Coal.... 42	100 do......c. 18⅝
100 North-western.... 39	400 do.... 18⅝
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 88½	400 do.... 18¾
500 do.... 88¼	300 Ohio & Miss.... 25¼
50 do.... 88	800 do.... 25⅛
300 do.... 88⅛	100 do.... 25
100 do.... 88	100 St. Paul.... 28
500 do.... 88¼	800 do.... 27¾
400 do.... 88⅛	100 do.... 28
300 do.... 88¼	300 do.... 28⅛
300 do.... 88⅛	200 do......c. 28¼
300 do.... 88	100 do.... 28
300 do.... 88¼	100 do.... 28
200 do......c. 88⅜	100 do......s3. 28
300 do.... 88½	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 19⅝
500 do.... 88⅜	100 do.... 20
300 do.... 88⅜	100 do.... 20½
300 do.... 88⅜	100 do......s3. 20½
200 do.... 88⅝	100 do......b5. 20½
200 do.... 88⅜	200 do.... 20
200 do.... 88¼	800 Tol. & Wab.... 40
300 do......c. 88⅜	100 do.... 40⅛
300 do......s3. 88⅜	500 do.... 40¼
100 Pacific Mail.... 29¼	600 do.... 40⅜
200 do.... 28¾	100 do.... 40½
400 do.... 28⅞	300 do.... 40⅜
100 do.... 29	100 do......b15. 40⅜
100 do.... 29⅛	100 do......b15. 40⅜
10 do.... 30	100 do.... 40⅝
100 do......c. 29⅛	200 do.... 40¼
100 do.... 29	20 C., C. & I. C.... 20
500 do.... 28½	200 do......c. 21⅜
100 do......c. 28	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20R., '65.108	$1,000 U.S.5s,10-40C.106⅛
6,000 U.S.5s,10-40R.106¼	30,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.106¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Va. 6s Con.... 48	100 Un. Pac......b. c. 18¾
1,000 Missouri 6s.... 86	100 do.... 18¾
1,000 Mo. 6s H. & St. Jo. Issue.... 82½	900 do.... 18½
	200 do.... 18⅝
6,000 B'klyn 6s W.L. 90	100 do.... 18⅝
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 88	100 do......s3. 18½
11,000 Long Dock B.. 90¼	200 do.... 18¾
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 92	200 do.... 18⅞
2,000 Mich So. S. F.. 90	100 do......s3. 18¾
1,000 Lake Shore D. 86	600 do.... 19
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 87¼	10 Panama Rail.b. c. 90
1,000 do.... 87⅜	100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 88⅜
1,000 do.... 87½	500 do.... 88¼
1,000 U. P. R. 1st M. 75¼	100 do.... 88⅛
4,000 do......c. 75½	200 do.... 88
1,000 do.... 75	300 do.... 87⅞
1,000 U. P. 10s In. c. 50	100 do.... 88
$2,000 do.... 50	100 do......c. 87⅞
2,000 U. P. 7s L. G.. 67	100 do.... 87⅞
1,000 Cleve. & T.S.F. 98½	400 do.... 87¾
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. 85	100 do.... 87⅞
1,000 do.... 86	300 do.... 87⅝
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st 93	200 do.... 87⅝
1,000 T. & W. Con. C. 74	200 do.... 87¾
$3,000 do.... 73	200 do.... 87⅝
3,000 Great W. 2d.. 75	200 do.... 87⅝
2,000 Albany & Sus. 2d......b.c. 90	100 do.... 87⅝
	100 do.... 87¾
1,000 Quin. & T. 1st. 85	100 do.... 87⅝
2,000 C., R. I. & P.7s.100	300 do.... 87⅝
2,000 do.... 100¼	200 do.... 87⅝
4,000 Mer. & Ex. 1st.100	200 do.... 87½
1,000 Chic. & Alt. 1n. 92	100 do.... 87⅝
1,000 do......b. c. 91	300 do.... 87⅝
1,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 88	200 do.... 87⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. Paul 1st, La C. D.... 82	100 do......c. 87¾
	200 do.... 87⅝
2,000 C. & P. C. S. F. 88	400 do.... 87⅝
2,000 St.L. & I.M.1st. 89	100 Tol. & Wab....b.c. 40⅛
1,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st.c. 76¼	500 do.... 40
1,000 L. & N. C., '18. 87	300 do......s3. 40
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 74½	500 do.... 39⅝
100 Bank of N. Y.... 112	100 do......c. 39⅝
80 Phenix Bank.... 87	300 do.... 39⅞
35 Am. Ex. Bank.... 108	300 do.... 39¾
10 Park Bank.... 120	100 do......s60. 39½
25 Fourth National.. 86	100 do......s3. 39½
7 Ninth National.. 80	100 do.... 39⅝
8 Del. & H. Canal.. 105	100 do......c. 39⅝
25 American Ex.... 57½	100 do.... 40⅛
200 Con. Coal.... 43	300 do.... 40¼
100 do.... 43½	400 do.... 40
100 do.... 43½	200 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 66¾
200 West. Un......b. c. 56¼	100 do.... 66⅝
100 do.... 56¼	500 do.... 66½
100 do.... 56⅛	500 do.... 66⅝
200 do.... 56⅝	300 do.... 66¾
100 do.... 56¾	200 do.... 66¼
100 do.... 56	300 do.... 66⅛
200 do......c. 55⅞	1000 do.... 66
200 do......c. 55⅝	100 do.... 65⅞
2500 do.... 55¾	400 do.... 66
100 do......c. 55⅞	100 do......c. 66
2300 do.... 55½	600 do.... 66⅛
100 do.... 55½	500 do.... 66⅜
100 do......c. 55¾	500 do.... 66⅝
100 do.... 55⅞	400 do.... 66⅝
300 do.... 55⅞	800 do.... 66⅜
300 do.... 55⅝	400 do.... 66½
200 do.... 55⅝	300 do.... 66⅛
400 do.... 55⅞	300 do.... 66⅛
600 do.... 55⅝	200 do.... 66¼
200 do.... 55¾	100 do......b3. 66⅜
300 do.... 55½	100 do.... 66⅜
500 do......s3. 55⅝	200 do.... 66½
200 do......s3. 55⅝	200 do.... 66⅜
400 do.... 55¾	100 do.... 66⅜
200 do.... 55⅝	100 do.... 66½
100 do.... 55⅝	100 do......b3. 66⅜
200 do.... 55⅞	500 do.... 67
1000 do.... 56	200 do.... 66¾
400 do.... 56	200 do.... 66¾
1200 do.... 56¼	200 do.... 66⅝
300 do.... 56⅛	1100 do.... 66⅝
100 do.... 56¼	400 do.... 66¾
200 C. & N. W......b.c. 38½	100 do.... 67¼
300 do.... 38¼	100 do.... 67⅛
300 do......b3. 38½	25 N. J. Cen......b.c. 91⅛
300 do.... 38⅝	100 do.... 91½
100 do.... 39	20 Harlem.... 109¼
25 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 62	200 do.... 109½
50 do.... 61½	100 do......b60. 111
100 do.... 63½	100 do......b.c. 110
100 Pac. Mail......b.c. 27¾	30 Ills. Cen......b.c. 94
300 do.... 27¾	100 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c. 117
200 do.... 27⅝	200 Chi. & R. I.....b.c. 87½
500 do.... 27⅞	300 M. & St. P......b.c. 28
100 do.... 28	100 do.... 27¾
500 do.... 28¼	1000 do.... 27¾
700 do.... 27	400 M. & St. P.Pf.b.c. 52
100 do.... 28	700 B., H. & E.....b.c. 1½
100 do.... 28⅛	10 Del., L. & W.... 88
100 do.... 28½	100 do......b.c. 88½
300 do.... 28½	200 do.... 89
100 do.... 28⅝	450 do.... 88
100 do.... 28¾	100 H. & St. Jo.... 19⅝
700 do.... 28⅝	50 do......b.c. 20
100 do......s3. 28¾	100 do.... 19½
100 do.... 28¼	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 25⅝
100 do.... 28	100 do.... 25⅜
100 do.... 27	55 Alb. & Sus.... 85
100 do.... 27½	400 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 24⅝
100 do.... 27	700 do.... 24⅜
100 do......c. 27	200 do.... 24⅛
100 do.... 27	200 do.... 24⅜
100 do.... 27¼	100 do.... 24⅞
200 do.... 27¼	500 do.... 25
25 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 19½	800 do.... 25⅛
100 do.... 18¾	400 do.... 25¼
100 do.... 19	20 U. S. Express.. 58½
100 Pac. R. of M..b.c. 28½	10 do..b.c.b3. 57

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, C.,'81.115	$500 U.S.5-20C.,'67.113⅜
500 do.... 115½	500 do.... 113
2,000 do.... 115¼	10,000 do....2¼.113⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62......b.c.107¼	500 do.... 113⅛
	5,000 do.... 113⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....2¼.109¾	1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68.113
	3,000 U. S. 10-40 R..107
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n....2¼.113	5,000 do......b.c.107
2,500 do......b.c.113	3,000 U. S. 10-40 C., b.c.107¼
5,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67.112	5,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..110⅝
10,000 do......c.112⅛	5,000 do....2¼.110⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68......b.c.112½	1,000 do.... 110½
	1,600 U.S.5s,R.'81.2¼.106½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

800 West. Union.... 56⅜	200 Lake Shore.... 66¾
300 do.... 56½	200 do.... 67
300 do.... 56¾	200 do.... 67⅛
100 do.... 56¼	300 do.... 67¼
1000 do.... 56⅞	100 do......c. 67¼
500 do.... 56⅝	200 do.... 67⅜
300 do.... 56⅝	200 do.... 67¼
300 do.... 56⅜	1000 do.... 67⅛
50 do.... 56⅜	1000 do.... 67¼
400 do.... 56⅞	600 do.... 67
800 do......c. 57	200 do.... 66⅞
100 do.... 57¼	300 do.... 66¾
500 do.... 57⅛	300 do.... 66⅞
100 do.... 57	100 do.... 67
500 do.... 57⅛	400 Union Pacific.... 19
700 do.... 57¼	200 do......c. 19
600 do.... 57⅛	100 do......b15. 19¼
100 do.... 57	300 do.... 19
400 do.... 56⅞	100 do.... 19⅛
100 do.... 57	100 do......c. 19
200 do.... 56⅞	100 do......s3. 19
800 do.... 56⅝	400 Rock Island.... 88¼
100 do.... 56⅜	400 Tol. & Wab.... 40⅛
900 do.... 56⅛	100 do......b3. 40⅛
600 do.... 56⅜	100 do.... 40
400 do.... 56⅛	100 do......b30. 40⅜
200 Pacific Mail.... 27⅜	100 do.... 40¼
100 do.... 27⅝	100 do.... 40⅜
200 do.... 27¾	100 do.... 40½
300 do.... 27⅞	100 do......s3. 40⅝
200 do.... 28	300 do.... 40⅝
200 do......c. 27⅞	100 do.... 40⅜
900 N. Y. C. & Hud..c. 87⅞	100 do.... 40¼
200 do.... 88	100 do.... 40⅜
200 do.... 88⅛	100 St. Paul.... 28⅛
100 do......s3. 88⅛	100 do.... 27¾
300 do.... 88¼	100 Han. & St. Jo....Pf. 25⅛
600 do.... 88⅜	100 do......b30. 26
100 do.... 88¼	200 Ohio & Miss.... 25¼
800 do.... 88⅛	200 do.... 25⅛
300 do.... 88	300 do.... 25
200 do.... 87⅞	100 Erie Railway.... 43⅝
600 do.... 87⅞	100 do.... 43¾
100 At. & Pac......Pf. 12	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N.Y. St. 7s, B'y L., Reg.... 103¾	100 N. Y. C. & H.R.b.c. 88
	500 do.... 88⅛
5,000 N.Y.C. 6s,'83. 88	100 do.... 88¼
1,000 Erie 4th.... 90	100 do.... 88
10,000 Union Pac. 1st. 74½	500 do......s30. 87½
1,000 do.... 74⅝	500 do.... 87⅞
1,000 C.& N.W. Con.. 86	400 do.... 88⅛
1,000 do.... 85	400 do.... 88¼
8,000 Gt. W. 1st.'88. 90	100 do......s3. 88⅛
4,000 W. U. T. bds.. 87	600 do.... 88
5,000 A. & T. H. 1st. 91	100 do.... 87⅞
5,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf. 81	300 do.... 87¾
40 Ger. Am. Bk.b.c. 85	300 do.... 87⅝
50 Del. & Hud. Can.. 104½	200 Harlem......b.c. 109¼
	9 do.... 109½
700 West. Union.b.c. 56⅜	25 Panama......b.c. 87
200 do.... 56½	100 do.... 85
100 do.... 56⅝	100 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 67
300 do.... 56¼	200 do.... 67⅛
300 do.... 56⅜	100 do.... 67
300 do.... 56½	100 do.... 66⅞
100 do.... 56⅝	300 do......c. 66¾
100 do.... 56¾	200 do.... 66½
100 do......c. 56⅝	100 do.... 66⅝
100 do.... 56⅝	100 do.... 66⅛
300 do.... 56¼	100 do.... 66⅜
200 do.... 56⅛	600 do.... 66⅜
200 do.... 56	200 do.... 66⅛
300 do.... 55⅞	100 do......c. 66⅛
400 do.... 55¾	100 do.... 66¼

1700 West. Union.... 55⅝	500 Un. Pacific..b. c. 19
3500 do.... 55½	100 do.... 18⅞
100 Con. Coal of Md.. 43	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 39¼
200 Pac. Mail.b. c.... 27⅝	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 62
500 do.... 27½	100 Chi. & R. I. R.b.c. 87⅞
100 do.... 27⅝	100 do.... 87¼
200 do.... 27⅞	25 do.... 87⅜
100 do.... 27¾	100 do.... 87½
100 do.... 27⅞	200 do.... 87
100 do.... 27⅝	100 do.... 87½
200 do......c. 27½	800 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 28
200 do.... 27½	100 do.... 27¾
100 do.... 27⅜	200 do.... 27⅞
100 do......c. 27⅝	101 do......b15. 28⅛
100 do.... 28	100 M. & St. P.Pf.b. c. 51½
100 do......s3. 27⅝	100 T., W. & W..b. c. 40¼
600 do.... 27¼	200 do.... 40
100 Bruns. City Land. 3	400 do.... 39½
100 U. S. Express.... 58	100 do.... 39⅜
200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 24⅞	300 do.... 39¼
200 do.... 25	400 do.... 39½
100 do.... 24⅞	100 N. J. Cen.... 91
200 do.... 24¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C.G'd. 83
500 do.... 24⅝	90 Del., L. & W..b3. 88½
200 H. & St. Jo.b.c.c. 20	100 C., C. & I. C.b. c. 19
50 H. & St. J. Pf.b. c. 27	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

400 West. Union...c. 55½	900 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 87⅝
300 do.... 55⅝	300 do.... 87¾
200 do.... 55¾	700 do.... 88
200 do.... 55⅞	100 do......b5. 88
800 do.... 55¾	200 do.... 87¾
600 do.... 55⅝	300 do.... 87½
100 do......c. 55⅝	200 do.... 87⅜
12 do.... 55	300 do.... 87¼
100 do.... 55½	300 do.... 87⅛
600 do.... 55⅝	300 do.... 87
100 do.... 55⅝	200 do.... 86½
400 do.... 55½	300 do.... 86⅝
800 do.... 55¼	200 do.... 86¾
1000 do.... 55⅛	100 do.... 86⅝
1000 do.... 55	500 do.... 87
500 do.... 54⅞	300 do.... 86¾
600 do.... 55	100 do.... 86⅝
200 do.... 55⅛	200 do......s3. 86½
100 do.... 55¼	200 do.... 86⅝
1400 do.... 55⅜	300 do.... 86¼
700 do.... 55	300 do.... 86⅝
500 do.... 54⅞	400 do.... 86¾
1000 do.... 54¾	300 do.... 87⅛
400 do.... 54⅝	200 do.... 87¼
800 do.... 54½	100 Rock Island.... 87½
200 do.... 54⅜	100 do.... 87⅛
600 do.... 54⅝	200 do.... 87
200 do.... 54½	100 Lake Shore.... 66⅝
500 do.... 54⅝	100 do......s3. 66½
200 do.... 54¾	100 do.... 66⅜
400 do.... 54⅞	400 do.... 66¼
200 do.... 55	100 do.... 66⅛
600 do.... 55⅛	300 do.... 66
900 do.... 55¼	100 do.... 65⅞
1000 do.... 55⅜	600 do.... 65¾
200 do.... 55½	200 do.... 65⅝
100 Pacific Mail.... 27¼	200 do.... 66
400 do.... 27⅛	500 do.... 65¾
300 do.... 27	300 do.... 65⅝
100 do.... 27⅛	300 do.... 65⅞
100 St. Paul.... 27¼	400 Un. Pacific.... 19
150 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 26½	300 do.... 19⅛
100 do.... 27	300 do.... 19
200 Tol. & Wab.... 39⅛	200 do.... 18⅞
100 do.... 39¼	300 do.... 18¾
300 do.... 39⅜	100 North-western.... 38¾
500 do.... 39	100 do.... 38⅞
500 do.... 39½	100 do.... 38⅝
300 Ohio and Miss.... 24⅝	100 do.... 38⅜
100 do.... 24⅝	100 N. West. Pref.... 61½
100 do.... 24¼	100 Ft. Wayne.... 84
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 20	

FRIDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

The sales of Gold this morning ran up to 109¼@109½ ₱ cent., and at the very close of business on Washington news there was an additional rise to 110@110¼ ₱ cent. This is 2 ₱ cent. on yesterday's closing and nearly 3 ₱ cent. on the sales of Wednesday. This flurry in the Gold Room, while due to the Cuban difficulty, has checked the demand for Exchange for Saturday's steamer, and sales this Afternoon are ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday's quotations. Bills on London are 97⅛@97¼ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 99 ₱ cent., sight, or by the old reckoning, 106⅝@106¾ and 108½ ₱ cent., respectively. The precise Mint difference, as established by recent Act of Congress, which goes into full operation with the New Year, is 9½ ₱ cent.

While it would be well for the Gold market not to be unduly excited by the Cuban affair, we are disposed to underrate the gravity of the question. The atrocities, which have followed, with indecent haste, the capture of the Virginius, are the almost certain prelude to the downfall of Spanish domination in the West Indies. The Constitution of the United States places the responsibility of actual War upon Congress, which body convenes two weeks from next Monday. The President, in the meanwhile, will prepare the question for the last alternative, by demands upon the Spanish Government, which, if refused, he will take preparatory measures to enforce on the meeting of Congress. As intimated yesterday, we are not yet prepared to believe that offensive operations will be rendered absolutely necessary. This may prove a mistake. But in any event the Country is prepared for the last emergency, and the Gold market and the Public Credit need not be unduly concerned about it.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation on the Share list had a back set. The *short* or *Bearish* interest was frightened into covering outstanding contracts, which were made more numerous and for larger amounts, than prudent, on last week's depression several days ago, and when the *Bullish* speculators looked round for new buyers at a further advance on yesterday's buoyant market, they were not forthcoming. The dealings were large in the morning, but somewhat feverish, and in the afternoon the turn of prices was against the market, while at the very close a rumor of Mr. Vanderbilt's illness contributed to the decline. The rumor was not believed to have much, if any foundation, but after a rapid rise of 8@10 ₱ cent. on the Vanderbilt Stocks in a few days, the Street was disposed to pause on any sensational report. It is not improbable that the less favorable look as to Bank harmony had some effect, and to this we might add that one or more weak spots are developed in the affairs of the Sewing Machine Companies, and perhaps in one of the Banks outside the Street which has lent them support. On the other hand, the general appearance of mercantile and manufacturing interests is better than a fortnight ago: liabilities are running off; new obligations are entered upon with extreme caution, and the accumulation of idle Money in Wall Street, if not as healthy as could be desired, at this season of the year, is almost assured. This last fact, and the removal of the chief concern about a London "panic," on continued favorable advices, have advanced the Public Funds and increased the investment demand for all good Railroad Mortgages—as the official Board sales at the Exchange will illustrate.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 14.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	107	107¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	108	108¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	112¼	113⅜
American Gold	108	110
Bills on London, 60 days	107	106¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	88⅞	87⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	88⅝	87⅜
Pacific Mail	29¾	27⅛
St. Paul Common	28⅜	27⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	24½
Western Union	56⅞	55⅜
Erie	43½	43¼
Union Pacific	18⅝	18⅞
Lake Shore	67⅞	66
Toledo and Wabash	40½	39¼
Harlem	109½	109¼
North-west	38⅝	38⅜

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81...113	5-20 coup., n. i., '65...113
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81...115⅛	5-20 reg., '67...112½
5-20 reg., '62...107½	5-20 coup., '67...113⅝
5-20 coup., '62...108	5-20 reg., '68...112½
5-20 reg., '64...107½	5-20 coup., '68...113¼
5-20 coup., '64...108¼	10-40 reg...107
5-20 reg., '65...107½	10-40 coup...107¼
5-20 coup., '65...108¾	6s, coup., '81...107¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...111½	6s, Currency...110½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	..
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	112	113
Pennsylvania Central	87¼	87½
Reading	..	102
Lehigh Valley	54½	54¾
Catawissa Preferred	38½	39
Philadelphia and Erie	17	18
Northern Central	24	..
Lehigh Navigation	26	26¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	84	..

In the line of Domestic Commission Goods, there is a lively competition among the great makers and sellers of prints, which has carried down prices to 7@7½ cents per yard, being a decline of 3½@4 cents from the prices just before the panic. The people, therefore, have no reason to complain of the want of cheap goods for hard times. If the prices of living only come down with the prices of clothing, the compensation for the diminished employment of labor, and for reduced incomes, will greatly qualify the effects of the panic. The example, so widely advertised, of Messrs. Claflin in pressing sales of goods cheap for cash, is followed by such great manufacturers as Messrs. Garner, of the Cohoes and Newburg Mills. They shut up their mills until they can work off their stocks of goods for cash, and the sales which they are now forcing from first hands will soon place them in cash for all the money they owe on their extensive establishments. It is probable they would have owed nothing whatever but for the extensions they were compelled to extend to such houses as Messrs. Claflin. There is much hardship to labor in closing the mills referred to indefinitely, but the owners are hardly to blame for seeing themselves out of debt, or for guarding their credit against possible embarrassment. Nor ought we to blame Messrs. Claflin or Messrs. Peake, Opdycke & Co. for advertising their stocks, by private sale, at tempting prices for cash. There is no other way so effectual to meet their suspended obligations to the extent to which their stocks of goods are pledged to this object. Buyers do well to take advantage of these sacrifices. They secure cheaper staple goods than the improved look of the Money market will probably enable them to buy a month or two hence.

In the banking movement a further gain in Greenbacks is reported to-day, as for a week or ten days past. The Money accumulates here with all the promptness and certainty which were sure to follow the resumption of Greenback payments by the Associated Banks and the termination of the pooling and scaling process so hastily adopted after the 30th September. The liquidation has been fearful to the Banks that were overtaken by the panic with heavy balances, on Interest, due to the Country Banks, and heavier loans on Stocks and unmarketable Bonds, and single-name paper drawn by "favorite" mercantile houses. Most of these Banks will be successfully helped through by the Clearing-house, after the loss of two-thirds their Deposits. It is not so certain that most of them can soon recover their Deposits or go on with profit to their Stockholders, and a few of them will undoubtedly have to gradually liquidate their affairs. The number that will have to wind up will depend upon the vote of the Clearing-house next week on the recent report on reforms needful to the future safety and steadiness of banking. It is not unlikely that the Banks that have been helped most at the Clearing-house through the crisis will join the opposition to reform which will come from internal jealousies and widely divergent views as to the proper office of the Clearing-house among the Bank Officers themselves. The present fear is that there will be a regular *row* among them at the meeting next Thursday; that nothing substantial in the way of reform will be done; that bad feeling will be engendered, and that the usefulness and influence of the Clearing-house will be practically at an end, except for simply clearing checks and settling balances every morning. Every Bank will be free to allow Interest, if it chooses to do so, and to certify checks *ad libitum*, in defiance of law and of remonstrance, and in rendering or withholding their Weekly Averages. We are not sure that much will be lost to the public if the Weekly Averages are done away with.

If such should prove to be the sequel to the very able report presented by the representatives of the American Exchange, Chemical, Metropolitan, Manhattan, Gallatin, Pacific, Broadway, America, and City Banks, as a Committee of Nine, selected by the Chairman of the Clearing-house, Mr. Vermilye, we apprehend that we shall have the confusion of the crisis worse confounded, and that some of the Banks recently helped out of their own imprudences that seek to recover their business by renewing the loose practices of the past, will be driven to the wall by the loss of public confidence.

We apprehend that the affairs of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Construction Board, which have been thrust before the public in connection with the good name of Mr. David Crawford, the chief financial manager of the concern, will be best settled inside the Board itself. That Mr. Crawford has wronged the public, or betrayed trust to an enterprise to which he has devoted three or four of the best years of his business life, we do not believe. The new road, over 600 miles in length, has been completed, and its success is due infinitely more to Mr. Crawford than to any one or more of his colleagues in the so-called Construction Board, who may possibly seek to charge their disappointments, as Stock speculators, to his account. Confirmatory of our own impressions as to the rumors published this morning, we have seen the official letter of this date of the Construction Board, of which the following is a copy:

DEAR SIR: I have been instructed by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company, to transmit to you the following letter, viz.:

In your settlement of accounts with said company all matters have been satisfactorily adjusted.

Respectfully yours, J. H. FAIRBANKS, Secretary.

To DAVID CRAWFORD, Jr.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,319,443; amount marketed, $1,022,014.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE MARITIME POWERS OF EUROPE.

The Cologne *Gazette* prints a list of the ironclads of the maritime Powers of Europe in 1873, which it professes to have derived from recent and trustworthy sources. England, according to this, has a war navy of 38 vessels, of 28,600-horse power, and 295 guns. Its home fleet consists of 14 large plated vessels, four plated batteries, and five plated gun-boats, of more than 30,000-horse power, and carrying 102 guns. The war navy of Russia counts 15 plated frigates and four cupola vessels, of 12,600-horse power and 154 guns. The home squadron includes 10 turreted ships and three plated batteries, with 2,710-horse power, and 94 guns. Germany has a war navy composed of three plated frigates, of 2,900-horse power and 55 guns, (not including five plated frigates and one plated corvette, of 5,190-horse power and 48 guns, now in course of construction.) The German Coast-guard fleet consists of two turreted ships, of 600-horse power and seven guns. The war navy of France is composed of 16 plated frigates and 12 plated corvettes, of 17,200-horse power in all, and carrying 316 guns. The French home squadron contains 14 turreted vessels, 16 plated batteries, and six rams, of 9,320-horse power, and carrying 268 guns. Austria has a war navy of seven plated frigates and four casemated ships of 8,150-horse power, bearing 182 guns. There is no Austrian home squadron. The Italian war navy consists of 22 plated frigates, two plated corvettes, and one ram of 9,100-horse power and having 168 guns. Turkey possesses a war navy of considerable strength, composed of 15 large plated war vessels, two of which have 9-inch plates, of 8,530-horse power in all, and carrying 116 guns of the heaviest calibre. Spain has seven plated frigates, of 5,900-horse power, and 145 guns, while in her coast fleet there are three turreted ships of 1,800-horse power, and carrying nine guns. Finally the Netherlands dispose of a coastguard fleet of 22 vessels of various kinds, of 8,800-horse power, and bearing 114 guns.

HEALTH OF THE TICHBORNE JURY.

The *Lancet* says: "We have good ground for believing that the prolonged attendance on the Tichborne trial and the poluted atmosphere of the court are telling seriously on the health of more than one of the jurymen. Symptoms of blood-poisoning have appeared in at least one case. The insanitary conditions which affect the jurymen tell less visibly on the Judges, whose tolerance of the atmosphere peculiar to law courts deserves the notice of the Acclimatization Society. How far even they, however, in their robes and on their elevated seats, are sufferers, may be inferred from other signs than their occasionally premature demise. The Tichborne trial will have had at least one good effect if it induces a reform in the construction and accommodation of our law courts, which will be none the less fit for the purposes of Themis, by a stricter observance of the precepts of Hygieia."

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway,
CORNER WARREN ST.
Capital, - - $1,000,000
Pays FOUR PER CENT. Interest per annum on Deposits subject to check at sight.
Pays FIVE PER CENT. Interest per annum on specia Deposits remaining six months or longer.
Acts as trustee for estates.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JAMES MERREL, Secretary

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS R. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, BANKERS, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall st.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.
Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.
Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, Agent.

DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,
Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, GEORGE F. GANTZ,
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, WILLIAM H. WALLACE,
WILLIAM G. READ, ALONZO SLOTE,
ABM. R. VAN NEST, LUCIUS H. BIGLOW,
EDWARD H. OWEN, PETER I. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. HALSTED, JAMES McGEE,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER, ARTHUR T. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS, WARREN HARRIOT,
JOHN V. HARRIOTT, JOHN H. WAYDELL,
THOMAS C. POLLOCK, JOHN J. CRANE.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON.

INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.

MATTHEW BIRD, HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Mr. JOHN F. HALSTED was unanimously elected President, and Mr. JOHN V. HARRIOTT, Vice President.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders that the fourth installment of twenty-five per cent. on the allotment of new stock of 1872, will be due and payable at the office of the Company between Nov. 1 and 28, 1873.

An installment of twenty-five per cent. on the allotment of new stock of 1873 will be due and payable at the same time and place. The remaining installment of twenty-five per cent. will also be received from such stockholders as may desire to pay in full for their shares.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

E. H. ROLLINS,
Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000) of the bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to this Company to aid in the construction of its railroad, maturing Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid at this office on presentation, at a rebate of seven (7) per cent. interest.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer, &c.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1873.

MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY ON BOND and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, $5,000 to $100,000. References: Hon. John J. Cisco, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq., Robt. H. Lowry, Esq. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., No. 155 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

New-York City 7s,
DUE IN 1900, 1892, AND 1876.
FOR SALE AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

SAMUEL A. GAYLORD & CO.,
DEALERS IN WESTERN SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK, No. 33 Wall st. ST. LOUIS, No. 323 North 3d st.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF ILLINOIS AND Missouri, (municipal,) South Carolina, Chesapeake and Ohio, and many others, will find news and opinions of value in THE FINANCIER of to-day. New-York CLEARING-HOUSE COMMITTEE'S report, and discussions and correspondence thereon. Also a twenty-four-page supplement, with a brief abstract of the last annual report of over

500 RAILROAD COMPANIES,

and of the finances of every State, and the principal cities.

Fifteen cents per copy; $5 per annum. Publication office, No. 16 Dey st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian or 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Russia, Wedn'day, Nov. 12 | *Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26
Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 15 | Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 3
*Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19 | *Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 10

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1:30 P. M., on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Nov. 22, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Thursday, Dec. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC.........SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 6 A. M.
CELTIC.........SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 6 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE.........SURMONT...Saturday, Nov. 15
ST. LAURENT.........ROUSSAU...Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE.........DAURE...Saturday, Dec. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DU HAVRE FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, NEW-YORK TO HAMBURG, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

The German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company's new, elegant, and full-powered iron steam-ship GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold; prepaid certificates, $40, gold. The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining-tables.

For passage apply to
KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE,
General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

For freight apply to
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

GEORGIA.........Saturday, Nov. 15
PENNSYLVANIA.........Saturday, Nov. 29
VIRGINIA.........Saturday, Dec. 13

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE NOTICE.

This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain...Sat., Nov. 15, 2 P. M. | Canada, Sat., Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
Italy...Sat., Nov. 22, 8 A. M. | Egypt, Sat., Dec. 6, 7 A. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER.........Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.........Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.........Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR.........Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.........Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.........Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

California.....Sat., Nov. 15 | Caledonia.....Wed., Nov. 26
Italia.....Wed., Nov. 19 | Australia.....Sat., Nov. 29
India.....Sat., Nov. 22 | Olympia.....Wed., Dec. 3

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,

Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Nov. 18.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Nov. 25.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 2.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESTERMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Nov. 15.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. L. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Nov. 18.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Nov. 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of ladin issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier 12 N. R.) For Kingston, Santa Martha, Savanilla, and Carthagena, ATLAS, Nov. 18. For Kingston, Santa Martha and Savanilla, ETNA, Dec. 16. For freight and passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall st. and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CUBA, (Havana direct).........Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).........Nov. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct) Noon...Nov. 27
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).........Nov. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).........Dec. 4

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CITY OF MERIDA.........Dec. 4

Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20, steamer ACAPULCO leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Francisco, and also, with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each mouth.

For passage or freight, apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. I. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and St. Domingo City the United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River on THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and St. Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Drafts for £1 and upward and passage tickets by steam-ship and sailing packets issued at the lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:29, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.) 9:05, 10, (Ex.) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.) 3, (Ex.) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 5:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. B. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:15, 5:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery Place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 13th..2:00 P. M.	Friday, 14th.....12:00 M.
Saturday, 15th..2:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th.....2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th...2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th..7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th.2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 20th...7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 20th..2:30 P. M.	Friday, 21st.....8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d...9:30 A. M.	Monday, 24th.....8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th..11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th..8:00 A. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORIA, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest up-town connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY LEGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Judah, Dickinson & Goldschmidt, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of August, 1873.
ERNEST MILLET,
JAMES SAXTON, Executors.
ALFRED DICKINSON,
au16-law6m8s*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. HOWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry K. Van Sicklen, one of the executors, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1873.
WILLIAM JOYCE, Executors of
HENRY K. VAN SICKLEN, John S. Howell, deceased.
au30-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONARD LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of C. Minor & D. R. Jaques, No. 25 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1873. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Executor, &c.
je28-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, broker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, the office of Isaac Phillips, Executor, No. 59 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1873.
SARAH E. JACKSON, Executrix.
n8-law6m8* ISAAC PHILLIPS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. JAMES, late of the City of Upper Alton, Ill., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.
CORNELIUS E. CLARK,
jy26 law6m8* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES MORGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 39 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.
je7-law6m8 EDWARD MORGAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC R. SEYMOUR, Esq., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the General Theological Seminary, Ninth-avenue and West Twentieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1873. GEORGE FRANKLIN SEYMOUR,
au8-law6m8* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GILMARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 104 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1873. CATHERINE GILMARTIN,
au2-law6m8* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.
o18-law6m8* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873. CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.
o18-law6m8*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, County of New-York.—JACOB HIRTH, plaintiff, against EMMA HIRTH, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 124 Bowery, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 20th October, 1873.
CHARLES FRASER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 124 Bowery.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1873.
CHARLES FRASER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 124 Bowery.

Dated 24th October, 1873.
o25-law6w8

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH W. GODDARD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL HURLBUT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and ninety-five dollars and ninety-one cents, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated 3d October, 1873.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City on the 4th day of October, 1873.—Dated Oct. 31, 1873.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
n1-law6w8s Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
ASSETS.........OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Nov. 14, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, F. C. White, Esq., Referee, Joseph McGuire sold the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 80, No. 20 Avenue C, east side, 60 feet north of Second street, for $12,500, the purchaser being Wm. Sohn. No other sales were made, the remaining auctions announced being postponed as follows: Sale by Hugh N. Camp of three houses and lots on First avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, adjourned to the 21st inst.; sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on East Sixty-second street, east of Fourth avenue, adjourned to the 25th inst., and sale by Joseph McGuire, of a house and lot in West Fifty-seventh street, west of Ninth avenue, adjourned to the 25th inst. The out-of-town sales held on Thursday by Messrs. Muller & Son at Morrisania, Westchester County, and by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Bergen Point, N. J., were poorly attended, and those present seeming disinclined to make bids approximating to the value of the lots billed for sale, the property in each instance was withdrawn. The market for the week closes dull with but little doing. The general tone of business is, however, a little better, and a feeling of greater confidence in the future is gaining ground. None of the sales proposed for next week are of special importance, but a list of such as are to occur will be published on Monday as usual.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Two auctions are noticed for to-day at the Exchange, viz:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house, with lot 20 by 80, on East Seventy-third street, 53 feet west of Madison avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lot 25 by 103.3, on West Thirteenth street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, NOV. 14.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 3-story and basement brick h. and l., No. 20 Avenue C, e. s., 60 ft. n. of 2d st., lot 20x80..$12,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 13.

Water st., s. s., 50.7 ft. w. of Roosevelt st., 50.3x74.2	$55,000
1st st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103.3	8,650
15th st., n. s., 245.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3	12,500
32d st., s. s., 395 ft. w. of 7th av., 15x75x15.1	14,500
38th st., s. s., 33.4 ft. w. of 7th av., 16.8x98.9	18,000
58th st., s. s., 133.4 ft. w. of 9th av., 16.8x100.5	250
59th st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 4th av., 40x100.5	60,000
112th st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11	1,000
113th st., s. s., 265.3 ft. w. of 2d av., 16x31x24	1,000
Avenue A, e. s., 51.9 ft. s. of 13th st., 25.9x96	18,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Delancey st., No. 91, 5 years, per year	$1,000
14th st., n. s., 725 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x103.3, 21 years, per year	1,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE for a smaller house, new two-story Mansard-roof house, with eleven rooms, bath-room, and plenty closet room, bay-window, and kitchen extension; desirably located, and in a growing neighborhood, near schools, churches, and depots. Will be sold on terms to suit purchasers. Lot 50x175. Price $7,500. Address HOME, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, or apply to H. P. WETMORE, No. 222 Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EAST BANK HUDSON River, front 1,400 feet, 210 acres, in plateaus; numerous building sites; unsurpassed extensive views, fifty-five miles distant; dwellings supplied by springs; large and small fruits abundant. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF PROPERTY ON PRINCE ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (by order of the supreme Court, William Man, Esq., Referee:)

PRINCE STREET.—The lot of land, together with the brick house thereon, situate on the southerly side of Prince st., 82 feet west of Greene st., and known as No. 118. Lot 20.6 x 71.3.

Anderson & Man, attorneys.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN OR PRIVATE Families.—To lease, furnished, for two or more years, a first-class four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x60x98.9, on the north side of 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent, $300 per month. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,369.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—BUILDINGS NOS. 520 AND 522 Broadway, near Spring st., either together or separately; size 50x100, five stories and basement; will subdivide if required; suitable for any wholesale business. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

TO LET—ELEGANT IRON AND MARBLE STORE and building, No. 356 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., 30x175, extending to alley way in rear; possession 1st January. Apply at No. 3 Mercer st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 16 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

LANDS IN THE WESTERN STATES WANTED—Must be good and in fair locations; Iowa, Michigan and Illinois preferred; also, would exchange fine lots, 25x100, adjoining Stewart's Garden City, on Long Island, for lands in either of the above States. Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Attorney, &c., No. 182 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1873.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share payable on and after Dec. 1 proximo, to stockholders of record, at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Nov. 17, to the morning of Dec. 2.

L. C. BABCOCKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1876, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 29 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same. EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A second Dividend on the assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company will be paid in bonds of the City of Muscatine, Iowa, on presentation of the Union Trust Company certificates at the office of Messrs. Riggs & Co., No. 50 Wall st.

G. W. STANTON, JR., JOHN ELLIOTT, B. WILSON, Committee.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1873.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new Guaranteed Stock, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d December.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, Sprague & Co. will be held at their office, No. 107 Franklin st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock, P. M. HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.

Hypothecated Stocks and Bonds sold at auction for Bankers and Brokers, at a much lower rate of commission than is charged by other responsible houses.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine st.

TO LAWYERS, EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES.—$20,000 wanted for a term of three or five years on very choice unencumbered City property worth $100,000. Bondsman $1. $500 will be allowed for examining title and drawing mortgage. Address RETIRED MERCHANT, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st. No brokers.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 268 6th av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember No. 268.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

In BLACK YAK LACES, BLACK YAK, with Jet; SPANISH, with Jet; FRENCH-MADE WORSTED FRINGE, GIMP, Same Shade for Headings. Orders by mail promptly filled.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 879 BROADWAY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation.

Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.

Regular church service will be held to-morrow and every Sabbath hereafter; in the morning at 10:30, evening at 7:30. Seats free. The Academy of Music will be occupied until the completion of the new Tabernacle.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL.—Seats free.—23d st., east of 3d av. Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor. Services on Sunday, at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sermon in the evening by Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL. B. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ST. MARK'S, CORNER OF 2d AV. AND 10TH ST., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Service 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture at evening service on "Miracles." Strangers will be provided with seats.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Services Sunday, Nov. 16.

Bible Class, Dr. Thomson, at 5 o'clock P. M. Service of Song in hall at 7:30 o'clock, evening. Address at 8 o'clock by Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., late President of Michigan University.

Weekly Meetings for young men for prayer on Thursday and Saturday evenings.

Daily Union Prayer-meeting at 3:30 o'clock.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH st.—Sunday at 10:30 A. M., scientific sermon by Stephen Pearl Andrews. Subject—"The New Jerusalem," with a model. 2:30 P. M., religious conference. 7:30 P. M., Caleb Pink. Subject—"Gospel of Reconciliation as Revealed in Jesus." Music by Mrs. S. E. Palmer.

ANNIVERSARY, THIRD, OF THE SOUTH HARlem M. E. Church, Rev. W. Ross, Pastor, participated in by Bishop E. G. Andrews, Rev. Robt. Crook, LL. D., of Belfast; Rev. D. Curry, D. D.; Revs. A. S. Hakin, of Alabama; W. W. Bowdish, and the Pastor, and Philip Phillips. Reunion service, at 3 P. M., will be held at the Second Avenue M. E. Church. All welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. The afternoon service is especially for the young, when the next in the course of sermons on "Moses" will be preached by the Rector.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 and 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25TH st., near 8th av., Rev. Dr. Dowling, who closes his term of service as Pastor, with the present month, will preach Sunday morning and evening. On the following Sabbath evening, (Nov. 23,) Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—16th inst., at 10:45 A. M., Rev. Russell N. Bellows will preach. Subject—"Doubting and Believing." At 7:45 P. M. Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, of Brooklyn, will preach. Subject—"Kicking Against the Pricks." Seats all free in the evening.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST., J. M. Peebles lectures at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., relative to his travels around the world, in connection with Spiritualism. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—THE INTERpreter of prophecy will preach in the University, Washington square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Are the Times and Seasons Ended, and the Great Day of God Begun?"

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—Preaching Sunday, Nov. 16, in the morning by Rev. S. Meredith, of Troy, member of the Missionary Committee, and in the evening the Pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Harris, will preach. All are welcome.

AT THE WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., the Pastor, Rev. S. J. Stewart, will preach Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Will also lecture every Wednesday evening at 7:45.

AT THE NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF the Beloved Disciple, Madison av. and 89th st., Rev. Dr. Osgood will preach on Sunday, Nov. 16. Services 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

A SPECIAL INVITATION IS GIVEN TO HEAR Rev. J. L. Davies, Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, Downing and Bedford sts., who will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours.

AT CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene st., near Canal.—Services Sunday at 10:30 and 3:30. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers welcome.

AT TEMPLE HALL, NO. 229 BOWERY.—Preaching Sunday, by Elder H. K. Flagg, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.; at No. 134 West 24th st., at 7:30 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Services every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

BISHOP GILBERT HAVEN,

GEN. CLINTON B. FISK,

REV. JOHN K. COOKMAN,

REV. A. C. MOREHOUSE,

And (possibly) other distinguished speakers, will deliver addresses in the

FREE TABERNACLE CHURCH,

(34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.,)

TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING,

On the subject of "Church Extension and City Missions." Friends of the cause are cordially invited to be present. Every seat in the house is free.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, REV. JOHN ASHworth, of Rochdale, England, author of "Strange Tales from Humble Life," will give some account of his work among the destitute, on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BISHOP MERRILL WILL PREACH IN THE Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs., Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock. Service of Song in the evening at 7:30 o'clock, to be followed by a sermon by Rev. Dr. Crooks.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Young people's prayer-meeting Monday. Lecture Wednesday, and general prayer-meeting Friday evenings. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9TH av., corner of 28th st., Rev. J. P. Lundy, D. D., Rector.—On Sunday, the 16th inst., sermon in the morning (10:30 o'clock) by the Rector, and in the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, sermon by Rev. Dr. Howland, and a special anthem service, with a largely-increased choir.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young peoples' prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; all are invited to come.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—SUNDAY EVENING AT 7:30, third and last lecture but one by Rev. Henry Morgan—"Sins of the Rich, Fashion vs. Toil, Old Bonnets and their Wearers, Monopolists and their Victims."

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 16th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH, 5TH av. and 29th st.—Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., will preach in this church on Sunday, Nov. 16, in the morning at 10:30 o'clock and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between Lexington and 4th avs., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH SIDE 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Fred. Evans, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV. and 34th st.—Morning, Rev. J. W. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, 11 A. M. Evening, Rev. Henry Powers. Vesper music and seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th st., near Broadway, Rev. James D. Wilson, Pastor.—Services on Sabbath morning at 10:30, Evening at 7:30. Sunday-school at 2:30.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Services Sunday at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. Our work is increasing and our means diminishing.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FREE REFORMED CHURCH, HARVARD Rooms, south-west corner of 42d st. and 6th av.—Preaching every Sunday by Rev. A. R. Van Nest, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Bishop Haven, Gen. Fisk, and others will speak Sunday night. See extended notice.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, Brooklyn, Hanson place, corner Portland av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"How can Cuba be Helped." Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN FIRST MISsion Baptist Church, in Leight st., corner of Varick, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Power of the Word Made Flesh."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church on Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M. at No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. C. Miller, and at 3 at No. 278 Water st. by Associate Pastor, Rev. Saml. F. Millard.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting Monday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, in Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d st. Lesson for following Sabbath—"Jesus in Gethsemane," taught by Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D. Address on the "Power of One Holy Life," by Rev. Charles H. Everest, of Brooklyn. A few parting words from John Ashworth, of England.

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Bleecker st., Corner Morton.—Services Sunday at 10:30 o'clock and 7:30 P. M. Preaching in the evening by Rev. T. A. Hoyt, of Nashville.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

ONE FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE only; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also rooms for single gentlemen, without board. 38 East 20th st.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subjects, for morning—"Divine Justice." Evening, "Let the Cup Pass."

PROF. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th st., on Sunday, Nov. 16, at 11 o'clock A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. Ganse, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.

PUBLIC MEETING TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) evening in the Free Tabernacle, (Methodist Episcopal,) 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Bishop Haven, Gen. Fisk, and other speakers. See extended notice.

PEW—DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, MADISON AV.—FOR sale or rent. Inquire by note at 296 Madison av.

REV. T. T. HENDRICK PREACHES SUNDAY morning next, at 10:30 o'clock, in the First Methodist Church, No. 180 Grand st., Williamsburg, (Brooklyn, E. D.) Evening, 7:30 o'clock, for the C. U. A. M. on the "Dignity of Labor." Seats free. Musical and literary concert, by Mrs. Josie Johnson and others, Thursday evening, Nov. 20, at 7:30 o'clock. Tickets at the door, 25 cents.

REV. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL PREACH ON Sunday in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Theme for the evening, (first sermon of a brief series on Home Life,) "Husband and Wife." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Society at 3 P. M.; addresses by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Pahkautoo, the Karen youth.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.—SEVENTEENTH Street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., commencing Sunday, 16th inst. Morning—Preaching by Rev. W. H. Boole. Evening—Colored Sister Amanda Smith will speak, and be present at the services afternoon and evening throughout the week.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF DE KALB Avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will preach on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning Subject—"The Sinner's Complaint at the Judgment." Evening—"The Great Work of God." De Kalb avenue cars from Fulton Ferry pass the Church.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach on SABBATH, 16th inst. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service at 3:30 o'clock. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, OF WASHington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young peoples' prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Trustees in attendance to welcome strangers.

REV. S. H. GRAHAM, PASTOR, WILL PREACH Sabbath morning and afternoon, at 10:30 and 3 o'clock, in Seventh Avenue United Presbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts. Strangers are invited; seats free to all.

REV. J. B. WAKELEY, D. D., PASTOR LEXington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 52d st.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 and 2, and prayer-meeting at 6:30 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. BISHOP THOMAS BOWMAN, D. D., will preach Sunday morning, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th av., corner 22d st., and the Pastor, Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., in the evening. Services at 10:30 and 7:30.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH AT the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. First discourse in the evening on "The Prophet of Horeb."

REV. J. W. BARNHART, PASTOR, WILL preach morning and evening in Old Forsyth Street M. E. Church, between Canal and Division sts. All are invited to come. Seats free.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, Pastor, will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M., at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. H. H. BLAIR WILL PREACH (D. V.) IN the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 86th st. and 3d av., on Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PASTOR, preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 11 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. E. O. HAVEN, D. D., LATELY PRESIdent of Michigan University, will address young men at Association Hall Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE ANNIVERSARY of the Hospital will be observed in the Chapel of the same on Sunday afternoon, 16th inst., at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Potter will present the especial claims of the institution at this time upon its friends, who are respectfully invited to attend, and contribute to the collection which will be made on the occasion.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching Sunday, by John B. Cook, Evangelist, at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Rock on which the Church is Built.—Not Peter, but Christ," noticing Dr. McGlynn's mistakes as to fact, and the language of his text.—Matt. xvi., 12-18.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Free seats. Services on Sunday at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. C. R. Hale will preach at 10:30 A. M. and Rev. Mr. Heath at 7:30 P. M. Service for deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M.

SABBATH EVENINGS WITH THE PARABLES, in the Pilgrim Church 3d street, west of 8th av., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor.—A series of six sermons, commencing Sabbath evening, Nov. 16. Welcome to all.

ST. THOMAS' CHAPEL, 60TH ST. NEAR 3D av.—Rev. Dr. Forbes will preach at the 10:30 A. M. service and Rev. Prof. Roberts at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Seats free.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sabbath-school Missionary Society connected with the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be held on Sabbath evening, Nov. 16, 1873, commencing at 7 o'clock. Rev. Dr. John Hall and Rev. Albert D. Vail will address the meeting.

THE SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION, formerly of West 11th st., will hold their services Sunday, and every Sabbath hereafter, until further notice, in Continental Hall, corner 8th av. and 34th st. A. Stevenson, D. D., Pastor. Services 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity, Madison av. and 47th st.—Hours of services, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach at the morning and evening service. Rev. E. H. Kettell, Assistant Minister, will preach in the afternoon.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Cornell Memorial M. E. Sunday-school, 76th st., between 2d and 3d avs., will take place SUNDAY, 16th inst., at 2 P. M. Addresses by Rev. John M. Reid, Rev. N. G. Cheney, and others. Interesting exercises by the children. The public are cordially invited to attend.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av., Rev. J. W. Selleck, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday, 16th inst., at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. Bishop Scott, D. D. At 7:30 P. M., by Rev. Bishop Merrill, D. D. Seats free and a cordial welcome to all.

THIRTIETH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. D. W. Thomas, of the India Conference, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. H. H. Birkins, at 7:30 P. M.

WANTED—TWO SITTINGS IN CHURCH, CORNER 19th st. and 5th av., Dr. Hall's, floor or gallery. Address W., Box No. 847 Post Office.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Gallaher, Rector.—Services Sunday, 16th November; morning, 10:30; evening, 3:30.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this Financial Crisis, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND SEVENTY-five other fine upright, square, and grand pianos and organs very low for cash, on installments, and for rent; also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

NOTICE.—THE SERVICES OF A SUPERIOR BASS vocalist can be secured for either a quartet choir, director of a volunteer choir, or precentor; best of references given. Address CONDUCTOR, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A $100 FIRST-CLASS NUNNS & CLARK piano-forte and stool; new rosewood piano-fortes, $150 and upward. GOLDSMITH'S Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 28 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

SEVERAL FINE SECOND-HAND CHURCH organs for sale very cheap. Can be seen at HILBORNE L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSES BOARDED FOR WINTER.—SIXteen miles in New-Jersey; ninety acres pasturage; best timothy hay and water; fine stabling; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. S. PICKERT & CO., 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured. A full line of blankets for street and stable. Plush and other carriage robes of every quality.

C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—RENT $350 TO May 1; eight stalls; Gonge ventilator, hoisting apparatus, gas, stove, two stories, and sleeping-room. Call at 150 West 39th st., or address Box 1,361 Post Office.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT

HARNER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

DELIGHTFUL HOME.—A FRENCH LADY offers two elegant rooms, with board, to gentlemen or married couples without children; house very handsome; on West 45th st., convenient to Broadway cars. Address or call on De La Pierre, *Graphic* office.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.

Elegant suite of very large rooms, new furniture and carpets; private table if desired. Also, large and small rooms for gentlemen; strictly first-class table.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.

No. 36 West 31st st.,

A handsomely-furnished second floor to let, with or without private meals. Highest references exchanged.

TO LET—BELOW 37TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., A handsomely-furnished second floor, including bathroom, with breakfast, if desired. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address G. A., Up-town *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE HANDSOME rooms on second floor to rent with board, and large room on third, suitable for gentlemen. No. 32 West 19th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NO. 72 WEST 11TH st., near 5th av., will let, without board, a good-sized third-story front room, with fire and gas, to one or two gentlemen; terms reasonable.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.

Large well-furnished front room, southern exposure, small room connecting; let together or separately, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 78 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON ST.—Furnished rooms suitable for one or two single gentlemen without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

TO LET—TO AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, A COMfortably furnished bedroom, or would be suitable for two friends; location central; rent moderate; bath and gas. No. 110 East 11th st., near 4th av.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,

NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST.

Has two suites to offer, either with or without private table, or will divide them.

FIFTY-FIRST ST., NO. 16.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms on second and third floors, with board; private table if desired; the best of references given and required. Eight doors from 5th av.

NO. 28 GRAMERCY PARK.

Elegantly-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without private table; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required. Mrs. BACH.

NO. 20 WEST 32D ST.

A SUITE OF PARLORS

To let with or without board.

NO. 189 LEXINGTON AV.

An elegantly furnished front room to let with breakfast, for one or two gentlemen; reference.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Back parlor, southern exposure, and large front bedroom; small social family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties; references.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.

A suite of rooms on third floor to let, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET,

With or without private table.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THREE ROOMS FOR housekeeping to a gentleman and wife in a private house; terms moderate. Inquire at 107 East 51st st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR to rent, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen. Apply at No 248 Lexington av., between 34th and 35th sts.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,292 Broadway.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A SPACIOUS SECOND floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, front room on fourth floor.

NO. 14 EAST 31ST. ST.

TO LET—ELEGANT ROOMS,

With first-class board.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—PARLOR AND SECond floors, four rooms, with or without private table.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.

Handsome front parlor and bedroom, second floor, together or separately, with board to adults. References.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 434 5TH AV.

A very choice suite of apartments, elegantly furnished, with private table and special service.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE GENtlemen can find rooms and board at moderate terms at No. 310 West 35th st.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment. References exchanged.

5TH AV., NO. 76—DESIRABLE SUITES OF ROOMS with board; one entire floor, consisting of five rooms, private baths, &c.; private table if desired.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room, to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—TWO LADIES AND SMALL child and nurse wish board in a family where there are but few boarders; will require two rooms; price about $35 per week; best of reference given and required; name location and price. Address D., Box No. 3,473 New-York Post Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL, AIKEN, S. C.

Aiken has long been famous for its delightful climate, and is a favorite resort for those who seek to escape from the inclement Winters of the North without experiencing the tropical heat of Florida and the Gulf. The Highland Park Hotel was established for the accommodation of this rapidly-increasing class of visitors. It is conducted after the manner of the best Northern hotels, and has achieved a gratifying success. For terms, &c., apply to B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor, Aiken, S. C.; also proprietor of Planters' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

AIKEN HOTEL, AIKEN, S. C.—THIS POPULAR house is now open, and guests may rely upon receiving such fare and attention as will sustain its high reputation. WM. H. BAILEY & CO., Proprietors.

Parties in New-York may obtain information of G. H. ANDREWS, No. 151 2d av., New-York.

SPENCER HOUSE, ST. MARY'S, GA., OPPOSITE Fernandina, Fla., now open; no healthier place can be found to escape the Northern Winter. For circular, address S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHEmatical, and English teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils. Prepares for college, (English or American.) City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 118 East 10th st.

A VISITING GOVERNESS WHO ENDEAVORS to adapt instruction to individual wants, desires one more pupil; refers to present patrons. Address F., No. 129 East 23d st.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR TEACHERS, OR places to teach English, painting, French, music, German, classics, Spanish, or mathematics, address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WOULD like to make an engagement as visiting governess to instruct children in English and French. Address L., Box No. 2,398 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FEW YOUNG girls, beginners, to instruct on the piano; terms, $10 per quarter. Address INSTRUCTRESS, Box No. 82 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.

Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open.

Pupils can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

PERSONAL.

H. S. B., SUFFOLK, ENGLAND, FROM E. S. B.—No news since 1869. Mother very feeble; needs your help; gone back to Stour st. Charley dead. Do write at once.

WILL W. H. GREGORY PLEASE CALL AND see his little son, just arrived from England? He is stopping at No. 1,511 2d av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MATINEE THIS DAY. SEVENTH GRAND GALA MATINEE OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, THIS SATURDAY, NOV. 15, AT 1:30 P. M. Doors open at 12:30 P. M.

ERNANI.

Elvira..........Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI

Ernani..........Signor ITALO CAMPANINI

Don Carlos..........M. VICTOR MAUREL

Don Ruy Gomez..........Signor SCOLARA

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Mr. S. BEHRENS

General admission $2. Reserved seats $1 extra.

Seats now at Academy; also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, at 8 o'clock, SECOND TIME, LES HUGUENOTS—NILSSON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 19, at 8 o'clock, IL TROVATORE—NILSSON.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 21, twenty-fourth subscription night.

Seats for all the above now at the box-office of Academy of Music; also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING—BROOKLYN, MARTHA—NILSSON, CAPOUL.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, NOV. 16, WALLACK'S, SECOND SUNDAY CONCERT.

WALLACK'S SECOND SUNDAY CONCERT.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Messrs. M. and M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce that in consequence of the brilliant success attending last SUNDAY'S CONCERT they have concluded to give THE SECOND (2) GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock.

In which the following artists of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY will appear:

MLLE. OSTAVA TORRIANI. MISS A. L. CARY,

Messrs. CAPOUL, MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, &c., assisted by the eminent Pianist, SIGNOR MOROSINI, and the Grand Orchestra of the Company.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Mr. S. BEHRENS

Seats now at the Academy; 701 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—NILSSON.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 15, AT 8.

Third subscription night in Brooklyn of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

(By request.) MARTHA. (By request.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON..........as..........LADY HENRIETTA

Miss A. L. CARY..........as..........NANCY

M. VICTOR CAPOUL..........as..........LIONEL

Signor DEL PUENTE..........as..........PLUNKET

Signor MUZIO..........Musical Director and Conductor

Sale of seats at the Brooklyn Academy; also, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, SUNDAY, NOV. 16, SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

A WORLD OF SPLENDORS.

THE

BLACK CROOK

AT NIBLO'S GARDEN,

EVERY EVENING AT 7:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. HERNANDEZ FOSTER.

LAST MATINEE AT 2,

LAST NIGHT AT 8,

OF JACK HARKAWAY,

The celebrated actor and pantomimist,

LAST MATINEE AT 2.	HERNANDEZ FOSTER, the last times in the sensational drama JACK HARKAWAY, JACK HARKAWAY.	LAST NIGHT AT 8.

MONDAY EVENING, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS in SOLON SHINGLE and VICTIMS.

FIRST APPEARANCE

OF

GILMORE'S

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,

P. S. GILMORE, LEADER,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1873.

Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes can be obtained at theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; theatre ticket office, No. 30 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.

THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,

With eminent soloists, and Myron W. Whitney, basso, IN BROOKLYN, TUESDAY, Nov. 18, before the Young Men's Scudder Union.

MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME, selected expressly for the reappearance of the Orchestra.

$1. Reserved Seats. $1.

See Brooklyn papers.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE COURSE. THIRD NIGHT, MONDAY, NOV. 17.

GERALD MASSEY.

SUBJECT: "CHARLES LAMB."

Tickets at the Library and No. 114 Broadway.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The PREMIUMS will be announced SATURDAY, AT 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR

Young Ladies and Children,

REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,

No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature,* with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.

Application to enter either class can be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 3 o'clock P. M.

MISS STEERS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 12 East 47th-st.,

will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24.

Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. L. SEE AND MME. C. MEARS

No. 222 Madison av., New-York,

Beg to announce that their French classes in conversation and literature will commence MONDAY, Nov. 3. Hours, 12 to 1 P. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall; special advantages in all departments. Term opens Dec. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres't., Claverack, N. Y.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER BOARDing and Day School for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss Du Vernet is assisted by competent masters.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; fall term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DR. BRETHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSIcal, Mathematical Boarding and Day School for boys opens Sept. 22; No. 52 West 54th st. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH RAPIDLY and practically taught, in classes or privately. No. 56 South 5th av., first floor.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st. IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUpils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island—Boarding School for boys.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR.

MADISON AV. AND 26TH ST.

POSITIVELY

THE LAST DAY!

THIS SATURDAY, NOV. 15,

OF THE MAMMOTH

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND HIPPODROME

IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE SEASON CLOSES WITH TWO GRAND ARENIC ENTERTAINMENTS, THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK. ONE HUNDRED STAR ARTISTS IN THE RING! FIVE HUNDRED RARE WILD BEASTS IN THE MENAGERIE! ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES IN THE MUSEUM! THE ARENIC DEPARTMENT—ACCOMMODATING TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE—WILL BE THROWN OPEN FROM 12 M. TO 10 P. M., FOR THE POPULAR ADMISSION OF 50 CENTS. CHILDREN UNDER NINE YEARS, 25 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, 75 CENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager..........Mr. A. M. Palmer

Begins at 8; over at 10:40.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCES,

(To-day at 1:30, and to-night at 8,)

of Mr. Rowe's wonderful drama,

THE GENEVA CROSS

LAST MATINEE		LAST NIGHT
LAST MATINEE		LAST NIGHT
LAST MATINEE		LAST NIGHT
LAST MATINEE		LAST NIGHT

which must be withdrawn to make room for Mr. W. S. Gilbert's charming three-act Fairy Drama, THE WICKED WORLD, in which Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss KATE CLAXTON, and Mr. McKEE RANKIN will make their first appearance here.

THE REPRESENTATIONS OF THIS DELIGHTFUL PLAY ARE POSITIVELY LIMITED TO FOURTEEN. Seats may now be secured.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

NO. 624 BEGINS AT 8. BROADWAY NO. 624

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS PUBLIC DELIGHTED.

THIRD WEEK. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.	Every Evening During The Week	THIRD WEEK. WEDNESDAY and SAT. MATINEES at 2.

The eminent natural actor, ROBERT McWADE, In his romantic impersonation of

RIP VAN WINKLE. RIP VAN WINKLE. RIP VAN WINKLE.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1873, World's favorite artist, EDWIN ADAMS.

FREE LECTURES BY

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT

on the

Art of Speaking French Fluently.

MONDAY, NOV. 17, at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M., AT HIS ROOMS,

Corner of 23d st. and 6th av., over Moir's jewelry store.

Lectures in English and free. Ladies specially invited.

Oral System—No Grammar.

Conversational French Classes daily at 11 A. M.

Private classes as per agreement.

STEINWAY HALL.

THOMAS NAST, THE FAMOUS ARTIST, Will lecture on caricaturing TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

His lecture will be illustrated by caricatures drawn in presence of THE AUDIENCE, OF CELEBRATED EDITORS, ACTORS, AND POLITICIANS.

Tickets for sale at Steinway's to-day.

STEINWAY HALL.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR, will preach in the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d av. and 10th st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10:30 o'clock, and in STEINWAY HALL, at 7:45 in the EVENING.

Subject for evening: "STREAMS IN THE DESERT."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.

LAST DAYS.

THIS GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 15.

Admission 50c.; children, 25c. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE PILGRIM. PANIC PRICES.

BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.

Side gallery, 25c.; parquet, 50c.; balcony, $1.

PAINTINGS, MUSIC, LECTURES ON PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

Halls to rent for church lectures, &c.

POPULAR VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL Benefit Concert, in aid of the poor, will be given on MONDAY EVENING, at Robinson Hall. HENRY SCHROEDER and CHARLES FRADEL, Conductors. Admission, (reserving seat,) 50 cents. For sale at music stores.

DRY GOODS.

ALL THIS WEEK.

At Reduced Prices.

Union Adams & Co.

ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Scotch Wool Under-wear,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

ROBES, JACKETS,

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

SUSPENDERS,

ELEGANT NECK-WEAR,

AND ARE OPENING

Cartwright & Warner's

UNDER-SHIRTS

and

DRAWERS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies.—Branch No. 1,267 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

THIRD WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30, will be presented Robertson's popular military comedy of OURS! OURS! with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENIC ILLUSTRATIONS, MILITARY COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, and, in addition to the usual orchestral strength of the theatre,

A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND has been specially engaged to aid in giving increased effect to the general pictures.

HUGH CHALCOTE, as originally acted by him, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, EDWARD ARNOTT, J. B. POLK, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, Misses KATHARINE ROGERS, EFFIE GERMON, and Mme. PONISI.

FIRST OURS MATINEE, SATURDAY, NOV. 15.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

The third of the present series of comedy representations will be Mr. Charles Mathews' adaptation of Foote's comedy of THE LIAR, which will be presented with the same attention that has characterized the production of "She Stoops to Conquer" and "Ours."

The manager is happy to announce that the company of this establishment has been further augmented by the engagement of the charming young artist, MISS JEFFERYS LEWIS. Due notice will be given of her first appearance here.

SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 16, SECOND GRAND SOCIAL CONCERT by the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. Free list entirely suspended, except the press.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.

Begins at 8. Admission 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra. Family circle, 40c.

Overwhelming triumph of the distinguished tragic artiste, MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, and successful production under his personal supervision of MR. WILKIE COLLINS' own dramatic version of THE NEW MAGDALEN.

NEW SCENERY! NEW COSTUMES! GREAT CAST!

The audience, electrified by the passion and force of the actress, found a vent for their excited feelings in stormy and tumultuous applause. The whole of the second act was interrupted by irrepressible bursts of enthusiasm.—*New-York Times.*

SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE!

BROADWAY THEATRE. TO-DAY.

EXTRA!!!

FIRST NEW MAGDALEN MATINEE, THIS SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

In consequence of the extraordinary demand for seats, it is advisable that tickets be secured in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

MISS LECLERCQ in Wilkie Collins' NEW MAGDALEN. See to-day's GRAPHIC. Price five cents. Magnificent illustration.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SPECIE PRICES: Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra; family circle, 40 cents.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AT 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Augustin Daly's most thrilling and picturesque local and contemporaneous drama, A FLASH OF LIGHTNING!!

Characters by Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. G. H. Griffiths, Mr. Frank Hardenbergh, Mrs. G. H. Walcot, Miss Minnie Walton, Miss Fanny Hayward.

Act I. The Flash of Lightning! Act II. The perils of an ALL-NIGHT CELLAR! Act III. Scenes on a North River floating palace! Act IV. Catching a thief from the air!

In active preparation for speedy and elaborate production an entirely new and gorgeous COMIC TRICK AND SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME by Mr. G. L. FOX.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessee..........J. B. BOOTH

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY.

RICHELIEU EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..........as..........BENEDICK

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE

EVERY EVENING, MR. T. C. KING, as QUASIMODO in NOTRE DAME.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.

Grand orchestra of sixty pieces. Leader, F. L. Rhea, Bandmaster Seventy-first Regiment.

Miss Antonia Henne, the favorite contralto.

Mr. Christian Fritsch, the famous tenor.

Senor Delgado, the celebrated Mexican violinist.

Admission (with reserved seat) only $1.

Family circle, 50 cents.

Box-office open Saturday, 9 to 5 P. M. Sunday, 1 to 5 P. M.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIRST CONCERT SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, 8 P. M. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mlle. ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto.

Mr. ERNST SCHIEVER, Solo Violinist.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes are for sale at the principal music stores, by applying to the Secretary, at the time of rehearsal or concert, or at his office, No. 302 5th st. D. SCHAAD.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SECURITIES—HYPOTHECATED.—JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, 1873, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.:

$335,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company (Muscatine Western Extension), first mortgage convertible gold bonds, due 1908; interest March and September.

$136,000 Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1902; interest January and July.

$65,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds of 1869; interest June and December.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

NOTICE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of November, 1873, at 12:30 P. M., for account of whom it may concern, fifty of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railway Company First Mortgage Convertible Bonds, payable in gold May 1, 1910, with interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at seven per cent. in gold, in New-York or London, as per coupons attached, said bonds being pledged as collateral. The sale will be in lots to suit purchasers.

ROBERT STUYVESANT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12:30 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, 500 shares Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company preferred stock, $100 each; two bonds Louisiana 8 per cent., old, issue 1853, $1,000 each.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction MONDAY, Nov. 17, and two following days, at 4 P. M., a collection of miscellaneous and theological books and other works, scarce, valuable, or illustrated.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB—THIS DAY, (SATURday,) Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 600 frails Yellow Dates, landing ex steam-ship Minnesota.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—BY A LONDON FIRM, A GOOD CONnection with an American house in naval stores, and to act as their English agents in same; highest references. Address FRANK DAYTON, Post Office Box No. 2,861 New-York City.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE PARRY House, at Highland Falls, on the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point; seventy rooms for guests; if not sold soon will be leased. Address WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

TYPE FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, foundry, and good-will of an old and well-established business for sale on favorable terms. For particulars inquire at No. 190 Water st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH ale and chop house, sixteen years established; satisfactory reasons for selling. HOWELL, No. 141 4th av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS EFFECTUALLY relieved by the use of Datura Tatula; for "in a most fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—Dr. J. McVeagh. "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Gen. Alexander. Sold as tobacco in tins, as cigars and cigarettes in boxes, and as pastilles for inhalation in boxes, by SAVORY & MOORE, No. 143 New Bond st., London, and by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers throughout the States.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, should by all dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three types cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel, No. 42 5th av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief. Eau Lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A FOX LATHE, WITH SCREW CUTting attachment and chucks for brass-work. Apply at No. 15 Morton st.

THE MASK OF SHAKESPEARE.

WILLIAM PAGE'S LECTURE.

Mr. Page, the artist, lectured last night at Steinway Hall, on "Shakespeare and the Mask," to a fair but not a crowded house. There were probably about 800 people present, and among them many persons of celebrity in literature. The attention of the audience was greatly attracted by the drawings, &c., on the platform, which comprised an admirable oil-painting of Shakespeare, after the photograph of the original Chandos as it appeared when cleaned and scraped; a crayon drawing of the Droeshart etching, life size, another of the Chandos, unrestored; two plaster casts of the colossal mask made by Mr. Page, and a bust taken from the one over the tomb at Stratford-on-Avon. Shortly after 8 o'clock Mr. Page appeared and was received with great applause.

He said he proposed to waive the usual formality of being introduced, and would say that he was William Page, and would desire to state that the masks before them were not works of fancy but the most literal production that he could make of the mask known as the German mask. That it was a work of imagination was true, since all portraits were such, and had restored what he had found broken to the best of his ability. One of the two masks before them was a literal reproduction, the other was the same thing restored. If he were to fail to prove to them the genuineness of his conviction of the German mask being the true lineaments of Shakespeare, he would be building on a foundation of sand. They must believe him for his honor and have respect to his honor that they might believe. It 1868 he had a commission to paint a head of Shakespeare, and found only three, as he believed, genuine portraits, the one known as the Chandos picture, the Droeshart etching, and the bust at Stratford-on-Avon. There was some talk of a German mask, which some asserted to be taken from the very face of Shakespeare after death. He obtained photographs of these at different times, presenting different views of the faces to the number of twelve, and from these he attempted to model a mask of the face. By them he was enabled to distinguish what was true and what was false in the three portraits mentioned above as authentic, and found, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the picture and the etching were certainly from Shakespeare's face, and the bust from the plaster cast. The latter, with its artificially shortened nose, done by an accident in the printing, bore evidence to the breadth of the cheek and the chin. As the ocean to the river, however, so is the German mask to all other attempts to reproduce the features of the immortal bard; and as the rivers flow to the sea, so must the three portraitures borrow from the mask in their attempts to represent the likeness of this man of men. This face was God-made, and as unmatchable as the man himself. It was perfectly adequate to fulfill all the conditions required by the case, nor could the whole art world, from Phidias downward, produce such a one. It contained internal evidence of its truth, having in itself all that is needed to show that it has really all that the three poor portraitures were trying to show. So inadequate were they that people disgusted with them began to doubt that such a man could have written the works known as Shakespeare's, and to make hypotheses about Lord Bacon and others. Words fail to describe accurately the conditions shown in this mask, if one does not take those of Shakespeare himself, in the play of "Hamlet," where he speaks of his father's face, beginning, "Look on this picture and on that."

Mr. Page then went into a full argument of the scar which he believes he has discovered over the right temple of the mask, demonstrating his propositions by the enlarged drawing of the photograph which the Arundel Society took of the Chandos portrait after it was scraped and before it was repainted. He acknowledged that two persons who had examined the mask had not been able to find the scar, and he imagined that perhaps means had been taken to obliterate the scar by the German possessor, possibly as he thought it might militate against the sale of it as a mask of Shakespeare. He then adverted to proofs that the first mold was of bees-wax, and that the cast was afterward taken from that. This was proved by the pressure upon the nose, which had flattened it on one side and raised it on the other, making it less Roman in the first and more Roman in the second. Had the cast been taken from the flesh this could not have been, because the bones would have supported the flesh. To persons of experience this will amount to perfect demonstration. The injury to the wax might have taken place when the plaster mold was being made from it, because the weight would have been sufficient. The consequences of this proof are curious. The wax mask went up from Stratford-on-Avon to the house of Girard Jansen, the tomb maker, and afterward came back again to Stratford, and was exhibited there after the funeral of Shakespeare, for he was buried three days after his death. It was the custom of those days to exhibit such effigies, and the Von Kesselstadt of those days who was Ambassador at the Court of England from Cologne, obtained permission to have a plaster cast taken from it. Eighteen years afterward he ordered a not too clever artist to depict the scene of this exhibition of Shakespeare's effigy, not his death-bed, as it was afterward described. This little picture represents the wax mask lying on a bed and crowned with laurels. It was purchased at the sale of the Von Kesselstadt Museum, when the family became extinct, by Hon. L. Becker, who took it to England and exhibited it in the British Museum, but found no persons who would believe that it was genuine. After Hon. L. Becker's death in Australia, it became the property of Ernst Becker, the private Secretary of Princess Alice, the wife of Prince Louis, of Hesse Darmstadt. All the facts about it are perfectly authenticated, but Mr. Page declared that with him these authentications were far less important than the internal evidence which the mask itself afforded. These could only be judged of by experts, portrait-painters, sculptors, &c. Had such examined it in England, their verdict would unquestionably have been that it was the face of Shakespeare. But they did not see it. As for himself, if all the Kesselstadt facts were unknown, if it had been fished up out of the German Ocean, he would have known it, for it contained such characteristics as made it Shakespearean. Nature never repeats herself, nor does she frame twice such faces as this mask shows.

Mr. Page now reverted again to the scar, and quoted from several sonnets which he thought had reference to the matter, specially that one commencing:

"Your love and pity doth the impression fill
Which vulgar scandal heaped upon my brow."

He quoted others to prove that in these sonnets Shakespeare was speaking personally, and not, as some people supposed, that they were mere poems written for money—arrows shot in the air, and not at the butts. Finally, going to the bust, which was on a dumb-waiter, he twirled it round rather contemptuously, and pointed out that the personality of Shakespeare was wanting in it, and that the only thing that showed this was the mask. He then said that his hour was almost spent, and if he had not convinced them of the authenticity of the mask by what he had said, he feared that he should not do so if he continued for hours. He thanked them for their attention, and made his bow amid much applause. The people then came upon the platform and examined the drawings, the picture, the masks, and the bust, and seemed inexpressibly interested—so much so, indeed, that they were only persuaded to leave by the mild expedient of turning off the gas.

JERSEY CITY FINANCES.

The Jersey City Board of Finance has thus far been unable to negotiate the bonds provided for the purpose of covering the city's expenses from the 1st of July until the 1st of December, to which date the commencement of the fiscal year has been changed, and the employes are still unpaid, some of them having received nothing since August. There are moneys in the Treasury accruing from the taxes which are now coming in rapidly, but Mayor O'Neill declines to sign warrants drawing upon this fund, claiming that it should only be used for the next fiscal year, and that all salaries at present due should be met as provided for by bonds. This it is found impossible to do. Jersey City bonds were never sold at so low a rate as during the Summer, and at the last meeting of the Board of Finance, Mr. Lockwood, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, said: "It has been found impossible on account of the financial stringency to sell the bonds of the city." At the request of the board, City Attorney Lewis has given the following opinion which bears on Mayor O'Neill's action:

Gentlemen of the Board of Finance:

Obligations maturing and interest falling due on city bonds must be met. These must not be allowed to go to protest, nor should the city be subjected to suits for collecting so long as there are moneys in the treasury which can be applied to payment. It is true that the fiscal year has been set ahead to December and authority has been given to issue and sell bonds to carry on the city business to that time. It is the duty of the Board to issue and sell such bonds at the earliest practicable moment, but it is not their duty to sacrifice the bonds. And until such time as a suitable market can be found for the sale of these bonds, it is better to use the taxes coming in, although levied for the ensuing year, and thereby save the city from bankruptcy, than to hoard up the money now being paid in to meet future obligations and contingencies.

WILLIAM A. LEWIS, Corporation Counsel.

This opinion, therefore, advises the board directly to violate the spirit, if not the actual provisions, of the act under which it was created, and which especially provided that the expenses for the current half year should be met by the issue of bonds. The board has ordered, therefore, that the salaries of the employes of the Board of Works be paid for September out of moneys received from taxes. There is, however, no reason to suppose that the Mayor will sign such warrants as have been ordered. Under such circumstances, pressed heavily as the City has been for months by its creditors, an effort is now being made for the first time to cut down expenses. This is being done only with salaries, however, which is not the heaviest item of expense, and the saving made by the discharges from the Board of Works, which thus far include almost all, is only $6,619. In a [illegible], a saving of $4,000 is made by the deduction of twenty per cent. The board now propose to economise as far as possible in City printing, and has placed the matter in the hands of a committee. Heretofore thousands of dollars have been expended in patronizing sheets which could not live without such patronage, and are useless as advertising mediums.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.

The Board of County Canvassers resumed their work yesterday morning. At 11 o'clock the Twelfth Assembly District was commenced, and was soon completed. During the afternoon a committee from Westchester County was received, and were allowed to take seats within the railing.

The following protest was handed in and referred to the Committee on Protests:

To the Board of Canvassers of the County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a citizen and an elector of the town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester, respectfully represents to your honorable body that at the recent general election in the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and King's Bridge, and in the several election districts thereof, the undersigned was a candidate for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Tenth Judicial District of the City of New-York, and was voted for at said election for said office, under the laws of 1873, chapter 613.

The undersigned respectfully protests against your honorable body canvassing the returns and declaring any election to said office in said district, and especially against declaring or certifying the election of John Flanagan to said office by a majority or any of the ballots voted at said election for said office in said district, and that the following are the grounds upon which the protest is made: The first ground upon which the protest is grounded, is that the Board of Canvassers of the County of New-York has no constitutional or legal authority to canvass the returns of Westchester County. 2. That the returns of the several inspectors within the Tenth Judicial District were made about the time of the canvassing of the votes in said judicial district to the Board of County Canvassers of Westchester County, in whose possession the returns now are. 3. That the district in which said votes were cast was not, at the time of said election, a part of or within the City or County of New-York, and that the election was conducted without the registry of legal voters, as required by statute. 4. The undersigned alleges that at said election large numbers of men were employed to illegally vote for John Flanagan; that the number of such illegal votes was in the neighborhood of five hundred. The undersigned believes the inspectors of the three election districts of Morrisania received from the said illegal vote at the polls, and placed in the ballot-box thereat, a number from 1 to 175 illegal ballots, knowing them to be illegal, and that when one of those illegal votes was challenged by an elector, the inspectors refused to administer any oath, in view of which an investigation is earnestly begged.

(Signed.) JAMES R. ANGEL.

Supervisor Monheimer offered a resolution to the effect that the returns in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards be received like those of all other wards, and canvassed by the board on Monday or Tuesday next. A long debate took place on the subject of this resolution, and finally it was resolved to receive the returns from the Westchester committee, and hold them over for canvassing until the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the subject was received.

The following is the official canvass of yesterday:

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The following is the canvass of the Sixteenth Assembly District:

Office	Candidate	Votes	Candidate	Votes
Secretary of State.	Willers	4132	Thayer	1381
Controller.	Nichols	4242	Hopkins	1525
Treasurer.	Raines	4290	Fort	1475
Attorney General.	Pratt	4670	Silliman	1497
Engineer and Surveyor.	Sweet	4321	Taylor	1487
Canal Commissioner.	Jackson	4369	Mead	1425
Inspector of State Prisons.	Millspaugh	3854	Platt	1539
Justices of Supreme Court.	Lawrence	4098	Van Brunt	1932
	Donohue	3591	Fancher	2268
Sheriff.	Conner	4052	McCool	1726
County Clerk.	Walsh	3622	Patterson	2068
Justices of Marine Court.	McAdam	3398	Hatch	1984
	Alker	3375	Howland	2044
Coroners.	Croker	3499	Flynn	1923
	Woltmann	3597	Cregan	2445
	Eickhoff	2396	Willmann	1976
Judges of Superior Court.	Monell	3708	Spaulding	1958
	Spier	3762	Dayton	1945
Alderman.	Gilon	3645	Mason	2039
Senator.	Ledwith	3473	Everard	1992
Assembly.	Woods	2741	Varnum	1630
	Haughton	1997		
Appointment of Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court.	Yes	1279	No	3191
Appointment of Judges of City and County Court.	Yes	1410	No	2850
Annexation.	For	2176	Against	220
Congress.	Cox	3373	Wadsworth	1236

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Office	Candidate	Votes	Candidate	Votes
Secretary of State.	Willers	3328	Thayer	1460
Controller.	Nicholls	3202	Hopkins	1535
Treasurer.	Raines	3340	Fort	1387
Attorney General.	Pratt	3143	Silliman	1389
Engineer and Surveyor.	Sweet	3069	Taylor	1390
Canal Commissioner.	Jackson	3338	Mead	1392
Inspector of State Prisons.	Millspaugh	3191	Platt	1329
Justices Supreme Court.	Lawrence	3345	Van Brunt	1451
	Donohue	2791	Fancher	1683
Sheriff.	Conner	3201	McCool	1435
County Clerk.	Walsh	2975	Patterson	1566
Marine Court.	McAdam	3172	Hatch	1514
	Alker	3140	Howland	1520
Coroners.	Croker	3039	Flynn	1319
	Woltman	3396	Cregan	1562
	Eickhoff	3033	Willmann	1546
Superior Court.	Monell	3201	Spaulding	1489
	Spier	3228	Dayton	1474
Aldermen.	Gilon	3165	Mason	1501
Appointment of Judges Supreme Court.	Yes	708	No	2828
County Courts.	Yes	838	No	2437
Annexation.	For	1352	Against	211

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Office	Candidate	Votes	Candidate	Votes
Secretary of State.	Willers	2400	Thayer	2393
Controller.	Nicholls	2234	Hopkins	2308
Treasurer.	Raines	2472	Fort	2376
Attorney General.	Pratt	2387	Silliman	2380
State Engineer and Surveyor.	Sweet	2300	Taylor	2329
Canal Commissioner.	Jackson, Jr.	2326	Mead	2392
Inspector of State Prisons.	Millspaugh	2190	Platt	2570
Justices of Supreme Court.	Lawrence	2454	Van Brunt	2222
	Donohue	2224	Fancher	2505
Sheriff.	Conner	3588	McCool	1667
County Clerk.	Walsh	2297	Patterson	2393
Justices Marine Court.	M. Adam	2507	Hatch	2262
	Alker	2289	Howland	2440
Coroners.	Croker	2264	Flynn	1998
	Woltman	2540	Cregan	2203
	Eickhoff	2239	Willmann	2408
Judges Superior Court.	Monell	2340	Spaulding	2378
	Spier	2292	Dayton	2428
Aldermen.	Gillon	2274	Mason	2338
Senators.	Booth	2479	King	2179
Assembly.	Spencer	2646	Peters	114
	Horton	1851		
Appointment or Election of Judges of Superior Court.	Yes	1493	No	1946
Appointment of Judges City and County Court.	Yes	1176	No	1955
Annexation.	For	1880	Against	481

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Office	Candidate	Votes	Candidate	Votes
Secretary of State.	Willers	3791	Thayer	1612
Controller.	Nicholls	3639	Hopkins	1653
Treasurer.	Raines	3709	Fort	1634
Attorney General.	Pratt	3751	Silliman	1618
State Engineer and Surveyor.	Sweet	3783	Taylor	1597
Canal Commissioner.	Jackson	3782	Mead	1604
Inspector of State Prisons.	Millspaugh	3731	Platt	1536
Justices of Supreme Court.	Lawrence	3509	Van Brunt	1726
	Donohue	2861	Fancher	2009
Justices of Marine Court.	McAdam	3634	Hatch	1780
	Alker	3426	Howland	1721
Coroners.	Croker	3309	Flynn	1578
	Woltman	3569	Cregan	1845
	Eickhoff	3342	Willmann	2022
Sheriff.	Conner	3692	McCool	1597
County Clerk.	Walsh	3438	Patterson	1916
Judges of Superior Court.	Monell	3294	Spaulding	1974
	Spier	3223	Dayton	1929
Alderman.	Gilon	3250	Mason	1937
Senator.	Ledwith	3182	Everard	2204
Assembly.	Murray	1386	Freer	1033
	Blumenthal	2949		
Appointment Judges Supreme Court.	Yes	1584	No	3380
Appointment Judges City and County Court.	Yes	841	No	2887
Annexation.	For	2456	Against	246

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Office	Candidate	Votes	Candidate	Votes
Secretary of State.	Willers	3718	Thayer	2778
Controller.	Nichols	3736	Hopkins	2838
Treasurer.	Raines	3811	Fort	2752
Attorney General.	Pratt	3922	Silliman	2756
State Engineer and Surveyor.	Sweet	3921	Taylor	2699
Canal Commissioner.	Jackson	3025	Mead	2757
Inspector of State Prisons.	Millspaugh	3743	Platt	2857
Judges of Supreme Court.	Lawrence	4032	Van Brunt	2532
	Donohue	3409	Fancher	3235
Sheriff.	Conner	4174	McCool	2000
County Clerk.	Walsh	3846	Patterson	2929
Judges of Marine Court.	McAdam	3885	Alker	3612
	Hatch	2755	Howland	2941
Coroners.	Croker	3456	Woltman	4150
	Eickhoff	3629	Flynn	2258
	Cregan	2481	Willmann	2974
Judges of Superior Court.	Monell	3672	Spier	3479
	Spaulding	3085	Dayton	2973
Alderman.	Gilon	3542	Mason	3147
Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court.	Yes	2678	No	3417
Appointment of County Judges.	Yes	2694	No	3390
Annexation.	For	3961	Against	397

THE JERSEY BOULEVARD.

SECOND DAY'S ARGUMENT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

The argument in the matter of the Hudson County Boulevard was resumed in the Supreme Court at Trenton, N. J., yesterday. J. B. Vredenburgh, said that it scarcely appeared necessary, when the enormity of the fraud attempted by this boulevard scheme was considered, to do more than ask the court to set aside the whole matter, but there were some points to which he wished to call attention. Among these were the claims made by the counsel for defendants, the obscurity of the act, and its unconstitutionality. He cited a number of passages relating to the same subjects which showed abundant margin if not intention for fraud. The provision for tenure of office was according to one section two years, according to another five years, while other sections lengthen the term to twenty-five years. The provision for assessment was equally irregular. One section provides for the appointment of three Assessors by the Court, while another provides that the board may appoint Assessors, and the act does not state which of these are to perform the functions. Another section gives the board the power to alter or amend the returns of the Assessors, a very important power when it is remembered that the Commissioners own land on the line of the proposed boulevard. They may not use the power to improve their own lands at the expense of their neighbors, but they did use their power to cut their lands at right angles, while adjoining lands were cut diagonally. He alluded to several other provisions equally undesirable and obscure. He showed that the act authorized the levying of taxes without limit, without stating who should apportion them; that it gave power to issue bonds without limit; that it gave power to build a railroad, and that it gave the power to levy assessments where no benefits were received. He called attention to the fact that the act authorized the construction of an avenue which was to cost $150,000 per mile, and competent authority had decided that the avenue, a little over thirteen miles in length, would cost over $15,000,000. Jonathan Dixon, counsel for the defendants, made a very ingenious defense of the act and of the Legislature that made it a law, and stated that the Legislature had a right to lay out a road anywhere in the State, and impose unequal taxation if it so desired. The defense did not deny the allegations made by the people that the Commissioners had located to suit themselves, nor that there were irregularities in the bill, but promised to have further legislation, in order to make it better. He was succeeded by Leon Abbett, counsel for the board, who confined himself to an attempt to prove that the final map which the Commissioners had filed was a good map, and answered the requirements of the bill, whether it met the wishes of the property-owners on the line or not. He was followed by Hon. I. W. Scudder, who explained the manner in which the Commissioners proposed to pay for the improvement of property at their neighbor's expense, and eventually sell his property to pay taxes and assessments, virtually taking private property for public use without compensation, a violation of the inherent rights of citizens which has been practiced to such an extent in Jersey City that the people would no longer endure it. The plan had brought Jersey City to the verge of bankruptcy. The court took the papers at the close of Mr. Scudder's remarks, and it is possible that a decision may be rendered toward the latter end of the month. It is not probable that it will be favorable to the Commissioners, as a precedent has been established during the present session setting aside an assessment in a parallel case where Commissioners were interested parties.

A WINTER DAY.

During the past few days we have had some decisive indications of Winter weather. Yesterday, especially, had all the aspects of a day in early winter. It was as bright and bracing as might be, but there was a cold mockery in the glaring sunshine, and the north-west wind that swept through the streets was laden with a decidedly unpleasant chilliness. There was nothing in the nature of compromise about the atmosphere—no blowing of hot and cold—but a really keen and searching breeze, that fairly betokened the approach of Winter. The previous night was frosty, and in the early morning such pools of water as remained on the streets after the recent rains, were covered with ice. There was also a premonitory fall of snow in the afternoon. The changed conditions of the weather were of course met by corresponding social remedies. Fashion, so far as it cared to stir abroad at all, went about in furs and in seal-skin jackets, and sought refuge from the cold in the manifold resources with which it is familiar. But there were others who went about rather as a matter of necessity than choice, and these did not appear to be quite so comfortable. There were no loungers yesterday on the platforms of street cars or on the decks of ferry-boats. People kept indoors so far as they could, were much inclined toward steam-pipes, and thought stoves a very desirable institution. The usual passengers on the East and North River ferry-boats had no special inclinings to regard the harbor under the altered conditions of the weather, but were rather disposed to confine themselves to the internal arrangements of those admirable connecting links between three cities. In this matter they showed their wisdom, for even if the cabins of the ferry-boats were pretty much the same yesterday as they have been during the Summer, their advantages were greatly enhanced by contrast with the uncomfortable state of things around. A notable feature in connection with the approach of Winter is the desolate appearance which the City parks and squares present. They are by this time tolerably well shorn of their Summer glories, and the sere November seems to have done its work with its customary impartiality. Neither are there any loungers in the parks just now. These do not care much to bask in the rather chill sunshine. For them "the sun's eye has a sickly glare," and they have betaken themselves, so far as they can, to more potential remedies for the sustainment of animal warmth. The temperature yesterday was as low as 30°, and the indications of immediate Winter were abundant.

THE ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall continued their session yesterday afternoon. The testimony taken so far by the committee has been handed over to its counsel, Col. Fellows and Geo. W. Wingate, who will arrange it immediately in order that it may be placed before the Grand Jury. Additional evidence was received in regard to the removal of Inspectors on the morning of election by Police Commissioner Charlick, after which the committee adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The twenties of Columbia and Rutgers Colleges play a foot-ball match on St. George's Cricket Ground, at 1 P. M. to-day.

Rev. Raphael D. C. Lewin, will deliver a lecture to-day at the Temple Anshi Chesed, corner Sixty-third street and Lexington avenue.

The Board of Police, by unanimous vote, yesterday dismissed the charges made against Capt. Irving and Detective Farley, of the Detective Force, by the Bank of England.

An "inexhaustible magic inkstand" has been introduced by Messrs. R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., No. 62 Liberty street, which is said to supply ink for a hundred years by the simple addition of water when required. It must be a great comfort to economical centenarians, which we all hope to be, of course.

The steamer Americus, of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Line, broke her shaft within two miles of the Narrows yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, while on her route to the City. The Matteawan was signaled and hove to. The passengers and mails were transferred to the latter steamer. No one was injured.

Dr. William Faulds Thoms, President of the New-York Nautical School, No. 92 Madison street, will deliver a lecture on Monday evening, before the pupils, on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the school. Addresses will also be delivered by Mr. Isaac F. Smith, Capt. M. R. Frisbie and others.

Bishop Haven, who has recently returned from Mexico; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis; Rev. John E. Cookman, and Rev. A. C. Morehouse, will address a public meeting in the Free Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, to-morrow evening, in behalf of church extension and City missions. A crowded house is looked for.

The car conductors on the Seventh avenue City Railroad have been supplied with bell punches, similar to those introduced on some of the Brooklyn lines, and are required to punch the trip ticket, upon taking up the fare from each passenger. It is intended to act as a check on the conductors, who are to deliver the receipts of each trip, together with the punched ticket, to the cashier at the head office.

BROOKLYN.

A new and vigorous effort is to be made to enforce the Sunday Liquor law.

The Police of the Sixth Precinct, under Capt. Keyser, made a raid on the policy-dealers of the Sixteenth Ward yesterday. Five policy shops were closed and their proprietors arrested.

The Park Avenue Horse Railroad Company is about to extend its road from the present termination at Green-Wood to Coney Island. It is claimed that the new route will be shorter by a mile than any at present existing.

Prof. W. C. Lyman, of New-York, will deliver a second lecture in Brooklyn, this evening, before the Ross Street Young People's Association and their friends, at the Chapel, Wilson street, near Bedford avenue, Eastern District.

The body of an unknown woman was found yesterday morning in a wagon standing in the yard of Mr. John H. Farrell, undertaker, at No. 14 Carroll street. The woman was seen in the neighborhood of the yard on Thursday evening intoxicated.

Mrs. Jane Inman, the widow of the celebrated portrait painter, the late Henry Inman, died in Brooklyn, last Wednesday, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. Her only son, Mr. J. O. B. Inman, who formerly practiced his profession at the West, and later in this city, is now a member of the American Colony of Artists in Rome. Mrs. Inman's funeral took place from Dr. Porter's Church, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon.

NEW-JERSEY.

The laborers in the Bergen car-shops have not been paid since August.

A new time-table goes into effect on the Midland Railroad on Monday.

The late Mrs. Eliza Crane, of Newark, has bequeathed $10,000 to the Reformed Church at Boonton.

There are in the State of New-Jersey 1,688 Sabbath-schools, with 24,684 teachers and 154,404 scholars.

A number of members of the New-Jersey Sportsmen's Club are forming a party for shooting in Southern Virginia.

James Harper and Patrick Farrell, for violating the Sunday Liquor law, were yesterday fined $10 and costs in the Hudson County Courts.

There are seventy-one inmates in the Essex County Asylum. There are 731 prisoners in the County Jail, and the expenses amounted during October to $3,195.

The laborers employed in laying the water-pipes in Hackensack have had their wages reduced to twenty-five cents per day. All but two accepted the situation and continued to work.

Moses Gilfoy, an old and well-known resident of New-Brunswick, died yesterday, from injuries received on Sunday last, by falling down the steps of St. Peter's Church in that city.

The name of Gerry L. Taylor, convicted some months ago of fraudulent proceedings in the prosecution of soldiers' claims, was yesterday stricken from the roll of the New-Jersey Supreme Court.

Martin Wolf was yesterday arrested in Hoboken, charged with having secured a quantity of cigars from George Andre, of No. 17 First street, on credit, by falsely representing himself as the agent for a large New-York house.

In the Hudson County Court, on Thursday, Col. Charles S. Spencer, one of the counsel for Dr. Comina, charged with the murder of Ida Vail, entered a plea of not guilty for his client. Yesterday Parker Jordan, another counsel for Comina, appeared and requested that the plea might be withdrawn. The request was refused by Judge Hoffman.

The morocco finishers on strike in C. Nugent's factory, in Newark, have issued a card, in which they claim that, on account of the character of their work, the reduction amounts to thirty-five per cent. instead of fifteen per cent., as represented, and that it was not caused by the difference in rates between that city and the East, as such differences have always existed and have heretofore been much greater than at present.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. John G. Parke, United States Army, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, United States Army, is at the Astor House.

Lieut. Commander J. J. Read, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Hon. Henry Farnam, of New-Haven, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. H. C. Hodges, United States Army, and Capt. J. H. Merryman, of the Revenue Service, are at the Everett House.

Ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Commander L. A. Beardslee, United States Navy, and Ex-Congressman Dennis McCarthy, of Syracuse, are at the Gilsey House.

Hon. D. B. Woodworth, M. P., of Nova Scotia, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Rev. W. F. B. Jackson, of Philadelphia, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin; Judge E. H. Durell, of New-Orleans; Judge Levi Underwood, of Vermont; Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Platsburg, N. Y.; Gen. J. N. H. Patrick, of Omaha, and Capt. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BOWE TO BE RELEASED ON BAIL.

John L. Bowe, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Jersey City, who was arrested by Pinkerton's detectives, acting under instructions from District Attorney Phelps, and committed to the Tombs, was brought before Justice Fancher, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on habeas corpus. Col. Spencer, Bowe's counsel, moved for the discharge of the prisoner; but the Judge transferred the matter to the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner was then removed to the Court of General Sessions, where counsel moved that his client be admitted to bail. Assistant District Attorney Allen opposed the motion on the ground that counsel had not given the customary notice. Besides he had other charges against the prisoner than that contained in the indictment, which he wished to lay before the Grand Jury. Judge Sutherland fixed bail at $10,000, but decided to retain the prisoner in custody until to-day, in order that the bail bonds might be examined.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

At a meeting of the First Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, at No. 206 Chambers street, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have good reason to congratulate the Republicans of the Empire State that they have secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature, that in spite of their own neglect and supineness they have elected Nelson K. Hopkins as Controller, and Moss K. Platt as State Prison Inspector.

Resolved, That the defeat of Francis S. Thayer and the balance of the State ticket in the late canvass, is a timely lesson and a needed warning against salary grabs, back pay stealing, Credit Mobilier swindles, and an earnest protest against unholy alliances and imbecile leadership.

Resolved, That in sympathy with our own, and in accordance with the views so ably expressed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Sunday Dispatch*, we shall henceforth, as ever, use our best efforts to oppose and discourage all coalition with the Democracy, knowing from bitter experience that they but tend to enervate and dishearten true and earnest Republicans.

Resolved, That it is the bounden duty of our leaders to present for our suffrages the names of stanch, capable, and honest Republicans, and none others.

In accordance with the above resolutions we cordially invite the Republicans of the First District to hand in their names for enrollment at once, that they may be enabled to take part in the coming primary elections.

THE ALLEGED THREATENING LETTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am one of the oldest resident Cubans of this City, and naturalized for more than twenty years. I am as well acquainted with the Cubans of the City as any man living, and as fully informed of all their movements. I think I can speak by authority, therefore, when I pronounce the threatening circular addressed to Secretary Fish, referred to in your issue of yesterday, "a weak invention of the enemy," intended, of course, to bring odium on the Cuban cause. Its authorship could, no doubt, be traced, if worth the trouble. It is quite in the spirit of an article in the Spanish newspaper published in this City, which a few days ago advised the killing of every living creature found on the Virginius, and regretted, at the same time, that Secretary Fish was not a passenger. J. M. MACIAS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot but protest against the letter said to have been received, dated at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and signed "One Hundred Cubans." You may be sure, Sir, that it is the work of the Spaniards of this City, because it is impossible that there is a Cuban in this City so degraded as to subscribe such a manifesto. When Vicente Garcia pardons 400 Spaniards taken in the battle-field without taking any reprisals, nobody could think that the Cubans in this City would counsel such a course as the letter indicates. ANT. J. RUIZ.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen your editorial paragraph relative to a certain letter said to be signed by a hundred Cubans, in which Mr. Fish's life is threatened if he does not resign his place. We know the source from which the infamous trick emanates, and therefore it would be perfectly ridiculous for us Cubans to attach the least importance thereto, but as the American people are not aware of the mean and bastard resources the Spaniards resort to when, like in the present state of affairs, their ferocious instincts are manifested in the full light of truth, I would most respectfully beg that you grant me a small space in your worthy journal to protest, in the name of the Cuban emigration, against such an infamous lie. We know how to respect the kindly hospitality of this country, and care only for our own affairs.

It would not be out of time and place, however, to add, that when Spaniards contemplate such acts of barbarity, so consistent with their feelings, they take good care to prepare the minds of the people against their enemy, and cast indiscriminately the blame and responsibility upon everybody but themselves. History is a logical proof of it, and if you will take the Spanish organ at this place, the *Cronista*, and read it over, you will no doubt do us justice. A CUBAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 14, 1873.

THE DEMOCRACY AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

A congratulatory meeting of the Democracy of the City and State was held last evening at the Manhattan Club-house, in Fifth avenue, and the recent successes of the party discussed. Among others from out of town present were Senator Thurman, of Ohio; Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and Ex-Gov. Cleveland, of Connecticut. Speeches were made by all these gentlemen, and by Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, S. S. Cox, James S. Thayer, Richard O'Gorman, and others. The meeting was entirely of a social nature, on the invitation of the management of the club, and nothing was said or done in the way of business, or in reference to the future organization of the party. The occasion for those present was, therefore, one of enjoyment only. Letters were received and read during the evening from Ex-Gov. Seymour, of this State; Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut; Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey; Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, expressing regret at their inability to be present, and giving, to some extent, their views on the present position of the Democracy. The evening was well advanced before the company separated.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN JERSEY CITY.

Two fatal accidents occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday morning. At 2:30 o'clock as a freight train was being backed on the elevated track, at Hansum's corner, Herrman Sneaman, who was on the forward car, attempted to apply the brake, when the wheel broke from the bar and he was thrown off. The drill engine passed over him, almost severing his head from his body, and the remains were taken to Rowland's Morgue. Sneaman was an American, twenty-one years of age, and had recently removed to Jersey City from Amboy. About 5:30 o'clock Patrick Hunt, a laborer employed by the Pennsylvania Company, was run over and killed while walking on the track near Coles street. He was on his way to work at the time, and had just left his house at Coles street. Deceased was thirty years old, married, and leaves two children.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Cattle very dull; receipts, 1,100; prices weak and irregular; a few small bunches of fair to really good Steers sold at $4 25@$4 90; choice to extra, $5 12½@$5 50; shipments, 657. Hogs—Receipts, 26,000; market opened active at 10c.@15c. lower; packers were the principal buyers; sales at $3 60@$4 for common to choice, with a few extra at $4 05@$4 10; closed dull and weak at $3 60@$3 95 for common to choice; shipments, 4,000.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 58@60 premium; Short Sight, 65@67 premium; Short Sight, Gold, 73@75 premium; on London, 87@88 premium; on Paris, 65@66 premium.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 14.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 36c. Resin firm at $2 25 for Strained. Crude Turpentine unsettled; $1 30 for Hard; $2 65 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2.

[Advertisement.]

"ON TRIAL" AT HALF PRICE.—That every reader of THE TIMES may know from trial that *The Science of Health* is the best, most practical, and useful Health and Family Magazine, the publisher proposes to send it to every reader of this paper three months for 25 cents. Price $2 a year; 20 cents a number. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"Good Times Coming, Boys," but don't wait any "longer," but go at once and secure one of Knox's elegant Winter style of hats. His stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

CANNON BALLS AND BULLETS for Spanish insults. For catarrh and colds in the head Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator. Examination free at No. 181 Chatham square, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:47 | Sun sets....4:42 | Moon sets...2:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:12 | Gov. Island.5:01 | Hell Gate....6:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Nov. 14.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow, A. Baldwin & Co.; California, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Zodiac, Chapin, Morehead City, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Bristol, Wallance, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Mercury, (Schoolship,) Giraud, Maderia, &c.

Barks Leon, (Fr.,) Meoles, St. Valeire, &c., Tetens & Bockmann; Ercole, (Ital.,) Ruggiero, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Zio Giorgio, (Austr.,) Perovich, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Mia Cugino, (Ital.,) Marchese, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Abd-el-Kader, Sparrow, Gibraltar, J. Henry; Maresca, (Ital.,) Maresca, Gloucester, E., Funch, Edye & Co.; Jenine, (Ital.,) Cemeo, Hull, E., Slocovich & Co.; Michael, (Ger.,) Keutel, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Catharine, (Ger.,) Brummond, Moilenpo, C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Anne, (Dan.,) Brinck, Oporto, Tetens & Bockmann; Ellen Maria, Hoxie, Palamos, S. C. Loud & Co.; Kolga, (Swed.,) Pederson, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Florence, (Br.,) Rex, St. Johns, N. F., A. R. Outerbridge; Santa Maria, (Ital.,) Spegnea, Trieste, Funch, Edye & Co.; Eastern Star, Foster, Georgetown, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Stella, (Br.,) Kelly, Garston, Eng., Eagles, Blakeslee & Smythe; Sappho, (Br.,) Davidson, Jacmel, A. Nones & Co.

Schrs. Kate Ranger, Martin, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Brother; Florida, Gilmore, Jacksonville, Fla., S. C. Loud & Co.; Rio, Church, Saulsbury, W. Godfrey; Annie Freeman, Boynton, Nassau, N. P., B. J. Wenberg; Lavinia Bell, Bayles, Key West and Pensacola, Benner & Pinckney; J. Thurman, Gibbs, Corpus Christi, Texas, Tupper & Beattie.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hammonia, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg Nov. 1, with mdse. and 98a steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Nov. 12, lat. 42 19, lon. 60 42, passed ship New World, hence for London.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Virginia, Ingram, Charleston Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Reed, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Olga, (Ital.,) Bennete, Hamburg 60 ds., with empty barrels to Slocovich & Co. Nov. 17, at 7 P. M., while towing up the lower bay, was run into by schr. M. S. Tibbetts, hence for Virginia, carrying away the cutwater.

Bark Carib, Jayne, St. Croix 15 ds., in ballast to P. Hanford & Co. Left no vessels.

Bark Victoria Perez, Lindsay, Maracaibo 33 ds., with coffee to Perez & Obarrio. Nov. 30, lat. 28 54, lon. 74 30, passed schr. Helen Bowen, stg. S.

Brig Cascatelle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Simmonds, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to James Henry.

Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to R. A. Robertson.

Brig Florence, (Br.,) Munro, Port Caledonia, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to order—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Portia, (of Liverpool,) Harvey, Demerara 28 ds., with old iron to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Carrie E. Pickering, (of Deer Isle,) Torrey, Brunswick, Ga., 6 ds., with yellow pine to T. M. Mayhew—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Brig Sally Muir, (Br.,) Brown, Port Caledonia, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. Henry Parten, Lewis, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Union, Doliver, Rockland, with stone to order.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. Kenduskeag, Wyatt, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Norwich.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Pawtucket.

Schr. Wm. C. Bee, Chester, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Florence Mayo, Jones, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Leonine, Crocket, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. H. G. King, Cook, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Ella Brown, Nash, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order.

Schr. Thos. R. Cahill, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. John Losier, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. Rodney Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

SAILED—Barks Mary Edson, for Beyrout; Mary C. Dyer, for Cienfuegos.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—Arr. steamers Saxon, from Philadelphia; Rattlesnake, do.; Panther, do.; Neptune, from New-York; bark Roving Sailor, from St. Martins.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 14.—Arr. steamer Merceditа, from Boston; brig Fanny P. Hall, from England; schrs. Mary McFarland, from Boston; E. C. Rommell, from Wilmington, Del.

Sld. steamer Pernambuco, for Liverpool; brig Santona, for Liverpool; steamer Ashland, for Philadelphia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 15.—The steamer Scandinavian, from England and Newfoundland, arr. at noon to-day, and proceeds to Portland after discharging her freight.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Nov. 14.—In port, steamer Lackawana, from New-York, having arr. too late to assist the ship Quintero. If the weather permits she will return at once to New-York.

MARINE DISASTER.

A dispatch dated Vineyard Haven, Nov. 14, says: The schr. Gov. J. Y. Smith went ashore on L'Hommedieu Shoal, yesterday, but came off last night, with assistance, and has arrived at this port.

The sloop Goldleaf, coal loaded, for New-Haven, while passing up the East River, was run into by a Houston street ferry-boat, staving in her port side, and causing her to sink on Ravenswood Reef, Astoria.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 14.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Leipzig, Capt. Jaeger, from Baltimore, Nov. 2, for Bremen, arr. here this morning.

A. Raymond & Co.,
corner Fulton and Nassau sts.,
CLOTHIERS,
ARE SELLING
FINE OVERCOATS,
AND FINE
SUITS FOR GENTS AND BOYS,
MADE FOR THE BEST CITY TRADE, AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

ECONOMY, UTILITY, DURABILITY.
THE INEXHAUSTIBLE
MAGIC INKSTAND.
Producing ink for every day use for more than 100 years, by simply adding pure water.
Sent post-paid to any part of United States on receipt of $2.
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
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THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Samuel Halstead, assisted by members of the Praying Band, will conduct special services at 7 P. M. Usual morning service at 10:30; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Richard Meredith. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2. Seats free. "Come thou with us, and we will do thee good."

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Missionary Society connected with the Madison Avenue Baptist Church Sabbath School will be held in that church Sunday, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M. Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Pah Kautoo, a Karen young man of Madison University, will deliver addresses. Music under the direction of Prof. S. E. Perkins. All are invited.

PREACHING TO-MORROW IN SECOND Street M. E. Church at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. O. Gibson, of San Francisco, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. J. Bachman, of West Wisconsin Conference.

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